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***History of
New London County,
Connecticut***

with

Biographical Sketches

of many of its

Pioneers and Prominent Men

illustrated

Vol. 2

***Philadelphia: J.W. Lewis & Co.
1882***

against Great Britain, June 19, 1812. Mr. Breed entered into several subsequent partnerships, but whether the firm was Trumbull & Breed, John & James Breed, or Breed, Prentice & Co., the old sign of John Breed & Co. has been displayed, in conjunction with its successor, for more than fifty-three years, until it is regarded as one of the antiquities of the place.

Mr. Breed had himself become so identified with the city that he seemed a part of it,—always present at its public meetings, always interested in the passing discussion, and always firm and downright in his positions. He was a man of strong peculiarities and of impulsive character, with great originality and independence, carrying much of the vivacity of youth into the decline of life. Tall, with white locks, and wearing a white hat, every child knew him, and no face or form was more familiar to the inhabitants at large.

His name is commemorated in Breed Hall, which was erected by him with the design of furnishing a convenient hall for lectures, concerts, and other large assemblies, and thus supplying a desideratum which the interests of the city required. This building was completed in February, 1860. Mr. Breed died suddenly, Dec. 3, 1865, in his seventy-fifth year.

Lydia Huntley Sigourney was born at Norwich, Sept. 1, 1791, and died at Hartford, June 10, 1865. The writings of this lady, beginning with her first volume of "Moral Pieces, in Prose and Verse," published in 1815, have been for fifty years quietly diffusing an influence in favor of the true, the good, and the beautiful in literature, morals, and religion. To the young especially they have been of incalculable benefit. The large number of Mrs. Sigourney's works, their high moral tone, and the good they have accomplished have gained for her a name and reputation that will long endure.

William P. Greene was a native of Boston, but an inhabitant of Norwich for more than forty years. He was the second son of Gardiner and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Greene, and born Sept. 7, 1795. He graduated at Harvard College in 1814, and afterwards studied law, but his health not being equal to the requirements of the legal profession, he removed in 1824 to Norwich, and engaged at once in business as a partner and agent of the Thames Manufacturing Company, which had invested a large capital in the purchase of mill privileges at the Falls.

In this city he soon acquired, and retained during life, the esteem and respect of the community. He was an energetic and a large-hearted man, literary in his tastes, but with profound sagacity in financial and business concerns. These qualities were united with a pure life and an entire absence of ostentation. As a beautiful result of his unobtrusive life and liberal disposition, he seemed to have no enemies. Slander never made him its mark, and his name was never mentioned with disrespect.

He was never possessed of robust health, and therefore seldom able to give his personal services in aid of public measures, but all charitable and noble undertakings, having for their object the welfare of man and the honor of God, were sure of his liberal aid and cordial sympathy.

In 1825 he was chosen the first president of the Thames Bank, and held the office for sixteen years. With this exception, and that of the single year in which he was mayor of the city, he steadfastly declined, on account of his health, all appointments to public office.

He died June 18, 1864, aged sixty-eight. Seldom has the death of a citizen of Norwich excited in the place so deep an interest and such profound regret. It was a loss that was felt in the circles of business and of public improvement, and in the departments of education and philanthropy.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BOZRAH.

Geographical—Topographical—The First Settlements—New Concord—Name of the Town—Organization of the Town—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church, Bozrah—Congregational Church, Bozrahville—Congregational Church, Fitchville—Baptist Church, Lefingwelltown—Villages—Fitchville—Bozrahville—Manufactures, etc.—List of Representatives from 1786 to 1882—Military Record.

THE town of Bozrah lies northwest of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Franklin, on the east by Franklin and Norwich, on the south by Montville, and on the west by Salem and Lebanon. The surface of the town is diversified by hill and valley, and the soil is generally fertile. It is watered by the Yantic River and Gardner's Brook, the former of which affords an excellent water-power.

The settlement of the town commenced soon after that of the present town of Norwich, and among the pioneers are mentioned the names of Waterman, Hough, Fox, and Crocker.

Bozrah was formerly known as New Concord, and was a portion of Norwich until 1786, and its early history will be found in detail in that of the mother-town. "It is not easy," says the late Miss Caulkins, "to determine why this quiet rural township should have been made the namesake of the haughty, woe-denounced, and desolate city of Edom,—a name in singular contrast with its ancient peaceful and friendly cognomen of New Concord. The Syrian Bozrah lay in the open plain, but this was eminently a woodland district amid the hills. The current story that the name originated in a jocose but irreverent application of Isaiah lxiii. 1, to the agent of the society, who, when he appeared in the town-meeting to plead for the separation, was conspicuous for his parti-colored

garments, cannot be seriously admitted. A pleasantry might have been thus perpetrated, but not a profanity."

Organization of the Town.—The committee appointed to manage the separation of the town in 1786 consisted of Benjamin Thorp, Nehemiah Waterman, Esq., Asa Woodworth, and Jabez Hough. The town was first represented in the Legislature by Capt. Isaac Huntington.

The First Town-Meeting was held in the meeting-house, June 20, 1786, with Benjamin Throop moderator, when the following officers were elected: Selectmen, Benjamin Throop, Nehemiah Waterman, and Asa Woodworth; Town Clerk, Ebenezer Backus; Treasurer, Capt. Isaac Huntington; Constable and Collector, Ebenezer Backus; Surveyors of Highways, Simeon Abell, William Cardwell, Ezekiel Crocker, Eliphalet Baldwin, Lemuel Gardner, Libbeus Lathrop, Samuel Leffingwell.

Among other town officers chosen were Marshall Huckley, Uriah Lathrop, Thomas Huntington, Elijah Huntington, Simeon Gager, Jabez Hough, Richard Downer, John Looner, and John Waterman.

Ecclesiastical History.—As early as 1715 permission was given the inhabitants of this town (then a portion of Norwich) to form a parish, but being unable to support a minister they were not regularly organized until eighteen years afterwards, when they took the name of New Concord and were released from all obligation to support the ministry of the First Society, on condition of maintaining a gospel minister at least six months in the year.

The northern part of the present town, that part which lies in the bend of the Yantic, was included in the West Farms Parish, and the bounds between the two societies were to be the river, the brook that runs out of it, the Cranberry Pond, the Cranberry Pond Brook, the Great Swamp, the Dark Swamp, and the Miry Swamp.

The church was organized, and Rev. Benjamin Throop ordained the first pastor, Jan. 3, 1739. Mr. Throop was a native of Lebanon and a graduate of Yale. He died Sept. 16, 1785, after an efficient pastorate of forty-six years, aged seventy-four.

The second minister of the church was Rev. Jonathan Murdock, a native of Westbrook, and previously settled at Rye, N. Y. He was installed at Bozrah, Oct. 12, 1786, and died Jan. 16, 1813, aged sixty-eight.

John Bates Murdock, a son of this excellent clergyman, graduated at Yale College in 1808, but afterwards entered the army, and served during the war of 1812-15, at the close of which he had the rank of brevet major. He died soon after the conclusion of peace, unmarried.

Rev. Dr. James Murdock, of New Haven, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and the translator of the Syriac Testament into English, was a nephew of the Bozrah minister.

The third minister of Bozrah, Rev. David Austin, was installed May 9, 1815. The old meeting-house where Throop and Murdock preached was then standing, but that same year a new house of worship was completed.¹ Mr. Austin's dedication sermon was published.

"Rev. David Austin," says Miss Caulkins, "was a native of New Haven, born in 1760, and fitted by an accomplished education and foreign travel to become an ornament to society, as well as by ardent piety and a lively and florid eloquence to be useful in the ministry. He married Lydia, daughter of Dr. Joshua Lathrop, of Norwich, and settled as pastor of the church in Elizabethtown in 1788. The kindness of his heart and the suavity of his manner endeared him to all who knew him, while his zeal in the performance of his duties and his popular pulpit talents made him successful in his office and extensively known as a preacher. It is to him that Governor Livingston alludes in the following lines of his poem on Philosophic Solitude:

"Dear A**** too should grace my rural seat,
Forever welcome to the green retreat;
Heaven for the cause of righteousness designed
His florid genius and capacious mind.
Oft have I seen him 'mid the adoring throng,
Celestial truths devolving from his tongue;
Oft o'er the listening audience seen him stand,
Divinely speak and graceful wave his hand."

"Mr. Austin was naturally eccentric, and had always something erratic and extravagant in his manner of thinking, speaking, and acting. Unhappily, his mind was led to investigate too deeply for its strength the prophecies; his ardent imagination became inflamed, his benevolent heart dilated to overflowing, and his mental powers became partially deranged. He now appeared as a champion of the Second Advent doctrine, and held that the coming of Christ to commence his personal reign on earth would be on the fourth Sabbath of May, 1796. On the morning of that day he was in a state of great agitation, and one or two reports of distant thunder excited him almost to frenzy. But the day passed over as usual, yet the disappointment did not cure the delusion of Mr. Austin's mind. He took the vow of a Nazarite, and went round the country announcing the near approach of Christ's coming, and calling upon the Jews to assemble and make preparations to return to their own land.

"In 1797 he was removed by the Presbytery from his pastoral relation at the church at Elizabethtown. He then went to New Haven, where he erected several large houses and a wharf for the use of the Jews, whom he invited to assemble there and embark for the Holy Land. Having at last, in this and other plans, expended an ample fortune, he was for a while

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imprisoned for debt, and after being released from confinement gradually became calm and sane upon all points except the prophecies. He had no children, and his wife had long before taken refuge in her father's house in Norwich. He also returned to this home after all his wanderings, like the dove to the ark, and the balance of his mind being in a great measure restored, he began again to preach with acceptance in various churches in Connecticut. After his installation in Bozrah he performed all the duties of a pastor, faithfully preclaiming the gospel of salvation for a period of fifteen years. He died in Norwich, Feb. 5, 1831."

Since Mr. Austin's retirement the church has had various pastors, among whom are mentioned the names of Jared Andrus, John W. Salter, John Hyde, Thomas L. Shipman, John W. Salter, William M. Birchard, Edward Eells, William P. Avery, T. D. P. Stone, N. S. Hunt, and Rev. Mr. Fellows. The pulpit is now vacant.

Congregational Church, Bozrahville.—This church was organized April 10, 1828. Among the pastors have been David Sanford, Erastus Ripley, Nathaniel Minor, Mr. Read, Rodolphus Lamphear, Oliver Brown, George Perkins, Stephen Hayes, D. C. Sterry, George Cryer, D. C. Sterry, J. C. Nichols, Phineas Crandall, George Cryer. The pulpit at present is supplied by Rev. Mr. Rankin, of Glosenbury, Hartford Co.

The village came into the possession of the Thames Manufacturing Company in 1825, by whose aid and influence the interests of the church was greatly promoted.

Congregational Church, Fitchville.—The house of worship belonging to this church was erected by the late Asa Fitch, Esq., and dedicated Aug. 4, 1852.

A church was organized Dec. 1; 1854, while the Rev. William Aitcheson was the officiating minister. It has had no settled pastor, but temporary ministers were provided by the liberality of Mr. Fitch, with an exception during the late war, when, the operations of the mill having ceased, the services were intermitted, and the church closed for three or four years.

Among the pastors who have served the church are mentioned W. W. Belden, T. D. P. Stone, and Joseph A. Saxton. At present the pulpit is vacant.

There is also a Baptist Church in Leffingwelltown, but we have been unable to secure data for its history.

Fitchville occupies the site of the old Huntington Iron-Works, established by Nehemiah Huntington and Capt. Joshua Abel in 1750. In its native condition this was a wild and gloomy district, with deep valleys and precipitous ledges, the pasture-land harsh and stony, and the woodlands rugged and forbidding.

At one time the mill, the church, the village, and the mansion-house were the central treasures of a domain extending two or three miles on all sides. The old farms of Fitch, Huntington, Abel, Gillson, Wa-

terman, Chapman, Baldwin, and others were consolidated under one proprietor (Asa Fitch), who devoted his time, his energetic business habits and abundant resources to the improvement of his possessions, being himself the originator of his plans, the director, overseer, and paymaster of the whole.

Bozrahville is one of the oldest manufacturing establishments in the county of New London. It originated with the Bozrah Manufacturing Company, which was formed in 1814 by Frederick DePeyster, Jonathan Little, and others of New York, and David L. Dodge, then a resident of Norwich. The capital came from New York, but Mr. Dodge suggested and managed the undertaking. Under his direction a stone factory was built for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, several hundred spindles and looms set to work, and a thriving village planted in a waste place. Erastus Hyde, of Bean Hill, was also a partner and agent in this work.

In consequence of the great influx of European commodities, which caused the decline of the manufacturing interests all over New England, the Bozrahville Company was broken up in 1824, and the property passed into the possession of the Thames Company, but the mill was kept in operation, with only the suspension of a few months.

In 1837 it was sold by the Thames Company to James Boorman and others of New York, and it was changed to Kent Manufacturing Company.

Leffingwelltown is a small hamlet in the southern part of the town.

The present physicians in Bozrah are Samuel G. and Nathan Johnson and Erastus M. Leffingwell. Samuel G. Johnson is town clerk and judge of probate.

Representatives from 1786 to 1881.

1786, Capt. Isaac Huntington; 1787, Nehemiah Waterman, Jr., Capt. Isaac Huntington; 1788, Nehemiah Waterman; 1789, Nehemiah Waterman, John McCall; 1790, John McCall, Nehemiah Waterman; 1791, Elijah Huntington, Nehemiah Waterman; 1792, Nehemiah Waterman, William Throop; 1793, William Throop; 1794, Zerubabel Wightman, Nehemiah Waterman, Jr.; 1795, Nehemiah Waterman, Jr., Elias West; 1796, Elias West, Nehemiah Waterman, Jr.; 1797, Nehemiah Waterman, Asa Woodworth; 1798, Elias West, Asa Woodworth; 1799-1801, Asa Woodworth; 1802, Joshua Stark; 1803, Elias West, Roswell Fox; 1804, Elias West; 1805, Roswell Fox, Zerubabel Wightman; 1806, Elias West, Jesse Abel; 1807, Asa Fitch, Elihu Hyde; 1808, Asa Fitch; 1809, Elias West, John Hough; 1810, John Hough; 1811, Elias West; 1812, Dyer McCall; 1813, Dyer McCall, Asa Fitch; 1814, John Hough; 1815, Asa Fitch, Gardner Avery; 1816, Joshua Stark; 1817, Gardner Avery; 1818, William Whiting; 1819, Perez Chesebrough; 1820, Gardner Avery; 1821, Ezra Lathrop; 1822, William Whiting; 1823, Elijah Abel; 1824, Samuel Gager; 1825, James Lamb; 1826, Samuel Gager; 1827, Gardner Avery; 1828, William Kelly; 1829, William Whiting; 1830, William Kelly; 1831, Gordon Gifford; 1832-33, Gardner Avery; 1834, William Kelly; 1835, —; 1836, David A. Fox; 1837, Daniel Herrick; 1838, Jehiel Johnson; 1839, Samuel A. Gager; 1840-41, Albert G. Avery; 1842, David A. Fox; 1843, Joshua Mapes; 1844, David H. Waterman; 1845, William Hough; 1846, Patrick H. L. Chesebrough; 1847, Christopher B. Rogers; 1848, Andrew Leffingwell; 1849, George Lathrop; 1850, Stephen Fitch; 1851, Giles Haskell; 1852, Albert Waterman; 1853, Daniel Herrick; 1854, Albert G. Avery; 1855, Jedediah S. Hough; 1856, Samuel Johnson; 1857, Aaron Cook; 1858, Ulysses S. Gardner; 1859, Aaron Cook; 1860, W. F. Bailey; 1861, J. B. Baldwin; 1862, Lathrop Stark; 1863, C. B. Baldwin;

1864, C. Gardner; 1865, N. C. Cook; 1866, J. B. Leffingwell; 1867, G. S. Smith; 1868, Simeon Abel; 1869, W. W. Smith; 1870, S. C. Parker; 1871, Wm. Smith; 1872, Jas. Bishop; 1873, D. W. Hough; 1874, J. W. Money; 1875, Isaac Johnson; 1876, C. A. Gager; 1877, C. M. Pendleton; 1878, C. A. Johnson; 1879-80, E. J. Miner; 1881, Geo. O. Stend.

CHAPTER XXX.

BOZRAH—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

The Fitch Family.—Rev. James Fitch was born at Bocking, in the county of Essex, England, Dec. 24, 1632, educated there in part, and at sixteen years of age came to America, and for the following seven years studied for the ministry under Revs. Messrs. Hooker and Stone.

From the "History of Norwich" we quote the following:

"It appears that the father of the family had died, and that the mother with several sons emigrated to this country in 1638. The exact number of the brothers that came over has not been definitely ascertained. Thomas, Joseph, and James can be clearly traced. But there was a contemporary Samuel Fitch, schoolmaster at Hartford, who married in 1650 the widow of the first William Whiting, and subsequently removed to Milford, who may have been another brother.¹

"Thomas Fitch settled in Norwalk, where, in the valuation of estates in 1665, he was the highest upon the list.² He is also the first person mentioned in the patent of that town, granted in 1685, and from him in a line of three generations, each bearing the same name, Governor Thomas Fitch, who occupied the chair of state in Connecticut from 1754 to 1766, was descended.

"Joseph Fitch can be traced as a landholder, or as a temporary inhabitant, at Norwalk, Hartford, and Northampton; but he ultimately settled at Windsor, upon a valuable farm near the boundary line of the present towns of East Hartford and East Windsor. John Fitch, whose name is honorably connected with the invention of steam navigation, was a descendant of Joseph, and born Jan. 21, 1743, near the place where his ancestor settled, on the Windsor part of the farm.

"Of Mr. James Fitch, our immediate subject, we have a statement of his birth, emigration at the age of sixteen, and seven years of theological instruction at Hartford, and this is all that is known of him previous to his ordination at Saybrook in 1646. At this ceremony Mr. Hooker, of Hartford, was present, but the imposition of hands was by two of the brethren appointed by the church to that office. The same

form was also used at the same place at the ordination of the Rev. Thomas Buckingham in 1670.³ Mr. Hooker had himself been ordained in the same manner at Cambridge. This was a Congregational ordination in the strictest sense of the term.

"The element of independence thus wrought into the original structure of Mr. Fitch's church was brought with it to Norwich, and has never died out. Though not subsequently asserting its rights in the special form of ordination, the Congregational principle struck its roots deep, and has ever since maintained its ground, giving something of a distinctive character to the church in its whole course.⁴

"When a part of Mr. Fitch's church decided, in 1660, to remove to Norwich, it was a subject of some contention between the two parties whether he should stay with those who were to remain or go with those who should remove. He was greatly beloved by all, and each side claimed him. After solemn prayer and long deliberation Mr. Fitch decided that it was his duty to keep with the majority, and this brought him to Norwich. Soon after his removal thither the people of Hartford invited him to become their minister, thinking probably that the hardships of a new settlement and the prospect of extensive usefulness in a wider and more elevated sphere might induce him to leave his flock. The only reply he sent to their invitation was this: 'With whom, then, shall I leave these few poor sheep in the wilderness?'

"The oldest election sermon in Connecticut of which any record has been discovered was preached by Mr. Fitch in 1674, from this text: 'For I, saith the Lord, will be unto her a wall of fire round about, and will be the glory in the midst of her.'⁵

"Other products of his pen yet extant are a sermon on the death of Anne, wife of Major Mason, 1672, and a small volume printed at Boston in 1683, with an introduction by Rev. Increase Mather, and comprising three distinct tracts, viz.:

"A Treatise on the reformation of those evils which have been the procuring cause of the late judgments upon New England.

"The Norwich Covenant, which was solemnly renewed March 22, 1675.

"A brief Discourse proving that the First Day of the week is the Christian Sabbath.

"The multiplied labors of Mr. Fitch in behalf of the Indians, to civilize, Christianize, and render them comfortable, have been heretofore noticed. His correspondence with the Governor and assistants was

³ "Trumbull's Conn., i. 299.

⁴ "Rev. H. P. Arms, the successor of Mr. Fitch, the sixth incumbent of the pastoral office in the old town of Norwich, in reference to the ordination of Mr. Fitch, observes,—

"We retain the same principles and hold that all ecclesiastical authority is vested in the individual churches, and that while, as a matter of Christian courtesy, we ask the aid of a Council in ordaining or deposing ministers, we accede to that Council no authority beyond what the church delegates to it for the occasion."—*Norwich Jubilee*, p. 252.

⁵ "Conn. Col. Rec., ii. 222.

¹ "In Westcott's Life of John Fitch it is said that five brothers emigrated, but the authority seems only traditional.

² "Hall's History of Norwalk.

voluminous. Among the documents of the State, letters concerning the wayward natives are yet extant bearing his signature.

"As a pastor, Mr. Fitch was zealous and indefatigable. In addition to his other labors, he trained several young men for the ministry, as he himself had been trained by Mr. Hooker. Revs. Samuel Whiting, of Windham, Taylor, of Westfield, and Adams, of New London, received a part at least of their theological instruction from him. Before colleges and academies were established in the land a course of study in the family of some experienced divine was the customary method of preparing young men for the ministry.

"Lebanon, as we have said, was an offshoot of Norwich. In 1663, Maj. Mason had a legislative grant of five hundred acres of land, with his choice of location in the unappropriated territory of the colony. It was taken up 'at a place called by the Indians Pomakuck, near Norwich.'

"The registry is found on the records of the New London County Court:

"Wee whose names are under written, according to the order from the Generall Court, wee have laid out five hundred ackers of upland and meadow for Major Mason at pomacook.

"THOMAS TRACY.

"FRANCIS GRISWOLD.

"from Norwig, 1665, the 6th [month left blank].

"Acknowledged by Uncas, sachem of Mohegan, in Court at New London, Nov. 14, 1665."

"Pomakuck, or Pomakook, was a tract of land upon Deep River Brook, near the borders of Lebanon and Franklin, the latter being then a part of Norwich. In October, 1666, a grant was made to Mr. Fitch of one hundred and twenty acres adjoining Maj. Mason's land at Pomakook.¹ To this grant Owaneco, the son and successor of Uncas, at a subsequent period, in acknowledgment of favors received from Mr. Fitch, added a tract five miles in length and one in breadth. This munificent gift was familiarly called *The Mile*, or *Mr. Fitch's Mile*.²

"Afterwards the same chief, who claimed all the unsettled lands in this quarter, sold to four proprietors—viz., Capt. Samuel Mason and Capt. John Stanton, of Stonington, Capt. Benjamin Brewster and Mr. John Birchard, of Norwich—a tract five miles square, 'at a place called by the Indians Poque-chan-neeg, adjoining to The Mile, so called, of the Rev. Mr. Fitch.' This deed bears date Sept. 6, 1692, and was probably executed at Norwich, the witnesses being Richard Bushnell and Thomas Adgate.³

"These various grants, with certain strips and gores purchased at a later date, make up the town of Leb-

anon. Maj. Mason was undoubtedly the first English proprietor, but not a resident.

"The distribution into lots, the occupation and actual settlement of the town, began in 1695.⁴ The number of grants and allotments bearing date in November of that year is about fifty. In the earliest roll of inhabitants, made soon after 1700, are the names of four sons of the Rev. Mr. Fitch,—Jeremiah, Nathaniel, Joseph, Eleazer.

"According to tradition, the township was named by Mr. Fitch before a house had been built or a tree felled by a white man upon the tract. Within the bounds of The Mile was an extensive cedar forest, which, by the principle of association, assisted also by the height of the land, suggesting to the mind of its accomplished owner the cedars of Lebanon, led him to bestow the name of Lebanon upon the whole tract.

"The town and its patron have reason to be satisfied with each other. Quiet, beautiful, dignified Lebanon, with its broad street like a continued park, and its fertile farms, the birthplace and resting-place of the two Trumbulls, and of Williams, equally true-hearted and patriotic, let pilgrimages be made to its bounds, and wreaths, often renewed, laid upon the graves of the fathers and patriots that rest in its bosom!⁵

"To this new and interesting plantation Mr. Fitch, in the year 1701, retired to die. A brief summer passed in its quiet, secluded shades led him gently forward to the tomb. His three youngest sons, Nathaniel, Joseph, and Eleazer, early settlers of Lebanon, repose near him, with headstones to point out their graves.

"Mr. Fitch was twice married, and had fourteen children, whose births are all recorded at Norwich, though the first six were born in Saybrook, and are also recorded there, with the death of the first wife. All the children except Elizabeth are referred to as among the living in the will of their father, February, 1696, and it is not improbable that twelve followed his remains to the grave. His first wife was Abigail, daughter of the Rev. Henry Whitefield, whom he married in October, 1648. She died at Saybrook, Sept. 9, 1659, and in October, 1664, he was united to Priscilla Mason, who survived him. The date of her death has not been ascertained. Hersignature (*Priscilla Fitch*) is attached, with the names of other Mason heirs, to a quit-claim deed to rights in Mohegan lands derived from their ancestor, Maj. Mason, March 20, 1710, probably N. S. 1711.

"The Fitch family soon became numerous and the

¹ Conn. Col. Rec., ii. 49.

² L. Hebard, Esq., of Lebanon, estimates the *Mile* to have been a mile in width, liberal measure, and about seven miles in length, instead of five. It was bounded north by Shetucket River, and east by Norwich.

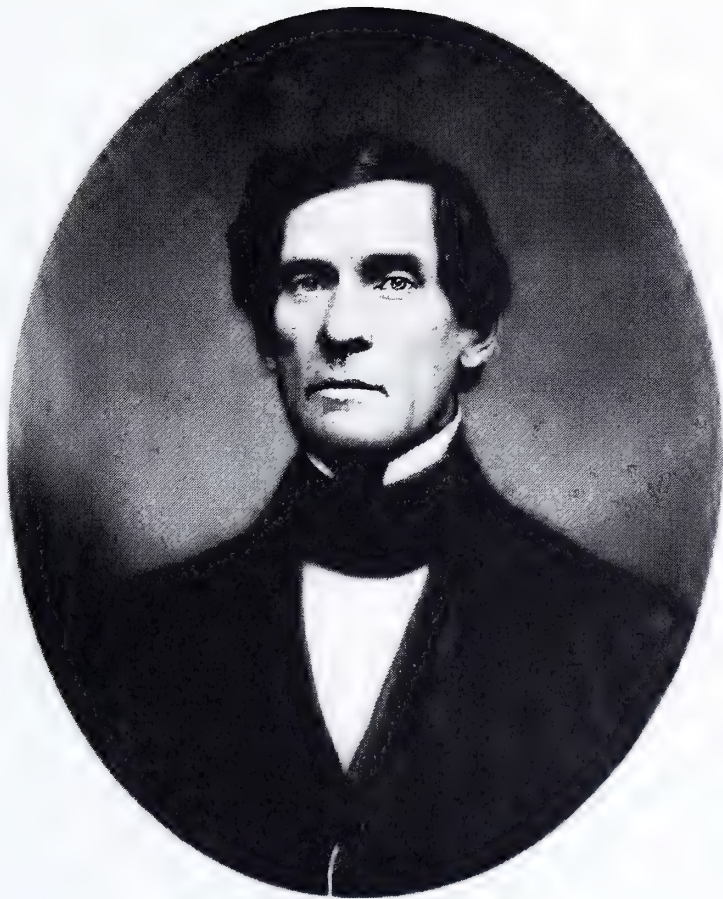
³ "Acknowledged before Samuel Mason, at Norwich, Jan. 6, 1698-99. Recorded at Lebanon, Book 1, Article I. Indorsed, confirmed by Gen. Ass., May, 1705.

⁴ "The name Lebanon was current in the neighborhood of Norwich before it was given to the town. Grants at Lebanon, referring to certain parts of what is now Franklin, were recorded in 1687. The farms of John Johnson and Thomas Baldwin were described as 'near to Lebanon,' and Johnson had ten acres in *Lebanon Valley*. *Little Lebanon* and *Lebanon Hill* were terms used at that period in reference to places in Franklin.

⁵ "In 1850 there was no lawyer and no tavern in Lebanon. The population had somewhat decreased, and was then only 1901.



J. F. Fitch



Wm Fitch



DOUGLAS FITCH.

name widely spread, owing to the preponderance of sons in the early branches. Mr. Fitch had himself nine sons, and his oldest son, James, the same number. Joseph had seven sons, and Nathaniel fifteen children, of whom eleven were sons. Eleazer, the youngest of the original family, was the only one who left no posterity.

"It is a little singular that not one of the sons of Mr. Fitch established his permanent home in Norwich. James went to Canterbury. Samuel settled on a farm in Preston as early as 1687.¹ Daniel became an inhabitant of the North Parish of New London, in the immediate neighborhood of Norwich, but not within its bounds. John went to Windham. Jabez pursued his ministerial calling at Ipswich and Portsmouth, and the four others took up farms in Lebanon.

"Capt. Daniel Fitch, above named, of the North Parish (now Montville), was born at Norwich in the fifth year after the settlement, and died June 3, 1711. His inventory shows that he owned three farms, one at Trading Cove, one at Dry Brook, and one lying on both sides of *Connecticut path*,—that is, the road to Hartford, through Colchester. The homestead farm at Trading Cove was a town grant to his father, and has never been either bought or sold, but has descended by inheritance to the present day (1865).

"As a general rule, the early Fitches were men of capacity and prosperous in their worldly concerns. It was formerly a current saying among the farmers of the neighborhood that the Fitches always settled by a stream of water, which was equivalent to saying that they were thriving men possessed of valuable farms.

"The five daughters of the Rev. James Fitch were connected in marriage as follows:

"Abigail, with Capt. John Mason (2).

"Elizabeth, with Rev. Edward Taylor, of Westfield, Mass.

"Hannah, with Thomas Meeks, or Mix.

"Dorothy, with Nathaniel Bissell.

"Anna, the only daughter of the second marriage, became the wife of Joseph Bradford.

"Two of these daughters, viz., Abigail and Hannah, remained at Norwich. Thomas Meeks married Hannah Fitch, June 30, 1677. They settled on the east of the Shetucket, but within the bounds of the Nine-miles-square.

"By means also of intermarriages with other families of the town, Norwich still retains a large interest in the family of her first revered minister. Not only his influence, memory, and example, but the vital current that quickened his frame flows in the veins of many of her children."

COL. ASA FITCH, of Bozrah, Conn., is a lineal descendant of Rev. James Fitch, and was born in

Bozrah, Feb. 14, 1755, and died Aug. 19, 1844. His business through a long and useful life was that of a farmer and manufacturer of iron at Fitchville, Conn., where his son, Asa, made so many valuable improvements. On the 8th of February, 1781, he married Susan Fitch, a lineal descendant of Samuel Fitch, who died in 1725. She was born in Bozrah, Jan. 4, 1757. Their children were Nehemiah H.; Lois F., married Capt. George Lee; Clarissa (1); Asa, born May 6, 1787; Susan, married Capt. George Lee for his second wife; Stephen, born Aug. 21, 1790; Fanny, married Sherwood Raymond; Douglass, born Feb. 18, 1796; William, born Oct. 27, 1800; Clarissa (2), born June 5, 1802, married Maj. John W. Haughton, Oct. 14, 1824, and has one son, Samuel Wells.

Mrs. Haughton is now (October, 1881) the only surviving member of this large and interesting family. Col. and Mrs. Fitch were members of the Congregational Church. In politics he was a Democrat. He held the various offices of the town, and was a man respected for his upright character and purity of motives. Mrs. Fitch died April 22, 1814, and he married for his second wife Mary House. He was familiarly known as Col. Asa Fitch.

ASA FITCH, son of Col. Asa Fitch, was born in Bozrah, Conn., May 6, 1787, and died Oct. 31, 1865. Few persons had a more eventful life than Asa Fitch. As a youth he was pallid and slender, often prostrated by sickness, and subject to distressing attacks of asthma, a difficulty that clung to him through life. Sustained by his mental energy, he tried in succession study at an academy in Lebanon, a clerkship in Norwich, and a mechanical trade, but broke down after each experiment. At the age of eighteen, in the hope of invigorating his constitution by a sea-voyage, he embarked as a passenger in the brig "Walter," Capt. Brown, of New Haven, bound on a fishing and trading voyage to Green Island, Newfoundland, and Europe.

He landed from this vessel at Lisbon, just before the news reached that city of the battle of Trafalgar and the death of Lord Nelson,—that is, in October, 1805. Finding the climate of Southern Europe favorable to his health, he went from Lisbon to Alicant, and at first obtained employment in the office of the American consul. He remained nearly ten years at Alicant, occupied in mercantile affairs, coming home on a short visit in 1809 to establish some commercial relations, and gradually acquiring the reputation of a substantial merchant.

In 1814 he removed to Marseilles, and there established a commission and banking-house that soon became known and recognized as a link in the chain of commerce between France and the United States. It was patronized by the French government at the outset. While at Alicant Mr. Fitch had accommodated several of the royal exiles in certain monetary affairs, and now that they had returned to power they displayed a commendable appreciation of his courtesy.

¹ Mr. Samuel Fitch died in 1725. He was the ancestor on the maternal side of Asa Fitch, Esq., of Fitchville.

He was welcomed to the best society in France, and often entertained at his table in Marseilles nobles, statesmen, and literary men of the first reputation in the country.

Being joined by his brother, Douglas Fitch, and his nephew, William D. Lee, the house took the firm-name of Fitch Brothers & Co. Vessels from most of the large ports in the United States were consigned to this house. They were also agents of the United States navy, furnishing supplies and making payments to the government vessels in the Mediterranean. They executed orders from America for the purchase of French goods, and had correspondents in the United States to receive consignments of French produce from the merchants and manufacturers in France. In this round of business important interests were involved.

In 1828, Mr. Fitch left Marseilles and returned to America, in order to take charge of the affairs of the house on this side of the Atlantic. On the voyage he came near dying through the entire prostration caused by continued sea-sickness, and never afterwards could be induced to cross the ocean. In New York his office, with the sign of Fitch & Co., was in Exchange Street. Here he embarked in a large real estate investment, purchasing several lots on Broadway, New, and Exchange Streets, upon which he subsequently erected stores, the rents of which were like a bank of wealth to the proprietor.

Withdrawing gradually from personal attention to the details of business, Mr. Fitch at length retired to his native place, and for more than twenty-five years was assiduously occupied in the laborious improvement of a naturally rough and forbidding country district. By the side of the old iron-works where his father and his elder brother had wrought, he built a mansion-house, a cotton-mill, a grist-mill, a church, a village, and purchased farm after farm, until his domain could be measured by miles, expending in these various plans and operations six or seven hundred thousand dollars.

A characteristic of Mr. Fitch was his ceaseless activity. In body and mind he was alike energetic and alert. It was owing to this and to his rigid attention to diet and regimen that he lived so long, bearing up under complicated infirmities, and accomplishing so much actual labor. He was wonderful in planning, constructing, and laying out work. The lives of such persons are full of action and incident; they make changes and improvements, they are benefactors to their race, but, undertaking too much, they do not finish as they go, and often leave their most cherished projects incomplete.

Mr. Fitch was unmarried; of nine brothers and sisters he was the only one that entered into no matrimonial connection.

STEPHEN FITCH, son of Col. Asa Fitch, was born in Bozrah, Aug. 21, 1790. He married Mary I. Rogers, March 23, 1817. She was born Jan. 4, 1794, in Nor-

wich, and died in Norwich, Sept. 22, 1837. Their children were Sophia I., Asa Douglass, Mary E., and William H.

Mr. Fitch was engaged in the manufacturing of iron and farming in Bozrah till his marriage, when he settled in New Hartford, N. Y., where he followed farming till 1832, when he returned to Connecticut and settled in Norwich, where he remained till after the death of his wife, when he settled in Bozrah, Conn., and was for many years engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods with his brother Asa. Politically he was a Jeffersonian and Jackson Democrat, as his ancestors were and his descendants are. He was once a member of the State Legislature, besides holding other town offices. He died Oct. 6, 1868.

Sophia I. (deceased) married William S. Craft, of Boston; Mary E. has been twice married: first, R. H. Winslow, of Westport, Conn.; second, to Dr. R. C. M. Page, of Westport, Conn.. Mrs. Page is one of the most accomplished ladies in Fairfield County, and the principal supporter of the Episcopal Church in Westport, Conn.

DOUGLAS W. FITCH, son of Col. Asa Fitch, was born in Bozrah, New London Co., Conn., Feb. 18, 1796; married Louise C. Bee, October, 1834. Of their three children two are living in France. Harold, born Oct. 10, 1837, and Charles D., born Oct. 10, 1845; both are natives of Marseilles, France.

Mr. Fitch visited America in June, 1838, with his wife. He was engaged in business in Marseilles with his brothers, and all we have said of them is equally true of him. He died June 1, 1848, aged fifty-two years.

Mr. Fitch was successful in all his business relations, and the Fitch family of this generation, and children of Col. Asa Fitch, of Bozrah, Conn., were among the most successful business men of their day. Not only were they successful in business, but very prominent and influential men in the places where they lived, and now (1881), though dead, their names live and their works do follow them.

WM. FITCH, youngest son of Col. Asa and Susannah Fitch, was born in Bozrah, Conn., Oct. 27, 1800. He spent his youth with his father, working on the farm summers and attending the common school winters, till he was some fifteen or sixteen years of age, when he went to Colchester, Conn., and attended the Bacon Academy, from which he graduated. He was deeply interested in books, and at an early age manifested a strong desire for study. Before he was twenty years of age he had taught school several terms.

Having a strong desire to go into business with his brothers, Asa and Douglass, he accordingly went to France in 1820 or 1821, and was there engaged with them in the mercantile and commission business, under the firm-name of Fitch Bros. & Co. About 1825 or 1826 he returned to America and commenced business with his brothers in New York City, where he continued in trade till 1848. While there he had



Edmund Burke



Wm. H. Litch



A. D. Fitch

charge of the entire correspondence. On account of failing health he returned to his native town, and was for several years engaged in the manufacturing business with his brother Asa.

Oct. 14, 1857, he married Mary E., daughter of Dr. Elias Williams and Mary Ann Hillhouse. She was born in the town of Bethlehem, Litchfield Co., Conn., Jan. 23, 1825. Her father was a son of Rev. Joshua Williams, and was born in Harwinton, Litchfield Co., Conn. (See history of Dr. Elias W. Williams.)

Mr. and Mrs. Fitch have six children, viz.: Wm. Asa, died March 28, 1860, aged twenty months; Marian H., Susan L., Elizabeth M., Fanny R., and Sarah G., all of whom were born in Norwich Town, Conn.

In the summer of 1858, Mr. Fitch settled in Norwich Town, where he continued to reside till his death, Dec. 23, 1880. Politically he was a Democrat, but never sought office. From the pen of a personal friend we quote the following, written at the time of his death:

"Mr. William Fitch, a wealthy and prominent citizen of this place, died at his residence, Norwich Town, on Wednesday night, Dec. 23, 1880, at the age of eighty. He has been in failing health for the last two years, but has been confined to his house only for the past three months. His illness, which was long and painful, he bore with remarkable patience. He was a son of Col. Asa Fitch, and was born in that part of the town known as Fitchville in the year 1800. He had four brothers and five sisters, of whom only one sister, Mrs. Haughton, of Fitchville, survives him. He left this place in 1820 and went with his brothers, Asa and Douglas, to France, where he remained for three years. He then returned to New York, where he was associated with them in the mercantile and commission business for nearly a quarter of a century, a part of the time having an establishment abroad and importing all kinds of foreign goods. They also took contracts to furnish supplies to government vessels. They were very successful in business, and accumulated considerable property.

"He retired from the business in 1848 on the death of his brother, and returned to Fitchville, where for several years he was postmaster. He married in 1857, and the following year moved to Norwich Town, where he has since resided. He was a member of Trinity Church, and was characterized for benevolence among that people. He was a man of generous impulses, and will be missed by many poor families. His was a long and useful life, peacefully closed with a full hope of immortality. He leaves a wife and five daughters to mourn his loss."

ELIAS WILLIAM WILLIAMS was born in Harwinton, Conn., on the 16th day of September, 1797. His father was the Rev. Joshua Williams (Y. C., 1780), a native of Rocky Hill, Conn., and for many years pastor of the Congregational Church in Harwinton. His mother's name was Mary Webb. Mr. Williams fitted for college under the instruction of his father. After he graduated he studied medicine with Dr. Roswell Abernethy, of Harwinton; attended lectures at the medical schools of New Haven and New York, and was licensed to practice in 1822. He commenced practice as a physician at Bethlehem, Conn., where he was associated with his brother-in-law, Dr. Conant Catlin. About the year 1826 he removed to the city of Troy, N. Y., where he established himself in business as a druggist. His residence there, however, was brief. His health failed him, and he became a victim to consumption. He died at Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., on the 28th of September, 1828, at the age

of thirty-one, while attempting to perform a journey between the cities of Troy and New York.

Mr. Williams was married on the 3d of April, 1823, to Miss Mary Ann Hillhouse, of Montville, Conn., and left one child, who married William Fitch, deceased, of Norwich, Conn.

ASA DOUGLASS FITCH, eldest son of Stephen Fitch and Mary I. Rogers, was born in New Hartford, N. Y., March 27, 1820. He received his education at common and select schools, and graduated from the Washington Institute, N. Y., in 1837, having such men as William H. Vanderbilt for schoolmates. Immediately after his graduation he became clerk for his uncles, Asa and William Fitch, in the city of New York, in the wholesale commission business, with whom he remained till 1842, when he came to Fitchville, New London Co., Conn., and assumed the charge of the store for his uncles. Here he continued to reside till 1849, when he went to Stockton, Cal., *via* Cape Horn. He remained in Stockton a year, then went to Portland, Oregon, and was there engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, William H., till 1859. William H. then returned to Connecticut. Asa D. continued in trade till 1866, when he also returned to Connecticut and took up his abode with William H., with whom he spends his summer months.

Following in the footsteps of his honorable ancestors, he votes the Democratic ticket. While a resident of Portland, Oregon, he belonged to the Common Council, was county treasurer two terms, and commissioner of the penitentiary during the building of that institution, while Oregon was yet a territory.

WILLIAM H. FITCH, youngest son of Stephen and Mary I. (Rogers) Fitch, was born in New Hartford, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1830. When he was but two years of age his parents settled in Norwich, where the family remained until the death of Mrs. Fitch, in 1837. They then removed to Fitchville. He received his education at the schools in Norwich, and graduated from Cheshire Academy. In the spring of 1850 he set sail for California *via* the Isthmus, where he remained a short time, when he went to Portland, Oregon, and became a partner in the general merchandise business with his brother, Asa D., with whom he remained till 1859, when he returned to Fitchville, and entered into partnership with his uncle Asa, under the firm-name of William H. Fitch & Co., for the manufacturing of cotton goods. He continued in business till 1867, when he retired to his farm of three hundred acres, situated between Fitchville and Yantic. His farm is one of the best in the town, well watered and improved, and the buildings are commodious and good.

He is a Democrat in politics. While a resident of Oregon he was assistant commissary in the Indian war. Since his return to Connecticut he has been judge of probate. Jan. 13, 1870, he married Louise C., daughter of Capt. William Smith, of Norwich. (See history of Capt. Smith, of Norwich.) Mrs. Fitch

was born in Bozrah, Conn., Dec. 3, 1844. They have had three children, viz., Mary I. (deceased), Stephen D. (deceased), and William D., born Oct. 25, 1879.

Maj. John W. Haughton, son of William Haughton, was born in Montville, Conn., the 1st of the year, 1797. His father was a farmer in Montville, Conn., and John was brought up on the farm. His advantages for an education were such as the common schools of his day afforded. He was a great reader, and his memory was good, so he became well informed on all the current events of the times. He married Clarissa, daughter of Col. Asa and Susannah Fitch, Oct. 14, 1824. She was born June 5, 1802, in Bozrah. Their children were Asa F., died at eight years, March 20, 1834; and Samuel Wells, born Sept. 30, 1831, married, Jan. 9, 1867, Harriet W., daughter of Capt. William Smith, of Norwich. For several years after marriage Mr. Haughton resided on a farm in Montville; then he went to Clinton, N. Y., where he was engaged as a farmer, and where he remained some five years. Here is where his youngest son, Samuel Wells, was born. In the spring of 1832 he returned to Connecticut and settled in Fitchville, in the town of Bozrah, where he became the superintendent of all of his brother-in-law's—Asa Fitch—business, both in building the village, and more especially the general oversight of the cotton-mill; he was thus engaged some nine years. He was also much interested in the building of the turnpike road leading from Colchester to Norwich, which was under the management of Asa Fitch and others. He was also interested in farming. He was a member of the Trinity Church at Norwich. He was a teacher in the Congregational Sunday-school at Bozrah, Conn., where he always attended service when not attending in Norwich. He was a bright Mason, and a man respected for his many noble qualities of head and heart. He was a major of the old State militia, and took special pride in military parade. In politics he was a Democrat, and held some of the minor offices of the town. He died July 31, 1871, aged seventy-four years and six months.

William F. Bailey, son of Roswell Bailey and Sally C. Hough, was born in the town of Bozrah, Conn., Aug. 17, 1823. He traces his ancestry back to England. His great-grandfather came from England with two of his brothers and settled in the town of Groton, New London Co., Conn., at an early day.

Joseph Bailey, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Groton, married Hannah Hicks, and had seven sons and one daughter, of whom Roswell was the youngest. Joseph Bailey settled in the western part of Bozrah, where he died in 1855, at the advanced age of ninety-three. His wife died previous to that time, at ninety-one years of age.

Roswell Bailey was born in Groton in 1797, and settled in the town of Bozrah with his parents, and after many years went into the town of Colchester. He married Sally C., daughter of Deacon Jabez Hough, of Bozrah, and had four sons and one daughter, viz.:

William F., Jabez H. (deceased), Charles H., Roswell, and Sarah J. (Mrs. Peleg Babcock, of Iowa), the two eldest being born in Bozrah, and the others in Colchester. Mr. Bailey was for many years before his marriage engaged in peddling in some of the Southern States, but after his marriage was engaged in farming and teaming. Politically he was a Democrat, and in religious views he and his wife were Baptists. He died in 1832, at thirty-five years.

William F. Bailey received a common-school education till he was sixteen years of age. His father dying in 1832, when he was only nine years of age, he was compelled to leave home and find one with his paternal grandparents and his uncle, Joseph Bailey, with whom he lived till he was sixteen, when he returned to his own home and assisted his widowed mother in carrying on the farm of one hundred and forty acres. He remained at home till he was twenty-three, in 1846, when he purchased the farm of the heirs and remained two years. In the spring of 1849 he settled on the farm where he now (1881) resides. His present farm of some three hundred and forty acres is well watered and improved, and he is accounted one of the best farmers in the town.

In 1833 he entered into partnership with Elisha Waterman, son of Elisha Waterman, and was engaged with him in the teaming business for the Hayward Rubber Company, of Colchester, Conn. Their business steadily increased till at one time they owned some eighty horses.

After the death of Mr. Waterman, Mr. Bailey had James M. Peckham for his partner for several months, when he purchased his interest and conducted the business himself, and the business increased even more than before. Besides this, he owns and runs a saw and grist-mill and shops of various kinds, where he makes and repairs his own wagons, shoes his own horses, and does everything within himself.

In politics he is a Republican. He has been assessor and first selectman many years, and in 1860 was member of the Assembly, and in 1872 represented the Ninth Senatorial District in the State Senate, serving as chairman on roads and bridges.

In November, 1846, he married Phebe A., daughter of Orin Johnson and Artamissa Armstrong, and to them have been born the following children: (1) William B., who died Nov. 26, 1879, in his thirty-third year. He married, June 5, 1872, Lilly A., daughter of Newell S. Brown and Anna L. Atkinson, of New Jersey. (2) Phebe J., married Claudius M. Pendleton, and they have one son,—William B. (3) Jabez H., married Fanny Spicer, June 13, 1881. She is the daughter of Albert A. and Frances (Cross) Spicer, of Hyde Park, Vt.

Albert Spicer, son of Simeon, who was a son of Ishmael Spicer, natives of Connecticut, probably belong to the Ledyard family of Spicers. (See Spicer history, in Groton, 4th Charles H.)

Rev. Nathan S. Hunt is a grandson of Eliphaz



Wm B Haughton



W. H. C. C.



- Nathan S. Hunt

Hunt, a native of Lebanon, Conn.,¹ and son of Dr. Ebenezer Hunt and Anna Strong, born in Coventry, Conn., July 5, 1802. His father, Ebenezer, was born in Coventry, Conn., studied medicine with Dr. Turner, of Norwich, and practiced in Coventry, Conn. He married Anna Strong, daughter of Rev. Nathan Strong, first minister of North Coventry, Conn., and had five children, viz.: Ebenezer, Esther, Anna, Hannah, and Nathan S.

He died at his home in Coventry in 1808, aged forty-two years. He was a skillful physician, and his early death was caused by overwork and undue exposure. His mother was Hannah Stiles, cousin of President Stiles.

Dr. Hunt dying in 1808, left a widow and five children, the youngest of whom was Nathan S., being only six years of age.

Nathan S. entered the family of Joseph Strong, father of Hon. Henry Strong, of Norwich, at six years of age, and remained till he was thirteen, receiving a common-school education, also instruction from Henry Strong, of whom he speaks in the highest terms. His mother being desirous that he should learn to work on the farm, he was put under the charge of Mr. Woodward, father of Dr. Ashbel Woodward, of Franklin, Conn., with whom he lived till he went home to take charge of the home farm.

After leaving the home of Joseph Strong he attended school only during the winter months till he began to teach school, which he successfully followed every winter thereafter until he had completed his college studies. He prepared for college under the instruction of his brother-in-law, Rev. Alpha Miller, of Bridgewater, N. Y., and entered Hamilton College in 1826. In 1828 he entered the junior class in Williams College, from which he graduated with honors in 1830. During his college and theological course he was wholly dependent upon himself, teaching winters, and collecting funds for Williams College during the vacations. It is said he was very successful as a collector, and then learned many things which were of great value to him in after-life. Immediately after graduation he entered Andover Seminary, from which he graduated in the early summer of 1833. He was immediately called to the pastorate of a Congregational Church in Abington, Conn., and was installed pastor of the same Feb. 12, 1834. He remained there twelve years; then was one year at Montville, New London Co., Conn., when he received a call from the Congregational Church at Preston City, where he remained twelve years; then settled in Bozrah, where he labored faithfully twelve years, till failing voice compelled him to resign, in 1871, his pastorate, since which time he has not been actively engaged in the ministry, but continues to reside in Bozrah. During his ministry he was very active in building and repairing churches. He is universally

esteemed, was a good preacher and faithful pastor. His name is a household word in many homes in the county and State. He bears a striking resemblance to Daniel Webster, and has often been called Webster. He is now in his seventy-ninth year, and has poor health.

By energy and economy he redeemed the home farm of incumbrance after he commenced preaching. By careful investments he now has a competency in his old age. On the 25th of October, 1842, he married Rhoda L., daughter of Daniel Mason, of Lebanon.² She was born March 18, 1804, and in her younger days was a successful teacher, both in Connecticut and New Jersey.

Mr. Hunt has never been identified with any political organization, but has always been in sympathy with the great principles of the Republican party.

He was ever faithful and true to his mother, caring for her tenderly till her death; a good student in school, a faithful pastor, a good citizen, and a devoted husband.

The Rogers Family.³—JAMES ROGERS, one account says, came from England in the ship "Increase" when about twenty years of age. He came to New London from Fairfield Co., about 1657 or 1658. A baker by trade on a large scale, furnishing the seamen and colonial troops with biscuit, etc., between 1660 and 1670 he had a greater interest in the trade of the port than any other person. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Rowland, of Stratford. They had a number of children, and it is said they all embraced the Rogereen faith but Samuel, the eldest, the ancestor of the Montville Rogerses. Samuel married Mary, daughter of Thomas Stanton, the parents of the two parties entering into an agreement to give two hundred pounds each as a marriage portion. Samuel's father, in fulfillment of his part, conveyed to his son his stone house and bakery at the head of Winthrop's Cove, where he resided for fifteen or twenty years; he then removed to the outlands of the town, near the Mohegan tribe, and became the first white settler within the limits of the present town of Montville. They were always on the best of terms with Uncas and his tribe, and made an agreement with them, "if the other Indian tribes molest either of us we will help each other, and the signal will be to fire a gun." On one occasion Samuel, wishing to give them a surprise, roasted an ox and got it all prepared for the meal, and then fired his alarm-gun, and they came flocking in in haste, supposing neighbor Rogers was being murdered or taken prisoner, when to their surprise and pleasure a bountiful repast awaited them.

His son Samuel (2) married Abigail Plum about 1694. He settled in Montville. It is not known how large a family he had or whether *certainly* he was the

¹ See Hunt genealogy, in Lebanon history.

² See Mason family history of Lebanon.

³ Contributed by Fanny L. Rogers.

father or grandparent of Samuel Rogers (3), who married Lucy Denison. Samuel Rogers' (3) homestead was a little west of what was formerly known as the "Bland tavern" on the Salem road. He had three sons and four daughters.

Daniel, the eldest son, married Hannah Latimer, daughter of Col. Jonathan Latimer and Lucretia Griswold. Col. Latimer served in the old French war, and in some of his excursions he came through Tennessee, and thought it the pleasantest country he ever saw, and if his family would all go there he would emigrate, and they started with ox-teams through the then wilderness. One son's wife died on the journey, and they buried her under a tree.

Jabez Rogers, son of Samuel (3), married a — Gorton; removed to Vermont. His son Jabez married Governor Chittenden's daughter, and their descendants are James Rogers, born 1739; married Zylpha Hyde, born 1735, daughter of Eleazer Hyde and Sarah (Hewett) Hyde. He settled in Norwich (Wawecus Hill); had eight children; was a farmer, a large, muscular man, a Baptist by profession. His children were Eleazer, married Lucy Edgerton; James, married, first, Zerviah Ingraham; second, Sarah Coit; Denison, married Nancy Pendleton; Eliab, married Mary Hyde; Lucy, died unmarried; Sarah, married Phineas Leffingwell; Hannah, married Jabez Bushnell; Lydia, married Jabez Leffingwell. The Leffingwells both removed to Warren, Ohio, and Sarah was mortally wounded by the accidental discharge of her husband's rifle while he was hastening out of the house to shoot a deer that was in sight. The descendants of the family are in Ohio and Iowa. Jabez Bushnell and wife both died in Norwich, leaving two children,—a daughter, now the wife of Edward Stone, of New York; the other a son, William F. Bushnell, a carpenter, now living in Evanston, Illinois.

Eleazer Rogers was eighteen years old when New London was burnt, and was called out with the militia to defend. He was afterwards captain of militia, and his lieutenant's and captain's commissions, signed by Jonathan Trumbull, Governor, are in the possession of the writer. He came to live with his aunt at his grandfather Hyde's homestead, and inherited it from her (and added to it), and it has continued in the family, and is now occupied by the sixth and seventh generations in a direct line from the first John Hyde. The other three brothers settled on Wawecus Hill, were farmers, and all of them reared large families, but many of them are dead or gone to other places. The eldest daughter of James married Stephen Fitch, of Fitchville, and one of her sons resides there now. The eldest son by his second wife, George, was a merchant at Darien, Ga., married a Southern wife, had a large family, and one son was killed in the Confederate army, his widow and family now living there. Edward went to Michigan and engaged in farming, and died in Marshall, leaving a widow and one son. Charles, a farmer, died on the homestead, unmarried.

James, a cabinet-maker, lived at Norwich, where his widow and children now live. Sophia, their sister, married Deacon Elisha Filler, of Plainfield; died leaving no children. Denison Rogers' children all gone but two, Col. James Denison, on the homestead, and William Pendleton, living at East Great Plain. William has three sons, one settled near him in the ice trade, one living with him, and another, Joab B., who was a captain of a company of horse under Sheridan, now city sheriff; one daughter died in California, and another still resides there.

Eliab Rogers' family live on Wawecus Hill, at the homestead of their father and grandfather; are farmers.

Of Eleazer Rogers' children, the eldest, Betsey, married Joshua Maples, a farmer and clock-maker. He was a man of strict integrity, and ever ready to do a good deed. He was captain of militia in the war of 1812, and went to the aid of Stonington. His eldest son, Thomas, went to Michigan, bought a farm, but died of fever soon after, unmarried; Elisha died in Bozrah, unmarried; Charles, living on the old homestead of his father and grandfather, in the vicinity of Wawecus Hill, Norwich, married Maria Post; had four children,—one son married, living in Bozrah; one died, the youngest son, Frank; Thomas, a professor of elocution, and one daughter, an invalid.

Joshua, the youngest son of Joshua and Betsey Maples, went to California at the time of the first gold excitement. Came back and married Alice Tracy, daughter of Harley Tracy, of Bozrah. Went back to California and located on a ranch at the foot of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where he spent the summer. Leaving a man to take care of the stock, etc., he and his wife went to Marysville to spend the winter with her brothers. In the spring he went down to the ranch on horseback to prepare for his wife's return; he found a sick traveler there with his man, and they were short of necessities, groceries, etc., and he started on foot with a hand-sled to go to the nearest store, which was about twelve miles, to purchase supplies. In returning a blinding snow-storm set in, and he had to abandon some of his load and leave it on the road; he made out to reach within a few rods of the house, sat down and took off his snow-shoes, and it seems was so exhausted he fell asleep, and the snow covered him up, and he was not found until the snow melted off, about two weeks later. Buried in Marysville, and his wife returned to her home in Bozrah.

Of the daughters of Joshua, Hannah, living in Bozrah, unmarried; Mary, dead; Lucy, the widow of George Lathrop, and her daughter living at East Great Plain.

Of Samuel Rogers, eldest son of Eleazer, he married Rhoda Miner, and their eldest son, Pitt Decatur, now living in Knoxville, Ill., proprietor of the "Hebard House;" second son, Eugene Clinton, living in Sheridan, Placer Co., Cal., has been postmaster and

constable; James Bolivar, a merchant in Norwich awhile, went to Wheatland, Iowa, and was a merchant, but died of consumption, leaving a widow and four children there.

Samuel Lucius was educated at the Collegiate Institute, Clinton, N. Y.; studied law with the Hon. John T. Wait, of Norwich; went to Sacramento first, but now practicing law in San Francisco; married in California; has one son.

Lewis went to Iowa; for a few years in company with his brother Gains in trade, but returned to Connecticut, and is now at the "old Hyde homestead," a farmer. The daughters now own and occupy their father's farm. Betsy married H. B. Kude; Hattie, unmarried.

Harriet Maria Rogers, third daughter of Eleazer and Lucy Rogers, married Ezra Brewster Smith, son of Col. Chester Smith and Sally Brewster, of North Stonington. The mother, Sally Brewster, was a direct descendant from Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower." Ezra Smith was a farmer, and lived at the old Smith homestead for a few years, and then removed to Castile, Wyoming Co., N. Y. Harriet lived but about two years, and died of consumption. The eldest son, Daniel, by her, now living in Castile. Eleazer, the second, married in Castile, went to Illinois, and died there, leaving two sons. Susan, the third child, married Asahel Kellogg, of Castile, now living there; has four children; the eldest, Hattie, graduated at the Westfield Normal School, Massachusetts, and is now a successful teacher in a high school in Perry; William Kellogg, farmer and milkman, now in New York. Moses Smith, third son, now living in Castile, is a mason by trade; his eldest son, Edgar Dwight, entered Harvard College in advance; continued there one year, came home for the summer vacation, was taken down with a brain affection and died, having studied too closely. Dwight Smith, fourth son, living in Greenwood, Ill., a farmer. Samuel Chester, fourth son, studied medicine; was a student at the Medical College, Ann Arbor, Mich.; graduated at the Medical College, New York, practicing in Preston City awhile, and in the war was surgeon in the navy; now a practicing physician in Castile, N. Y.; he married Lida Vanarsdale; they have one son, named Van Rogers. Ansel Brown, fifth son of Ezra B. Smith, born in Castile (all the others were born in New London County), married Hattie Fitch, daughter of the Rev. Ferris Fitch, and — Griswold, daughter of the Rev. John Griswold, of Lyme, Conn. The Rev. Ferris Fitch was a direct descendant from the Rev. James Fitch, first pastor of the First Congregational Church, Norwich Town. Ansel Smith enlisted in the army early, and served through the whole term of the war in the New York Dragoons, under Sheridan in all his raids, and never received a wound until the surrender of Gen. Lee; in one of the last, if not the very last, shots he received a bullet through the lungs which lodged under the shoulder-blade, and it is there now; it in-

capacitates him for hard labor; he lives in Castile, and is in the insurance business. Another son by a second wife, Jacob Kellogg Smith, enlisted in Norwich with the three months' men in the war; he afterwards studied medicine, practiced in Warsaw, and was drowned while returning in the night from visiting a patient.

Elisha Edgerton, a farmer, second son of Eleazer, married Eunice Wetmore Chesebrough, born in Stonington, had seven children; bought and built at the "Quarters," so called, near the Yantic River and Bean Hill, now owned by Asa Strong. Porter, his first son, also a farmer, gardener, and milkman; first wife, Elizabeth Grace; second, Mary Morgan; a daughter by his wife married Dr. John Byron Sweet, son and grandson of the celebrated bone-setter, Dr. John, now living in Central Village practicing his profession. Eleazer, the second son, master-mason in Norwich City, married Mary Murphy; has a son, also a mason, and two daughters. Elisha Francis, third son, a teacher, and studied law with the Hon. John T. Wait; practiced in Norwich City; married Judith Murphy; had four children; the son died in infancy; she died of consumption, and his health being very much impaired, he went to Missouri with his sister, who was moving there; but the journey was long and tedious, and he barely lived to get there. His remains were interred in Yantic Cemetery.

Eunice Augusta, the only daughter of Elisha, was a teacher, went to Albion, Wis., and taught; she there became acquainted with and married Edwin Crumb, and lived for a few years at Big Foot Prairie; from there they removed to Jasper County, Mo., near Carthage, where he bought a tract of land and built; they had resided there a few years when one of those sudden and terrible whirlwinds swept over them, tore the house to atoms, killing Mr. Crumb. Mrs. Crumb afterwards erected another house, and remained there. She afterwards married a Dr. Wolfe, a physician, and died a few years since suddenly, leaving no children.

Henry, fourth son of Elisha, married Harriet Morgan; one son lives in Norwich City; has been in the sewing-machine business, is now in a furniture establishment. Frederick, fifth son of Elisha, was a teacher, studied medicine, attended medical lectures at the Medical College, New York; married Sarah Smith, of Palmertown, Montville; settled in Willimantic as druggist and consulting physician. Horace, sixth son of Elisha, is living in Norwich City, in employ of Hopkins & Allen Armory; he married Elizabeth Beckwith; he enlisted with the three months' men in the war, and was in the battle of Bull Run. Sarah Rogers, the second daughter of Eleazer, died at the old homestead, unmarried.

The writer of this (Fanny L. Rogers) is the only member of the family left of her generation.¹

¹ I have seen six generations of the Rogers family in a direct line from James Rogers.

CHAPTER XXXI.

COLCHESTER.

Geographical—Topographical—The Original Grant—"Jeremiah's Farms"—The Pioneers—Names of Freemen in 1790—List of Polls in 1787—Documentary History—Town-meeting, 1703—Mr. Buckley's "Chimnies"—Grist- and Saw-mill—Saw-mill—A new Town Drum—Falling-mill—Mr. Buckley's History—Repairing the Meeting-house, etc.—Early Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

THE town of Colchester lies in the northwestern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Hartford and Tolland Counties and the town of Lebanon, on the east by Lebanon, on the south by the town of Salem and Middlesex County, and on the west by Middlesex County.

The surface of the town is generally uneven and the soil fertile.

The Original Grant.—The original grant for a plantation at "Jeremiah's Farms," now Colchester, was made by the Legislature, under date Oct. 13, 1698, as follows:

"Att a Generall Court Holden att Hartford Octobr the 13th: 1698: This Court upon the petition of Iivers of the inhabitants in the Countie of Hartford Grant Lybertye for a plantation at or near the place Called Jeremiahs farme upon the Rode to Newlondon, and Captn Dandl Wetherell Capto John Hamlin Mr Will Pitkin Captn John Chester Mr Richard Christophers and Captn Small foudick they or the Majr part of them are by this Court appointed to be a Committee to lay out a town Ship there beginning at the North bound of twentie mile River and So to Extend Southward to a River Called deep River And to Extend Eastward from the bounds of Haddam Seven miles"—

"Att a Generall assembly Holden att Hartford May 11th 1699—Ordered and Enacted &c that the north bounds of the new Plantation lately granted at or near Jeremies farme upon the Roade to Newlondon Shall be as formerly at twentye mile River, and the South bounds Joyne to the North bounds of Lyme, and the west bounds to Joyne to the East bounds of Middletown and the East bounds of Haddam and the East and North East bounds to Runne to the bounds of Lebanon and Norwich"—

"A Generall Assembly Holden att Hartford Octobr 13, 1699—Michael Taintor Saul Northam and Nathl Foot appearing in this Assembly in behalfe of the New plantation called Colchester and complaining that they are obstructed in the improvement and settlement of said plantation by reason of severall persons that claim considerable tracts of land within the grant of said Township, and particularly severall of the inhabitants of Saybrook, This Court do therefore order that all persons claiming any lands there shall appear at the Generall Court in May next and make their claims appear, that so the Grantees may not be further obstructed in their settlement of said plantation and that the name of that plantation shall be called Colchester and belong to the County of New London, and further that this act be transmitted to the severall towns where any persons claiming land, there do reside that so they may have reasonable notice thereof."

"Att a Generall Assembly Holden att Hartford Octobr the 10th: 1700 Whereas the Inhabitants of Colchester and those designed to gee and Settle there, meet, with much discouragement in their Planting and Settling By Owaneco and the Moheags, that claim land within that township. This assembly being Sensible of the difficulties they meet with and being desirous to promote the Quiet and Comfortable Settlement of the Plantation Doe desire the Honorable Governr with his Council to treat with the Moheags and to agree with them to Quit their Claim to the Lands within that township, upon as Reasonable termes as may be obtained and also to advise the people and to direct them in going forward in their Plantation worke, and the Worshipfull Captn Samuel Mason is desired to improve his Interest in the Moheags to Promote their Compliance with the Interest of the people of Colchester—The Charge to be defrayed by the inhabitants of Colchester—"

Thus the whole township of ancient Colchester, embracing the present township and portions of Salem (in olden time called Paugwonk) and Marlborough,

was granted to the original planters, and by them subsequently shared with their associate planters. Then followed divisions of the township at intervals of time amongst the proprietors, a certain portion of the territory being included in a division. A division was then subdivided into allotments or rights, consisting of fifty, one hundred, and two hundred pound rights, for which the proprietors cast lots, the number in the draught determining for each proprietor his claim to a corresponding number in the allotments. In this way half a century or more elapsed before the whole township had been divided amongst the original planters and proprietors and the heirs of those of them who had deceased.

The lands, of little value comparatively at the beginning of the settlement, gradually increased in value as the population and demand for land increased: and those of the proprietors and their descendants and heirs who retained their rights in the divisions of lands became substantially wealthy and prosperous. Colchester was a highly popular settlement, and the early planters were a superior set of men, belonging, as they did, to many of the first families in New England, and it early attracted a brilliant array of names and genius from various parts of the country. Its location was desirable, being near Hartford, Middletown, Norwich, and New London.

The Pioneers.—Michael Taintor, Esq., was born in Brainford, October, 1652, being the second son of Capt. Michael Taintor and his wife Elizabeth. He was in Windsor in 1679, where he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Loomis, and after her decease Mabel (Olmsted) Butler, widow of Mr. Daniel Butler, of Hartford, in 1697. He was one of the leading men in Windsor, as appears by the records of that town, holding some of the highest offices in that township. He was doubtless one of the most active in procuring the grant of Colchester, being in the prime of life when he removed to that place to settle. He was the first, and for a long series of years the only, justice of the peace in Colchester, town clerk for the space of thirty years, member of Connecticut General Assembly twenty-six sessions, commissioner, selectman, etc. He died February, 1731, in his seventy-ninth year.

Rev. John Bulkley was from Glastenbury, son of Rev. Gurshom and his wife (who was a daughter of President Chauncey), and grandson of Rev. Peter Bulkley, from England. "Isaac Bigloo" was from Watertown, Mass. "John Bigloo, a son of Joshua Bigloo, of Watertown, which John Bigloo now dwells in Hartford on the east." Thomas Carrier and his sons, Richard and Andrew, were from Andover, where Martha, wife of Thomas, was executed for a witch in 1692. Thomas Carrier had belonged to the body-guard of King Charles I., of Great Britain, and was notorious for fleetness of foot, even after he was more than one hundred years old. It is said that he killed the king of England. If so, he must have been the executioner of King Charles I. in 1648. He was a

Welshman. It is said by his descendants that he was one hundred and thirteen years of age at the time of his decease in 1735. Daniel Clark, "Locksmith," was from Hartford; Samuel Dickinson, from Hadley; Jonathan Dunham, from Haddam; Foots were from Wethersfield; Samuel Gilbert, from Hartford; Benjamin Graves, from New London (doubtless originally from Hatfield); Josiah Gillet and Josiah Gillet, Jr., from Windsor. The wife of Josiah, Sr., was Joanna, daughter of Michael Taintor, of Brainford; she died in Colchester in January, 1735, aged eighty-three years. John Hitchcock, from Springfield; Evan Jones, from Windsor (?); Kelloggs, from Hatfield; Loomises, from Windsor; James and Israel Newton, from "Kings-town in Naragansett"; "Samuel Niels," of Kings-town (1709); Northams, from Hatfield; Nathaniel Otis, from Scituate; Josiah Phelps, from Windsor; "Joseph Pumery," from Northampton (?); William Shipman, from Saybrook (went to Hebron about 1705, where he soon after died in consequence of a fall); Skinners, from Hartford (?); Deacon "Micahel" Taintor, from Windsor; James Treadway, "Malster," from Watertown; Welleses, from Hatfield; Joseph Wright, from Glastenbury; Israel Wyatt, from Hatfield; Thomas Beebe was from New London; Nathaniel "Cahoni" (Calhoon), Norwich, R. I.; Philip Caverlee, Lebanon; John Chapman, New London; James Crocker, Barnstable; George "Dalee," from "Proveden"; Thomas Day, Hartford; Benjamin Fox, New London; Daniel Galusiah, Weston; Joseph Harrington, Watertown; James Harris, New London; John Hopson, Rhode Island; Isaac Jones, Weston; Samuel Knight, Plainfield; Benjamin Lane, Falmouth; Robert Menler, Lyme; Morgans, New London; James Mun, Springfield; Robert Staples, Lyme; William Worthington, Hartford.

Colchester gradually increased in population, and in 1730 the following were residents of the town: Micahel Taintor, Micahel Taintor, Jr., James Newton, Saml Northam, Thom Day, Richd Carrier, Ebenezer Skinner, Danll Clark Jr., Lef Isreall Wyat, Deacon Lomis, Wm Roberds, Nathll Lomis, Jos Wright, Josiah Gellet, Josiah Gillet Jr., Ebenezer Dibell, Capt Gilbert, Jno Adams, Jno Adams Jr., Deacon Skinner, Richd Skinner, Nathanll Skinner, Benjamin Skinner, Jos Prat, Nathll Kellogg, Ephrem Foot, Jos pumery, Thom Brown, Noah Wells, Jos Chamberlin, Josiah Foot, James mun, ensign Jno Skinner, Ebenezer Kellogg, James Brown, Andrew Carrier, Richard Church, Mr Bulkley, Jno Day, Jonathan Gillet, Jonathan Kellogg, Nathll Foot, Ebenr Coleman, Charles Williams, Clement Cithophell, John Chapman Sr., Ephream Wells, Josiah Phelps, John holms, William Roberds, Josiah Gates, Joseph foot, John Johnson.

From this time forward the town advanced more rapidly in wealth and population, as shown by the following "List of the Polls &c for the 1st Society" (Colchester) "for 1787:

"Jonathan Bigelow Nehemiah Gillet Ebnr Kellogg Jr Nathan Williams James Bigelow Richard Skinner Jr David Burnham Russell Gillet Joseph Gillet Junr Daniel Bulkley Stephen Brown Nathl Clark Gideon Lomis Gersham Bulkley David Bulkley Hannah Fuller Asa Swan Roger Bulkley Joseph Gillet Chauncey Wells John Bulkley Ebenr Kellogg Isham Chapman Elipht Davenport Charles Taintor Elijah Fuller Joshua Bulkley Ela Gillet Gersham Bulkley Junr Abner Chapman Asa Baker Darius Clark Jonathan Sabins Jonathan Deming Saml Hassard Amasa Kellogg John Watrous Thomas Skinner Joseph Foot Amos Kellogg John Pratt Daniel Pratt Joseph Taylor Elisha Kellogg Allen Wightman John & Wm Bulkley Zebulon Strong Rozel Chamberlin John Kellogg Theodore Waters Joseph Isham Jr Elihu Clark Thomas Vibber, Lemuel F. Vibber Noah Colman Charles Bulkley 2d, Daniel Watrous Charles Taintor Jr, Dudley Wright Wm Townsend John Breed Sam. Bridges Aligait Worthington John R. Watrous Nehemiah Daniels Ezek. l Daniels Mary Kellogg Dan. l & Steph. n Foot Noah Pomroy Darius Hills Joseph Hills Hosea Foot Reuben West Mary Marriner Thos. F. Crouch John Taintor Thankful Thompson Wm Hall Daniel Kellogg Eleazer Edes John T. Otis Nath. l Otis John Button Ezra Clark Obed Alvord Elijah Northam Elizabeth Kilborn Edmond Bridges David Kilborn B. & J. N. Beaulle Abner Kellogg Jeremiah Mason James F. Mason Abner Hills Deliverance Waters John Otis Joseph Bulkley Asa Archer Elizabeth Foot Justin Little John Wells Jr Uzziel Foot Jeremiah Foot Daniel Isham Benj. n Hatch Jonathan Keeny Solomon Wolcott John Chamberlin John Cavarly Joshua Hall Amos Randall Daniel Joad David Wyles Benj. n Quiterfield Charles Bulkley Israel Newton Junr. Elipht Bulkley Ezra Clark Junr Israel Newton 3d Ephraim Clark Habakuk Foot Dudley Wright Jr. John Clark Timo. Judd Pierpont Bacon Elihu Warner Sam Church 2d, Oliver Warner Asa Treadway Ephraim Wells Daniel Bulkley Junr Job Taber W. d Sarah Wells George Palmer Joab Reebe Elias Palmer Jr. Philip Cavarly Josh a Morgan Jona. Morgan 2d. John Newton Jr. John Palmer Israel Newton Amos Wells Asa Newton Elijah Worthington Jr. Joel Bigelow Elijah Worthington Dan Worthington Samuel Lomis Benj. n Wm & Christo. Elery Gilbert Denison Christo. Dean Joseph Webb Israel Lomis W. m Bulkley Peleg Ransom Wid. Ann Wells Martin Wells Solomon Scovil Elisha Scovil David Scovil Elias Palmer John Treadway Ama Ransom Wid. Daniel Welch Jr. Elijah Kilborn Elisha Bigelow Asabel Newton John Cavarly Jr. Wm Worthington Samuel Church Nathan Warner Stephen Rossetter Asa Bigelow Elisha Dodge Oliver Brown Peter Graves Jr. Wm Thompson George Dodge Jesse Crow Samuel Church Jr. Anna Church Israel W. Wells John Wright Robert Bramble Elipht Gillet Daniel Colman Russell Kellogg Nath. l Chamberlin Jr. Joseph Wright Jonathan Watrous Asa Graves Daniel Clark Daniel Pratt Jr. Nath Chamberlin Isaiiah Munn Samuel Kellogg Joseph Johnson Charles Foot Daniel Bennet Benj. n Munn Miles Wright Azariah Wright Ephraim Little Ambrose Strong John Elliot Esq. r Shubael Clark Daniel Whitney Richard H. Hontley."

"List of the Polls &c for the Parish of Westchester for the year 1787:

"Noah Skinner Ezra Bigelow Caleb Gifford Joseph Day Jr. Judah Scovil Sam. l Carrier Joseph Crocker Dan. l William Sam. l Isham Daniel Pratt 3d, Joseph Day Weeks Williams John Carrier Samuel Brown Adonijah Foot Elijah Williams Timothy Waters Benj. n Adams Jr. Israel Kellogg John Isham Asa Day Amasa Mitchell Samuel Skinner Aaron Barbur Eleazer & Eleazer Dunham Jr. Adriel Sabins, Eldad Sabins Jona. a Bass Abraham Day Henry Waters Elijah Day Benj. n Huntington Noah Isham Stephen Skinner Noah Skinner Jr. Knight Sexton John Ackley George Sexton Robert Young Eph. n Scovel Reuben Scovel Darcas Niles Nath. l Warner Jr. Joseph Carrier Jona. Northam Jr. Robert Shattuck Susannah Gates Sarah Yeamans Elijah Smith Joseph Whitmore Joseph Fuller Simon Brainerd Jr. Ezra Ramsdale Stephen & William Brainerd Isaac Isham Isaac Isham Jr. Green Bigely Sally Yeamans Thomas Shaw Simeon & Timo. Crocker David Yeamans Amasa Day Ezekiel Lord Charles Williams John Williams Phineas Sabins Judah Lewis James Sexton Reuben Foot Uriah Carrier Henry Champion Esq. Henry Champion Jr. Jehiel Isham Nath. l Foot Jr. David Shattuck Stephen Brainerd Jr. Nath. l & Aaron Foot Erastus Worthington Samuel Loomis Jonathan Dunham Joseph Isham John Bigelow John Bigelow Jr. Joseph Loomis John Mitchell Solomon Loomis John Elliot Esq. r John Blieb Thos. Williams John Isham Jr. Joseph Ransom John Olmsted Gad Worthington Amasa Brown Cephas Cone John Day Josiah Cridento

Ambrose Niles Israel Skinner James Mc. Cracken Jacob Babbitt John Staples Benjamin Staples Isaac Jones John Skinner Josiah Foot Elijah Staples Jr. David Adams."

Documentary History.—The following are extracts from the early records:

"At A Legall Town meeting held in Colchester September 6th 1703: The Town being informed that Major palmes Hath or was about to sell A parsell of land within ye township of Colchester under a pretence of an Indian grant—Namely Capt Sannap ye town Considering that trobell may Arise in that matter do hearby impower Joseph pumery & ebenezzer Coleman to eject the said Major palmes or any other person that shall make enteranc or improue any land in the bounds of Colchester without ye aprobaton of the town & for their incoragment the town do grant to them ye said Joseph pumery & ebenezzer Coleman each of them one hundred akers of land at A place on which they haue Aready Made enteranc by fencing about seauen Miles from our town plat at or near paugnunk provided thay stand to defend ye land that Major palmes or any other person or persons shall Make enteranc upon in right of Capt Sanap: it is to be understood that thay shall defend it at their own Charg & to ye outermost exstent of law :—

"at a legall town meeting held at Colchester July 26: 1703 it was voated to enter on record one home lott which was formerly granted to John Stebbins but not then entered—it is ye lott lying North from John adamses sener his home lot."

MR. BUCKLEY'S "CHIMIES."—"Lebanon June ye 17th 1703 then receaved of Joseph pomry of Colchester fvee pownds & Ten Shilings in Corrent mony on ye acoult of ye Commitie of Colchester to pay for Beulding mr bucklys chimies (chimneys, C. M. T.) I say recvd by me John Woodward.

"att ye meting aforesd it was granted yt James Taylor should haue an addition of one hundred pownds right he payinge ye charge: & it is to be understood yt it is in right of his father in law Daniel stebins & to take it without meadow and ye abouesd Daniel stebins agreeth not to haue any further deuisions of lands in Colchester untill enery hundred pownds lotment hath had one hundred & fifty acers.

"att a legall Town meeting held in Colchester September ye 6th 1703 it was granted to william roberts a home lott & other acomadations: exsepting meadow he paying charges as others of ye town haue done—at ye meetinge aforesaid it was granted to ebenezzer Colman an adistion to his deuision land 3 acers for one yt he wants in his home lot—"

GRIST- AND SAW-MILL.—"att a legall townen meeting held in colchester November the 29=1703 then it was voted and granted vnto Iserall wiatt an alotment and vnto Samvell allis an alotmen with the Liberty of tow Strems to Bylde a grist mill and a Saw mill provided thay Bylde the mills forthwith and mayntayn them from tim to time for the townes yovs (use, C. M. T.) and also thar is granted vnto them

60 acers of Land to Ly to the grest mill Byt when thay lett the milles fall the strems shall Retvrn to the towen agayn—thay are allso obliged to sell thar Bordes a 22 shilings pvr thovsant from tim to time and at all times for ever."

"At a town meeting held in Colchester december 29: 1703—Thomas Skiner was chosen Constabell for ye yeare insuinge & Micaieil Taintor was chosen town Clerk for ye yeare insuinge—Thomas Day Joseph wright & Micaieil Taintor Chosen townsmen for ye year insuing—Joseph pratt was chosen waywarden—Joseph wright was Chosen brander for ye town—John chapman & John hopson Chosen fenc vewers—at ye meeting aforesd granted to Samull Lomis his 1st Deuision of meadow lyinge on ye east side of Stebinses meadow against ye front of Nathanll foots lott exsepting a high way: Nextly granted to thomas Day ye meadow formerly Granted to Samill belding in Stebinses meadow—Nextly granted to Joseph prat yt meadow yt ebenezzer Dibell mowed this yeare lying north of lebanon road on ye great brook: & thare to haue his 1st Deuision—Nextly granted to Daniell Clark twelve acers of upland lyinge Joynninge northward to his 1t Deuision which is in ye lew of his 1t deuision of meadow.

"At a legal Towne meeting in Colchester febr 17th 1703-4 it was granted that ye reurend Mr. John bulkly his sallery shall be for ye year insuing forty pownds as mony—further it was voated yt Joseph pratt & John Skener shold lay out ye town highwaie—further granted to John waters his 2d Deuision * * further granted to John addams his 2d Deuision * * * further granted unto moses rowley his deuision of upland on ye south side of the way which leads to modus & on ye east side of Charles williams his deuision—further granted to noah Coleman a lott & acomadations amongst us to a two hundred pd right exsepting meadow provided he pay ten pownds in mony & Com & settell here within thre months henc—further at ye meeting aforesd granted unto Samuell pelit a homelot & a hundred pownds right he payinge fvee pownds & settell amongst us—at ye meetinge aforesd granted unto micaieil Taintor Sener yt parsell of land which lyeth between his 2d Deuision & ye great brook & to go down ye brook to ye place where ye Cart way now is & to run upon the ledg of rocks westward he alowing so much as there is in his next deuision—further granted unto Nathanell Kelogg what he wants of his 2d Deuision on ye south side of lebanon road—farther it was voated yt all inclosures of home-lots or elcewhare shall be fenced so as to be Judged sufisient by ye fenc vewers & no swine poundabell untill ye fenc be so adjudged."

SAW-MILL.—"At a town meetinge held in Colchester March 16th 1703-4 was granted to Samuell pellet his 1 deuision next to his home lot on ye west side of lime road about 2 miles from ye townen—at ye meetinge aforesd receaved from Samull waler under his hand: yt he doth grant to ebenezzer Killogg all

his right of land in Colchester: & ye towne voated to except of ebenezzer kellogg an inhabetent in ye Towne & grant him a home lott upon ye right aforesd—further granted to nathaniell kellogg & Samuill pellit liberty to set up a saw mill on ye brook Caled ye gouerners Brook & thay to haue ye streame so long as thay maintaine a saw-mill thare: & to haue it goinge at or before ye last of September next—further voated yt all such persons as haue lots heare in Colchester shall Com & Dwell with us in a Constant Way: and in Defalt thareof to forfitt thair right in ye Towne.

“At a town meeting held at Colchester aprell 24: 1704—it was granted to mr John bulkley a swamp which Joyns to his home lot on ye north side be it one acer more or les—at a meeting aforesd granted to ebenezzer kalog twenty acers for his home lot & 30 acers for his next deuision * * * in right of Samuell walers—at the meeting aforesd mentioned on ye other side granted unto Isreall Wiatt that lot lyinge on ye south side of Joshua Wheelers for his home lott: further granted to Isreall wiatt aforesd his next Denision of land with twenty acers on ye account of ye mill grant of land betwene ye two east meadows—further granted unto isreall wiatt a parsell of meadow lyinge betwene James browns meadow & micaiell Tantors—further granted unto william lord one hundred pownd Lotment provided he pay fiae poun ds & settell forthwith.

“At a legall town meeting held in Colchester July ye 3d 1704 granted unto John Chapman his lt deuision of upland at the west side of new london road where norage road goeth across lime road he relinquishing his former grant—further granted unto John polie a home lott on the south side of John bacors lott with a two hundred pownd right he payinge charges equall with us & beuld a sawmill with all conuenient spede & settell amongst us:”

“Att A Legall Town Meeting Holdn in Colchestr octobr 30: 1704 it was voted that Mr. Micha Tainter & Joseph Wright should Treat with Jno Poley in Regard of his bulding A saw Mill & Demand an Evidence of his Ability & also satisfie them that he will accomplish it by the Time the Town intend.d in their Grant to him, & if he Cannot to make A tender to him of the said former Grant att teen pounds as is vsuall to others: Att the Town Meeting aforesd it was voted that Every man posing A two Hundred pound Right, shall bring for the Rev.d Mr. Bulkley A Cord of Wood & Cord it att His house & thos of A hundred pound Right to Doe half so much: with in the space of one Moneth upon penalty of forfiting five shillings.

“At a towne meetinge held in Colchester Decembr 18th 1704: Micaieil Taintor Sener was Chosen Clerk for ye yeare insueing—Josiah Gillett Sener was Chosen Constable—Townsmen Chosen Samuell Northam Thomas Skinner Micaieil Taintor Senr—Way wardens Nathaniell kalodg Richard Skinner—fenc viewers Josiah strong Andrew Carier.”

A NEW DRUM.—“At the meeting Aprrell 12: 1705 it was voated that all timber & stone shall be fre for any person to git throout the whole township on all lands untill it be inclosed the homelots only exsepted: we say all fire wood timber & stone shall be fre to enery person as aforesd of ye town of Colchester exsept such as now enter a protest against this voate—John Day Joseph prat Deacon Skinner James tayler enter a protest against the aboue voate: At the meeting aforesaid it was granted unto Josiah Gillett Sener fowr acers of land at the south end of his meadow provided he the said Gillett procure a Good new drum for the use of the towne within one Month after this voat: At the Meeting Aforesaid it was Voated to Grant to Edward woolf of lime one hundred pownd right in the towne & a streame to set up a saw mill provided he haue the Mill finished At or before the last of October next & settell eighther himself or his son in the town—at the same meeting Micaieil Taintor was voated to keepe ordinary.”

STOCK OF POWDER.—“at a town meetinge held in Colchester June 26t 1706—the towne voated to raize a rate to procure a towne stock of powder our yousiall way of raeting the same to be set at the discrestion of the select men: at the same meeting it was voated to giue mr John bulkley a deed of his hows & the present select men are hearby Impowered to giue said deed in behalf of the town.”

FULLING-MILL.—“At a Legall Town meeting held in Colchester Nonember the 4th 1706 the town granted unto human hinsdell twenty Akers of land to be laid out on the side of the hill south from the littell brook next southward from the brook Commonly Called fawn brook & so far on the north side of sd brook as to Com to the ledg of rocks: further the towne voated & granted unto Joseph Dewey the home lot & the other acomadations belonging to it which is one hundred pownd right: on Condition that the sd dewey pay to the town ten poun ds in Mony & also beuld a fulling mill sometime before the last of May next fitt for seruice & to maintain sd mill in good repaire & to full cloth as cheap as any other mill in the colonie —& to settell an inhabitant such as the town exsept on sd lot within one yeare from this date—it is to be understood yt the lot Granted to Joseph Dewey on the other side was the lot formerly Granted vnto Jonathan Ingram—further it is to be understood that if sd Dewey failes in the premeses Mentioned on the other side then the sd lotments to return to ye town —further the town Granted sd Dewey the liberty of the stream yt Coms out of the north Meadow so long as he Maintains a suffisient fulling Mill on it & no longer—further Granted unto James brown a peece of Land lyinge betweene Jonathan kilburns land & John Cloathers land; & to take it in part of his hundred akers—further Granted unto Martin kaalog one hundred pownd right of land in the town he paying five poun ds in mony to ye town & Com & settell in the town with all Conuenient speed.”

MR. BULKLEY'S SALARY.—"A Town meeting held in Colchester December ye 30th 1706—Micaiell Taintor was chosen town Clerk for the yeare insueing—Samuell pellett was chosen Constabell & Colectoror—Select Men Deacon Lomis Joseph Chamberlin Micaiell Taintor—fenc viewers Benjamin Skinner Jonathan Northam—Way wardens John Chapman Josiah Strong—At the Meeting aforesaid the town voated to Grant the reured Mr. Bulkleys sallery or rate to be fuetly pownds in mony or prouision pay as mony and also that euery hundred pownd Right in the town to pay half a Cord of fire wood to be Brought to mr bulkleys at or before the last of Jeneuary Next & euery person neglecting to prouide his proportion of firewood according to his right in the towne at the time the Abouesaid thare shall be added to his Minesters Rate two shillings & six penc to the hundred: which shall be Gathered with ye Rest by the Colectoror."

REPAIRING THE MEETING-HOUSE.—"At a Legall town meeting held in Colchester Aprell 15: 1707—the town voated to Repaire the meeting hows with floors & seats & galleries windows & sealing & pulpit & Decon Skinner Joseph prat & Charles williams were chosen a Comittie to Carie on the work.

"At a town meetinge held in Colchester Janewary 21: 1702 it was granted to giue to ye Reured Mr John Bulkley forty pownds as mony for his incoragement in ye worke of ye Minestry this yeare & to pay him 10 £ at ye end of every quarter—further at ye meetinge aforesd was granted to Ebenezer Dibell so much vp-land joyning unto ye swamp formerly Granted to him in Lew of meadow to make up his full proportion of meadow—At ye same meetinge Micaiell Taintor senr was chosen towne clerk—further it was Granted to thomas skinner and his son Ben: Skinner Samll fuller Micaiell Taintor senr & Micaiell Taintor Juner the littell Round meadow lying west from ye town with ye swomps: ye swomps to be accounted two acers for one of meadow: so much as to make up their 1st Deuision of meadow exsepting if ye towne see cause to take a pece for Clay they are to lay it out withiu one yeare & to make recompence elewhare—further granted to Samuell Gilbert Samuell Northam Jonathan Northam, James Brown James mun Jonathan kilburn John adams Junr & John bacor the long meadow: to haue their proportion of meadow in equall proportion with others—further Granted to William Roberts senr His proportion of meadow by John Days meadow at ye wigwam swomp—further granted to Samnell Lomis Charles Williams Joseph prat Thomas Day Ebenezer Coleman Daniel Clark & Andrew Carier the meadow called nonsuch & one acer of swomp to ye hundred pownd lotment in consideration of ye remoteness of it—further it was granted to John bacor a home lott on the south side of Clemence Citophells home lott—further granted to Samuell fuller his first Deuision of upland at ye mouth of ye brook That cometh out of ye littell rownd meadow & to run by the great Brook

ye Cometh out of Stebbinses meadow—at ye meeting aforesd granted to John Adams Junr his 1st Deuision of vpland next to Joseph punerys Deuision southward Next Southward to Samuell Gilbert Next Southward to Jonathan Kilburn Next Southward to John Brown.

"March ye 12th: 1722-3: Was a town meeting held in Colchester—it was voated to seat the meeting hows—Also voated & agreeet yt a Comittie of thre men Shold Do yt seruice & the Comittie Chosen were Ensign foot Left Skinner & Ensign Wells—& further voated that the fore or front galery & the west pues to be equall with the second seat in the body of the hows—further the upermost seat in the side galery to be equal with the third seat in the body of the hows—& the other seat in side galery to be equal with the fourth seat—the two pues: next or behind the Dore on the east side: to be the second in dignety—& the two next pues Joyning to the aforesaid pues to be equal with the second scat in the body of the hows—further voated that the Rules in seating shall be according to the same Ruels as the former seaters had—to gether with a reference to the thre last rates—further voated that yong men of the age of twenty one years & maids at eighteen years of age to be seated—further voated that the Comitie for buelding of the galleries; shall haue power to Call in thre Workmen to Judg the work that mr Worthing hath don in buelding the galleries: in Conjunction with mr Worthington—further the town voted & Chose Ensign foot a Comitie to Joyn with mr Bulkley & Left harris to settell the line or to attend the Comitie which the Generall Court appoynted to setell the line betwixt norwich & Colchester."

Early Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Edward fuller & elizabeth Rowlee ware married July 21t: 1715 Ann was b. May 28th. 1716—Abigail b. Aprell ye 3d—1718—Sarah b. July ye 5th—1719—Silence b. May 22d—1721—felce b. aprell 18th—1723—Unice b. May 12th—1726—David b. Janewy 28th: 1728.

Mary Daughter to James Taylor b. Nouemlr ye 9th: 1701—Martha b. Nouembr 29th—1704—James b. August ye 16th—1707 Betbia b. Nouembr: 12th—1709—Levie (Levi, c. m. r.) b. March 17: 1713

Richard Skinner & haunah prat ware m. Nouembr: 24: 1708—haunah b. aprell ye 16—1714—

Nathaniel foot & Ann Clark were m. July ye 4th: 1711—Nathaniell b. May 28th: 1712—Isreal b. October 16th—1713—An. b. August 26th: 1715—Daniell b. Feb. y: 6—1716—17—Charles b. Decemb 16th—1718

Ebenezer Coleman and Ruth Nicles were married March 11th 1704—5 nicks b. februy: 20th—1706—7 at fowr of the Clock in the morning—Ruth b. June 29th: 1709 at 3 of the Clock in the morning—Mahittabel b. July 14th—1713, at 5 of the clock in the morning—Mary b. aprell ye 8th, 1718 about thre of the clock in the afternoon—

Thomas Gurstin and Sarah holms were m. June ye 7th—1722—thomas son of thomas Gurstin b. July 19th, 1725—

John hopson and Sarah Northam m. Janewary 1704—Mary b. July 2: 1705—John b. Nouembr: 12: 1707—Sarah the wife of John hopson Dyed march 16th: 1708—John hopson and elizabeth Day m. June ye 6th: 1710 elizabeth b. may: the 11: 1711—John hopson Dyed february the 23d: 1714—

Joseph wright had a son born Janewary ye 17th: 1702: & Dyed Jeneuary 28th: 1702—Joseph was b. octobr ye 15th: 1704: at nine clock in the eueing on saterday—Ann b. August ye 3d, 1707: on a Salath Day in ye eueing—Sarah b. aprell ye 5th: 1710 on munday & Dyed August 17th: 1710 Timothy b. March ye 5th: 1712: John b. Janey 2d: 1715: on a Salath Day night—Dudley b. Aprell 6th: 1717: on a Saterday morn-



RES. OF J.N. FELTON COLCHESTER CONN.

ing between break of Day & Sun Rising—John Dyed October 23th: 1718—Mary b. November ye 15th: 1719: early in ye morning on ye sabath—John wright the 2d son to Joseph wright b. Janewary ye 12th: 1724—5—on Sabath Day night about ten of ye clock—

William Chamberlin and Sarah Day m. Janewary the 4th: 1710—11—William b. Janewary ye 22d: 1711—12—Peleg b. Novemb: 28: 1713—John b. Janewary ye 10th: 1715—16—

Sarah daughter to John Skinner b. July 17: 1697—An. b. Octobr ye 1t: 1700—John b. August ye 30th: 1703—Daniell b. August 30th: 1705—Jonathan b. Janewary 27th: 1707—Joseph b. October ye 7th: 1710—Aron b. June ye 14th: 1713—

Noah Weles & Sarah wyat ware Married Aprill ye 15th: 1714. Israel Wyat son to Noah Weles and Sarah his wife was b. Decemb: 17: 1714—Jerusha b. Janewary 6th: 1716: 17—Jerusha Dyed Decemb: 17th: 1717—noah b. Septembr 25th: 1718—Sarah b. Janewary ye 12th: 1720—21—David b. Septembr 10—1723—Moses b. october ye 3d: 1725—Gideon b. Janewary 22d: 1728—9—James Brown and Anne wickwire m. Octobr ye 14th: 1714—James b. Septembr ye 7th: 1715—

Abigaill Daughter to Jonathan Cutler b. August 28th: 1711—Jonathan b. August 17th: 1713—Beach son to Jonathan Cutler b. July 4th: 1716—James Newton & Susannah Wyat were m. may 31th: 1716—Dorothy b. february 23th: 1717—John b. Sept. 30th: 1719—James b. June 27th: 1721—Israell b. feby ye 17: 1725—thomas b. August ye 4th: 1728—& Died ye 21 Day of Septembr followiog. Dinah b. feby 24: 1730.

Samuell Knight & Mary Ransom m. Novemb: 29: 1716—Joshua b. June 20th: 1721—Mary b. July 13th: 1724—Lydia b. June 26th: 1730

Daniell Chapman & Retern Wutworth m. March 23d: 1713—paul b. april ye 12th: 1714—Return b. Decemb: 23: 1715—Marthah b. July ye 2d: 1717—another Daughter born april 1719: and was still born—Sarah b. June ye 1t: 1720—Daniell b. Aprill ye 10th: 1722—Silas b. april ye 18th: 1724—Elias b. Janewary ye 14th: 1725—barnabus b. ye 28th Day of March 1728.

Sarah Daughter to thomas addams b. february ye 1t: 9—Abigaill b. March ye 3d: 1717—Thomas b. August ye 30th: 1719—Elizabeth b. Novemb: 3d: 1720—hannah b. July 4th: 1722—Elijah b. may ye 30th: 1724—Mary & Marthah twins b. March ye 17th: 1727—Lydia b. July 16th: 1729—(The next & last birth in the hand of Col. Bulkley, viz.) "Elisha b. Sepr. 28th 1732"—

Benjamin addams & Mary Loomis m. Novemb ye 25th—1719—Benjamin b. Aprill ye 8th—1721—

Joseph pumery & Sarra beeb were m. August 2d: 1727—Sarah the wife of Joseph pumery Dyed Septembr 3d: 1728.

John nox & Elizabeth Roberds m. Aprill ye 26th: 1720—Elizabeth b. March 28th—1726—

mr Judah Lewes & Sarah Kellogg m. feby 19th—1728-9.

february 15th: 1715—16 John whitcom & mahitable Dunham m.—Jemima b. february 24th: 1716—17—John b. Janewary ye 13th: 1718—19—mahitable b. april ye 9th—1722—Job b. may ye 8th: 1724—mary b. Sepr ye 15th: 1726—Isaac b. august 24th: 1728—(The next birth recorded by Col. Bulkley, viz.) Israell b. March 13th: 1733—

Noah pumery & Elizabeth Sterling m. Decembr: 16: 1724—Noah b. october ye 8th: 1725—Daniell b. october 13th—1727—

Seth Deaa & Ann Skinner m. october 29th: 1721—Aaron Gillet & banah Clark m. July 10th: 1728.

John Browe & marah Chandler m. March ye 20th: 1710—Elizabeth b. Decembr 20th—1710—John b. Aprill ye 4th: 1715—hannah b. June 26th: 1717—Sarah b. Janewary ye 6th: 1719—20—timothy b. Decemb ye 3d: 1721—Nehemiah b. Septemb ye 26th: 1726—Jedediah b. March 21: 1729

Joseph foot & Ana Clother m. Decembr 12th: 1719—ambross b. Aprill ye 3d—1723—Jeremiah b. october ye 11th: 1725—

Jonathan Kellogg & ann Newton m. ye 3d Day of Janewary 1710—11—Jonathan b. Septemb ye 18th: 1712—Joseph b. June ye 6th: 1714—Margeree b. august ye 10: 1716—(the three next births in the hand of Col. Bulkley, viz.) Stephen b. March 15: 1724—Silas b. Janr. 11: 1732-3—Martin b. Febr. 15: 1734-5—

Samuell brown & mercy brown m. August 13th: 1724—

Joseph prat & Edith Kellogg m. March ye 2d: 1727—lois b. Decembr ye 13: 1727—

William Chamberlin & Sarah Day m. Janewary ye 4th 1710—William b. ye 22d day of Janewary 1711-12—Peleg b. Novemb ye 25th—1713—John b. Janary 10: 1715—Sarah was born—Marcy b.—Mary b.—

Lydia Daughter to Nathaniel Otis b. Janewary ye 20th: 1716—17—hannah b. february 29th: 1717—18—Dorothy b. Aprill ye 16th: 1721—Desier b. May ye 20th—1723—Nathaniel b. August ye 20th—1725—John b. Aprill ye 1t: 1728—(The next two births in the hand of Mr. Bulkley viz.) Delight b. March 16: 1730—Morcy b. July 3d: 1734—

Moses Rowlee & Martha Porter m. Septembr: 1707—Mary b. Decembr 15th—1708—Martha b. feby 11th—1710—11—Moses b. Septembr 5th—1714—Ann b. Aprill ye 5th: 1716—

Mary Daughter of James Kinion b. Decembr 10th: 1722—Abigaill b. Octobr 8th: 1724—

Easter daughter to Daniell Chamberlin b. october ye 18th: 1722

Joseph Kellogg & Abigaill Miller m. Octobr 23d—1717—Joseph b. August 8th: 1718—Daniell b. May ye 6th: 1720—Marcy b. May 20th: 1723—Moses b. ye 10th Day: 1725—Elijah b. Janewary ye 15th—1728.

John brown & Sarah harris m. August 13th: 1724—Sarah b. June 20th 1725—John b. Septembr 11th: 1727—

Jonathan Gillet & Sarah Eley m. Janewary 3d: 1717—Sarah b. Janewary ye 1t: 1718—Jonathan b. March 22d: 1720—Mary b. Decembr 13th—1723—Joseph b. Decembr 30th: 1725—Nehemiah b. March 1t: 1727-8—Jonah b. Aprill ye 10th: 1730—

ebenezer Day & Sarah tiffine ware m. february ye 3d: 1717-18—Deborah b. Novemb ye 26t: 1718—Sarah b. July ye 12th: 1720—Jonathan b. Septem: 28: 1723—Jonathan Dyed August ye 18th: 1727—Ebenezer b. ye 28 Day of July, 1726—Silence b. June ye 1t: 1728—

Iemewell son to Jonathan Daniels b. Aprill 6th: 1717—Jemima b. June 14th: 1720—

Easter Daughter to Daniell Chamberlin b. october 18th: 1722—Mehtable b. april 9th: 1725—Daniell b. Novemb ye 2d: 1727—

James harris son of James harris b. Janewary 26th: 1719—thomas Lewis & Mary Rowlee m. feby 25th—1720—Shubael b. Decembr 6th: 1721—Sarah b. octobr ye 10: 1723—Abigaill b. novemb 30th: 1724—Thomas b. octobr 14th: 1726—Mary b. octobr—1728—esther b. december 31: 1730—

Ebenezer Northam & Mary Glover m. Janewary ye 15th: 1718-19—Samuell b. october 29th: 1720

Daniell Jones & Mary Worthington m. october 13th: 1720—Mary b. May 16th: 1724—(the three next births in Mr Bulkley's hand, viz.) Amasai b. Octor 2d: 1726—Mary b. June 13: 1729—Abigaill b. May 1: 1732—

Samuell Son to Daniell Landon b. february the 19th 1723—John Strong & Abijah Chapell ware m. february ye 5th: 1724—John b. february ye 8th: 1724—Zebalon b. decembr 11th: 1726—Joel b. novemb: 23d. 1728—& Dyed Janewary ye 14th—1729—Darkis b. february ye 10th: 1729-30—

Noah Clark & Sarah Taintor m. June ye 10th—1719—Sarah b. february ye 19th: about break of day 1719, and Dyed—Sarah b. the 9th day of march 1721—Noah b. August ye 24th: 1723-3—Jerusha b. feby: 28th: 1724—Ezra b. ye 8th day of novemb: 1725—clihu b. ye eighth day of November 1727—Esther b. october ye fourteenth 1729—

Nathaniel Gilbert & Mary besel m. february the 8th: 1720—21. Mary b. Novemb ye 19th: 1721: about one of the clock in ye after noon—Samuell b. Janewary 31: 1724—about half an howr past thre of ye Clock in the morning.

George Saxton & Elizabeth Dille m. Novemb: 21t: 1723—Elizabeth b. Janewary 1th: 1724-5.

Jacob Lomis & hannah taylor ware m. march 22d: 1716—John Day Junr & Sarah Lomis m. August ye 20: 1725—Stephen taylor Dyed Janey: 3: 1718-19—

Ebenezer son to Eben. Northam b. June 22d: 1721—timothy b. June 16th: 1723—Mary b. march ye 13th: 1725—Lidia Northam b. october ye 25: 1727—(the next entry by Mr Bulkley, viz. Elijah b. June 18: 1733.)

hannah daughter to william browe b. Janewary 25th: 1718—William b. october 7th: 1720—

Daniell Skinner & mary brown m. march 21t: 1728—Elijah b. Decembr 1t: 1728—

(The next two entries by Mr Bulkley, viz.) Jacob son to Daniel Worthington & Elizabeth his wife b. feby 2d. 1735-6—Sarah b. Novr: 27: 1734—

John Chapman & Sarah Carier m. Septembr ye 7th: 1707—Jeanne b. octobr ye 15: 1708—Sarah b. april ye 25th: 1710—Luse b. Novemb: ye 8th: 1712—John b. Janewary ye 10th: 1714-15—Jason b. decembr ye 7th: 1716—James b. Janewary ye 31t: 1719—20—Abner b. March ye 5th: 1722—(The three next entries by Mr Bulkley, viz.) Ziporah b. april, 22: 1724—Gideon b. July 26th: 1726—Delight b. Octor 16: 1725-7—

William mariner & abigaill Welles m. Janewary 27th: 1721—22—abigaill b. March 4th: 1724—Ebenezer b. June 30th: 1726—Rachell & Sarah twins & Daughters b. June ye 14th: 1729—(The three next entries by Mr Bulkley, viz) asa b. Octr 9: 1732—Ephraim b. Sepr: 26: 1735—Graco b. June 5th 1737.

fredoni son to Joseph Chamberlin b. april ye 15th: 1705—John b. Janewary 31t: 1707-8.

Dinah Daughter to Isreal Wyat & Sarah (Pratt, c. m. r.) his wife b. Janewary 27—1709—Jerusalem b. Nouemb 25—1711 & Dyed the 2d Day of decembr 1711—Isreal Wyat dyed in the 12th year of his age on the 25th Day of June 1712—Mary daughter to Isreal Wyat b. Nouemb; ye 19: 1716.

Jabez Rowle & tabitha harris m. feby 20: 1724—tabitha b. octobr 20: 1724—Jabez b. Janewary ye 10th: 1726—

Daniell Worthington & elizabeth Lomis m. Janewary ye 3d: 1720—21—elizabeth b. July 24th: 1721—elias b. October 31st: 1722—Asa b. June 16th: 1724—Sibil b. april 19th: 1727—Samuel b. february 16th: 1728—9—Rhoda b. September ye 25th: 1750—(The next two entries by Mr. Bulkley, viz.) Mehitable b. Febr 10th: 1731—2—Daniel b. august 18th: 1734—

Elizabeth daughter to Daniell Galusiah b. october ye 3d: 1719—Nathaniell Lomis & Sarah Skinner m. August ye 7th: 1721—Sarah b. Septembr ye 15th: 1722—

John Northam & hannah pumery m. may ye 9th: 1721—hannah b. June ye 6th: 1722—Lurannah b. may 25th: 1723—(The next 7 entries by Mr. Bulkley viz.) Hannah b. May 29th, 1724—Jno. b. May 29: 1725—Sarah b. August 6: 1726—Rahana & Ann twins b. Octr 15: 1727—Elizabeth b. April 20: 1729—abigail b. Augt. 23: 1731—Katherine & Experience Twins b. April 13: 1733—

Sarah daughter to John Gold b. April 24: 1718—Sarah daughter to Isaac Davis b. June ye 3d: 1713—Isaac b. June ye 13th: 1716—Jaell b. may ye 4th: 1718—easter b. April 20th: 1720—

Benjamin Warner & Johana Strong m. March ye 17th: 1719—Samuell Gillet & Mary Chappell m. Janewary ye 30th: 1718—19—Samuell b. April ye 20th: 1719—Isreal b. february ye 10th: 1721—2—Adonijah b. May ye 30th: 1724—liphaleet b. November ye 1t: 1726—liphaleet Dyed August ye 22: 1728—Mary b. April ye 11: 1729. (The next two by Mr Bulkley, viz.) Ruth b. Decembr 17th, 1731—Elilaphlet son to Saml Gillet & Abigl his wife b. April 29: 1734—William Waters & margeret bills m. Janewary 13th: 1725—Joseph b. June 2: 1726—

Caleb son to thomas Carrier b. october the 17th: 1715—Isaac b. July the 5th: 1718—Rachell b. Septembr 15th: 1720—

John Carrier & mary brown m. July ye 22d: 1722—Abiall, daughter b. may ye 7th: 1723—Sieble b. Nouemb 28th: 1725—Mary b. decembr 26t: 1727—(The last entry in the hand of Mr. Bulkley, viz.) Titus b. ang. 23: 1733.

John Weles & elizabeth Chamlerlin m. Septembr 8th: 1715—Mary b. July 15th: 1716—John b. Nouembr 24th: 1718—

ebenezer Skinner & Sarah Taylor m. March 17th: 1725—Sarah b. Janewary 10th: 1725—6—Elizabeth b. July 17th: 1727—Ebenezer b. May ye 14th: 1729 (The last entry in Mr Bulkley's hand, viz.) Mary b. March 17: 1736—7—

hepsilah Daughter to Samuell Spencer b. Decembr ye 8th: 1701—Samuell b. March ye 8th: 1704—William b. August ye 9th: 1708—Edward b. April 29th: 1711—Sarah b. Septemb ye 14: 1714—Caleb b. June ye 25th: 1718—

ann Daughter to John holmes b. June ye 1t: 17—Dorothy b. angust ye 14th: 1726—Elizabeth the wife of John holmes Dyed Decembr ye 14th: 1726—

Josiah Gillett & Sarah pellet m. March 7th: 1711—Josiah b. Nouembr 11th: 1712 & Dyed october ye 13: 1714—Daniell b. february 2d: 1714—Josiah b. decemb. ye 7th: 1718—Sarah b. Jane 24th: 1717—David b. June ye 30th: 1719—elizabeth b. april ye 15th: 1721—timothy b. June 27th: 1723—Mary b. March 3d: 1725 & Dyed ye 17th: day of april next following—

Noah pumery was b. unto Joseph Pumery & hannah his wife may ye 19th: 1706—

John Lord & hannah ackley m. December 25th: 1718—Sarah b. april ye 17th: 1721—John b. march ye 3d: 1722—3—hannah ye wife of John Lord Dyed March ye 3d: 1722—3—

Josiah Gates & Grace Rathbon m. the 9th: Day of may 1714—Mary b. July 3d: 1715—Abignaiel b. August ye 13th: 1719—hannah b. Sept ye 5th: 1721—Josiah b. Janewary 15th: 1722—3—Thomas b. July ye 3d: 1724—Grace b. october ye 8th: 1725—(The next two entries by Mr. Bulkley, viz.) Elizabeth b. May 8th: 1729—Sanli b. Decr 26: 1730.

James Roberds & Rebecah Daylee m. Nouember 1718. Rebecah b. Janewary 3d: 1719—20—Elenah Daughter, b. May 11th: 1722. James b. September ye 9th: 1724—Elenah b. Janewary 9th: 1727—

Micaiell Taintor & Vniss foot ware Married Decembr ye 3d: 1712—Vniss b. April ye 13th: 1717—Micaiell Taintor son to Micaiell Taintor was born decembr 31st: 1719—Charles b. feby 8th: 1722—3—John b. July 23d: 1725—Mary b. Nouembr ye 6th: 1727—prudence b. Decembr 9th: 1729—(The two next entries by Mr. Bulkley, viz.) Sarah b. April 3d: 1731—Ann b. Octobr 21: 1734—(The next entry is in the hand of Deac:

Aaron Skinner, viz.) Ann their Daughter departed this Life Jan ye 31st: 1755—

William Williams & Dorothy Jonson m. october 21t: 1713—William b. october 13th: 1714—Elizabeth b. March 13th: 1716—John b. July 22d: 1718—Margery b. July 5th: 1720—Isaac b. July ye 16th: 1728—

Alice daughter to James newton b. ye 28th: Day of february 1686—James b. ye third day of april 1690—Anne b. april the 13th: 1692—Isreal b. ye 5th: Day of March: 1694.

Samuell Lomis & elizabeth holmes m. decemb 12th: 1717. John addams & Ruth Lomis m. June ye 20th: 1708—Samuell b. Janewary ye 26: 1713—14—Ruth b. Janewary ye 28th: 1715—16—Joseph b. august 26th: 1717—David b. Decembr 13th: 1719—Mary b. July ye 9th: 1726—Andrew b. october ye 2d: 1728—Elizabeth b. Decembr 21: 1730—Rachell b. Sept 1: 1732—Hannah b. Octobr 5th—1733—(The last 3 entries by Mr. Bulkley).

Ecalod Chapman & Abigaill Clother m. July 4th: 1723—abigaill b. march ye 10th: 1724—Irene b. february ye 2d: 1724—5—Ann b. february 27th: 1726—7—(The three next entries by Mr. Bulkley, viz.) Irene b. May ye 4th: 1729—Ichabod b. Sept 28th: 1732—Elisha b. Decr 13th: 1735—Lydia b. Septembr 15th: 1738—

Jonathan Wells & mary Newton m. July ye 11th: 1717—Jonathan b. April ye 13th: 1718—Sizmon b. June 17th: 1720—Rabin b. May ye 23d: 1722—Mary b. Septembr 14th: 1724: Irene b. May ye 4th: 1723.

Sarah daughter to James harris b. Sept ye 27th: 1697—James b. Jane's 26th: 1669—mary b. Nouemb: 1t: 1792—Jonathan b. June ye 15th: 1705—Alph b. feby 29th: 1708—& Died August ye 30th: 1708—Abigaill b. may 17th: 1711—Lebens b. August 11th: 1713—Alph b. august 31t: 1716. Delight b. octobr ye 17th: 1720—

hannah Daughter to enos Randall b. nouembr ye 1t: 1717—Joseph b. august ye 5th: 1721—David b. August 21t: 1724—

hannah Daughter to ebenezor palmeter b. August 22d: 1720—ebenezor b. may 10th: 1723—

Jonathan Northam & mary day m. Decembr 29: 1722—mary b. nouem: 25th: 1723—Jonathan b. August 29th: 1725—Dorothy b. march ye 17th: 1727—Asa b. decembr ye 4th: 1728—(The next entry is by Deac. Aaron Skinner, viz.) Grace b. January 24th: 1731—

ephraim foot & Sarah Chamberlain m. June 1708—Margarit b. may ye 13th: 1711—Sarah b. octobr 20th: 1713—Epbream b. April 27th: 1716—Isaac Jones & hannah weles m. July 11th: 1717—Joel b. August 29: 1718—Elijah b. Janewary 21st: 1719—20—hannah b. March 12th: 1721—Isaac b. June 19: 1722—More of Isaac Jones children are Recorded in ye 3d book of Records—mary daughter to James tredway & Sarah his wife b. July ye 15th: 1709—Sarah b. April 15th: 1711—Lydia Janey 16th: 1714—ennice Nouember ye 4th: 1717—Lois b. feby 2d: 1720—Elijah b. april ye 8th: 1722—Anne b. March 9th: 1724—Abignaiel b. may 29th: 1726—

Joseph pepoon & mary Dibell m. December ye 12th: 1717 Joseph b. may 20th: 1719—mary b. april 18th: 1721—Silas b. Janewary ye 5th: 1722—3—mary the wife of Joseph pepoon Dyed feby 23d: 1724—Joseph pepoon & mary thomas m. Janewary 13th: 1725—elizabeth b. october ye 10th: 1725—Joseph Dyed october ye 20th: 1725—mary Dyed october ye 23d: 1725—marcy b. September 25th: 1727—Sarah & Ruth b. December 30: 1728 & Sarah Dyed March 31t: 1729—

abignaiel Daughter to John Clother b. Nouembr 30th: 1704—John b. Janewary 3d: 1707—Sarah b. March 13th: 1709. Anne b. March 8th: 1711—Barbra b. December 3d: 1714—Elizabeth b. Nouembr 29th: 1716—Mary b. Septemb 10th: 1717—18—Lucrese b. June 29th: 1721—

James tredway Dyed May 26th: 1728 in ye 52 year of his age—

John bigelow son to John Bigelow b. March 25th: 1709—hannah the wife of John Bigelow Dyed March 31t: 1709—John bigelow abones & Sarah Bigelow m. Nouember 4th: 1709. Sarah b. July 17th: 1712—Jouathan b. may 21t: 1714—Asa b. September 3d: 1720

ansess Daughter to Isreal Newton b. the first Day of Janewary 1716—mary b. march 1t: 1719—hannah b. June 28: 1721—abigaill b. octobr 17th: 1723—

Isaac Phelps son to Josiah Phelps Dyed february ye 25th: 1715—16—zefaniah Dyed April ye 10th: 1716—Josiah b. Septem: 1717—

Isaac Rowlee & hannah harris m. may ye 30th: 1717—Keterb b. angust 26th: 1719—harris b. angust ye 1t: 1721—thomas b. March ye 4th: 1723—Isaac b. September ye 8th: 1725.

Ruth Daughter to nathaniell Lomis b. August ye 21: 1713—timothy son to Joseph pepoon b. August ye 19th: 1730—Hannah Daughter to benjamin Lewes b. April 7th: 1717—Mary b. June ye 17th: 1720—

Azariah pratt & hannah Coleman m. may ye 5th: 1725—hannah b. June ye 8th: 1726—Lucrese b. Feby 8th: 1727—8—Azariah b. feby 25th: 1729—30—(The next two entries by Mr. Bulkley, viz.) Sarah b. Octr 16th: 1732—Abigail b. Jan. 8: 1733—4—

Samuel Northam Dyed the 12th Day of November 1726—
Geshm son to Isaac fox b. December 23d: 1716—Gidian b. october 24th: 1719—

phillep Canerlee & hannah addams m. Decembr 20th: 1713—Next, in another hand is "Sarah ye wife of John Swetland Who was ye widow Tredway, Deceased: February 28th: 1753—Old Stile—

Isaac Bigloe & Abigail Skinner were m. March 14: 1734—Abigail b. Jan. 1: 1734—Ann b. March 7: 1736—Isaac b. Nov. 17: 1737—Timothy b. Nov. 18: 1739—Amasai b. Dec. 28: 1741—& d. Jan. 18: following—Mary b. Feb. 2: 1743—Lydia b. May 2: 1745—Margarett b. Aug. 2: 1747—Jerusha b. March 8: 1748—Rubeley b. Dec. 14: 1750—Samuell b. Nov. 1: 1752—Amasai b. Feb. 11: 1755—Addi (a son) b. Oct. 18: 1757—Ruby d. June 5: 1759—

Nathaniel son to Joehna Cole & Mary his wife b. Jan. 31: 1734—5—

David Bigloe and Editha Day m. Dec. 11: 1729—Hannah b. Nov. 11: 1730—John b. May 7: 1732—Anasa b. Sept. 3: 1733—Ezra b. April 10: 1736—David b. May 25: 1738—Eli b. August 25: 1739—Azariah b. Dec. 26: 1741—Editha b. March 16: 1744—Editha wife of David Bigelow d. Jan. 19: 1746—David Bigelow & Marcy Lewis m. Jan. 21: 1747—Stephen b. Oct. 27: 1747—Stephen d. Sept. 13: 1748—Stephen b. June 5: 1749—Moses b. Oct. 4: 1750, & d. Dec. 23: 1750—Stephen d. Aug. 5: 1751—Eli d. Aug. 10: 1751—Marcy b. Nov. 23: 1753—

Susanah Daughter to William Chapman was b. february 28th: 1715—16—Mary b. Jenewary 20th: 1717—18, abagaiell b. June ye 28: 1720—ebenezer b. March 22: 1724—William Chapman & marcy Chapman wer m. Decembr 19th: 1728—William Chapman had a daughter born & Dyed Januawary 3d—1730—

Sarah Daughter to John Clark was b. August 13: 1723—Johanah b. february: 1725—G & Dyed Nuembr ye 5th—1729—John b. September 22d: 1728—(The next two entries in the hand of Mr. Bulkley, viz.) Jo-anna Daughter to Jno. Clark and miudwell his wife b. July 4th 1731—Nathaniel b. Febr. 17th: 1733—34—

Samell son to Isaac Jones was b. aprell ye 22—1724—Lydia b. November ye 14th: 1725—William b. September 18th: 1727—Esekiell b. March ye 22d, 1729—(The next seven by Mr. Bulkley, viz.) Nathan b. Decr. 30th: 1731—Asa b. Oct. 16th: 1733—Eunice March 10th: 1735—Sarah, Feb. 16th: 1736—Mary b. July 27: 1737—Lemuel b. Octr. 18: 1739—Josiah b. Jany 20th: 1740—1.

Noah Coleman & marcy wright ware married march ye 5th—1730.

Joseph prnt & editha kellogg ware married march ye 2d, 1727—Loie b. the 13th Day of Decemb 1727—Lydia b. March ye 3d, 1730—(The next two entries by Mr. Bulkley, viz.) Joseph b. August 2d, 1732—Peter b. Febr. 8th, 1734—5—

Sarah Daughter to John Rowle b. Janewary 1722—Deborah b. Decembr ye 14th: 1725—John b. July ye 7th: 1727—Seth b. May ye 6th 1730—

Timothy Carrier and frances Cripin m. ye 26th day of february 1729—30—

Grace daughter to William Dickson & Rebecca his wife b. March 12th, 1721—John son to William Dickson b. November 12th, 1722—William b. may ye 12th: 1724—Rebecah b. Janewary 12th, 1725—Margaret b. August 18th, 1727—& Dyed November 18: 1728—

timothy b. May ye 5th 1730—Thomas b. May 3d, 1733—

Lidia daughter to Joseph Chamberlin b. October 20th: 1721—Joseph b. aprell ye 11th, 1724—Job b. feby the 8th, 1725—26—Jonathan b. July ye 1st Day & Dyed ye last day of September being three month old: 1729—another son named Jonathan b. february 22d, 1729—30 and Dyed march ye 3d, next after—Lidiah the wife of Joseph Chamberlin Dyed March 3d,—1730—

John son of John nilee b. March 25—1718—nathan son to John nilee b. february ye 20: 1720—Samll b. march 13: 1722 and Dyed in Augst 1726—nathan b. may ye 7th 1724—Mary b. June 26th 1726—thomas b. September 28th 1728—Abigaiell b. Septem ye 4th 1730—

noah pumery & elizabeth Randall ware m. ye 25th day of December 1728 & a Dangler born to Joseph pumer february ye 29th & Dyed toward the latter end of Decembr next after—

Simion son to James Crocker b. September ye 19th 1722—Abigaiell b. March 22d, 1724—hannah b. Janewary 17th: 1726—Jevy b. may ye 11th 1728—Jonathan b. March 16th 1730—(The next four by Mr. Bulkley, viz.) James b. Apriil 20th 1732—Thankfull b. Jan. 27th, 1734—4—Lydia b. Jan. 14th, 1735—6—Ephraim b. Sept. 21: 1739—

John hopson & lydiah kellogg ware m. may 28th, 1730—

Samuell Landon son of Daniell Landon was b. February 19th—1725—Deborah b. february 16th 1725—William b. Apriil 25: 1727—Joshua b. aprell 13th—1729—

Ebenezer thomas & unice strong ware married decembr ye 7th: 1730—Caleb Lomis & Jonathan Skinner ware m. fery (Feb. c. m. r.) 28; 1726—9—Caleb b. November ye 28th, 1729—

Daniell skiner & elizabeth hitchcock ware married Decembr ye 22: 1727—Daniell b. february ye last Day 1728—9—(The next seven entered by Mr. Bulkley, viz.) Elizabeth b. March 22—1733—Sarah b. Novr. 25: 1735—John b. Augt. 17: 1738—Elijah b. June 8th, 1742—Hannah b. May 26—1745—Lydia b. Octr 15—1747—Rubin b. Augt 8th, 1750; Lydia died June ye 26th 1753—

James tredway & Sarah mun ware married June ye 4th—1729—hezakiah kilburn & ann Clothier ware m. ye 25th Day of December—1728—hezekiah b. ye 1st Day of December 1729—(The two next entries by Mr. Bulkley, viz.) Asa b. Jnur 26: 1731—2—Ann b. March 25: 1734—Lefnt. John holmes & Ann Rockwell m. Decembr ye 3d, 1729.

thomas son to samuell brown was b. ye 9th of Novr. 1724—Ruth b. No- vember ye 2d: 1726—Kesiah b. December ye 5th 1728—(The next by Mr. Bulkley, viz.) Amos b. Decembr 1st, 1730—

Nathan Williams & elizabeth Lewis ware m. Septbr 16: 1725—Abra- ham b. July 21: 1726—elizabeth b. March 30: 1729—

Nathaniel Kellogg & elizabeth Williams were m. July ye—1725—Charles b. ye 17th Day of September 1726—elizabeth b. July ye 8—1729—(The next three by Mr. Bulkley, viz.) Sarah b. Febr 22d, 1732—De- light b. Octr 5th 1734—Margarett b. Janr. 17: 1736—7—

John Douglas & elzabeth quiterfield ware m. Janewary 27th: 1728—Mary b. November 29th: 1729—

benjamin quiterfield & unice kellogg ware m. July ye 11th: 1728—beojunia b. Aprell 22—1739—(The next four by Mr. Bulkley, viz.) Eunice b. Febr. 26: 1730—1—Asa b. June 28: 1733—Israel b. August 28th: 1735—Hannah b. Novr. 3d, 1737 & Dyed Dec. 10th, 1738—

Cornelius fuller & patience Chappell ware married february ye 25th 1730—

John bebe son to John bebee was b. December ye 5th 1727—hezekiah b. September ye 26th—1729—

Asariah Lomis and Abigaiell Newton ware m. Decembr 25th: 1723—Dionis b. Septembr 5th—1724—(The next two entries by Deacon Aaron Skinner, viz.) Silence b. January ye 6th, 1737—Lieut Azariah Lomis Departed this Life February ye 9th A.D. 1758—

Judah Lewee & Sarah Kellog m. february ye 19th: 1728—9—Sarah b. Janey 18th: 1729—30. (The next five entries by Mr. Bulkley, viz.) The Rev'd Mr Judah Lewis & Mery Kellog m. Decr. 24: 1734—Ephraim b. October 4th 1735—Lydia b. Febr 21: 1736—7—Judah b. March 14: 1738—9—The Rev'd Mr Judah Lewis Dyed April 15th 1739—(The next entry by Deacon Skinner, viz.) Lydia d. sept. the 12th 1748—

Nathaniel kellogg & Elizabeth Williams ware m. ye 1st: Day of July 1725—Charles b. 17th Day of September 1726—Elizabeth b. ye 8th Day of July 1729—(The next by Mr. Bulkley, viz.) Sarah b. Febr. 22: 1731—32.

Elizabeth Daughter to Jonathan kilburn was b. october ye 15th—1713—

Elizabeth Daughter to John hitchcock was b. may the 3d: 1708—Eli- akim b. february ye 14th: 1712—13—hannah b. october ye 29: 1717—Ester b. September 1730—

Elizabeth Daughter to Charles Williams was b. february 13th: 1702—

Jonathan son to Jonathan kilburn was b. June ye 8th: 1707—hezekiah b. Novemb: ye 2d: 1708—

Shubaiell Rowlee & hannah Brown ware Married may ye 8th: 1709—a Daughter b. Decembr 12: 1716 & Dyed ye 10th of Janewry following—experience b. august ye 8th: 1718—Mathew b. october ye 5th: 1720—pati- enc b. August ye 16th: 1723—marcy b. Aprell ye 30th: 1710—haannah b. March ye 10th: 1712—Elizabeth b. october 3d: 1714—

Joseph son to Noah Colman b. June 28th: 1705—Noah Colman Dyed November ye 7th: 1711—

Joseph son to John duy b. September ye 27th: 1702—Benjamin b. february ye 7th: 1703—4—Eaditha b. septemb: 10th: 1705—Daniell b. March ye 9th: 1709—David b. July ye 18th: 1710—Abraham b. March ye 17th: 1712—Isaac b. May 17th: 1713—

Andrew Carrier & mary addams ware m. Janewary ye 11th: 1704—5—Andrew b. february 2d: 1705—6—John b. June ye 14th: 1707—Mary b. Aprell 19th: 1708—thomas b. June ye 20th: 1711—Benjamin b. Septemb: 17: 1713—Kuff Isreali Newton's Negroman: & the Indian woman named Sarah ware m. as he saith: March ye 17—1716—martha Daughter to tho- said Kuff & Sarah his wife b. Janewary ye 25th: 1719—

Ebenezer Dibels daughter Elizabeth was b. august ye 8th: 1701—Mary ye wife of ebenezar Dibell dyed septemb 24th: 1703—ebenezar Dibell & An hooton ware Married agust 9th: 1706—Ann b. June 27: 1708—Ann the wife of ebenezar Dibell dyed the 22d: of July 1708. Ebenezer Dibell & mary lewess ware m. Decem. 30th: 1708.

James brown dyed may 8th: 1704—

Nathaniell Skinner & mary gillet ware m. June 13th: 1706—Nathaniell was b. July 10th: 1707—Mary b. July 10th: 1709—thomas b. Aprell ye 6th: 1712—(The next three entries by Mr. Bulkley, viz.) Eunice daugh-

ter to Decon Nathl Skinner & mary his wife b. Decembr 15-1715—David son of ye aforesd persons b. Jan. 7th: 1717—and died on Janr 31st, Item: David b. Novr. 6th 1718—

Samuell son to thankfull brown was b. decembr the 5th-1703—

Elizabeth Daughter to Josiah Strong was b. the 21 of october 1705—Mary b. Septemb ye 19th: 1707—Josiah b. September ye 9th: 1709—uniss b. Novemb ye 19: 1711—Caleb b. the 20th: Day of february 1713—14—Rachel b. Aprell ye 21t: 1716—Dorothy b. may 25th: 1718—

ebenezer kellogg & Mabel Butler were m. July ye 6th: 1705—Abigail was b. June 25th: 1707—Ebenezer b. Janewary 30th: 1709—10—elizabeth b. Sepr 25th: 1712—Mary b. June ye 3d, 1715—prudence b. Decembr 24th: 1717—

John son to John Jomson n. Janewary ye 16th: 1712—13—David b. february 10th: 1715—16—elijah b. Septembr 20th: 1718—Elizabeth february 17th: 1720—21—Elisha b. July 16th: 1724—

Joshua son to Josiah Strong b. July 20th 1729—Irena b. octobr ye 20th: 1722—Asahel b. June 22d: 1725—

Daniell Clark & elisabeth butler m. the 4th: Day of Decemb: 1704—hannah b. June 30th: 1706—elizabeth b. June 29: 1708—Daniell b. Septembr 28th: 1711—a son b. July 17th: 1719 & dyed the same Day—Jonah b. Decembr ye 15th: 1713—Roger b. Decembr 24th: 1715—Alexander b. Novembr ye 6th: 1717—Zuriah b. March ye 14th: 1719—mabel b. octobr. ye 7th: 1721—

hannah Daughter to ephraim weles was b. Janewary ye 2d: 1709—10—Lidiah b. Janewary ye 15th: 1711—12—Rebeckah b. Septemb ye 1t: 1715—

Rebeckah Daughter to Danil Clark b. Jan: ye 16th: 1726—Darius b. february the 2d: 1719—20—Uriah b. Novembr 2d: 1722—

ebenezer son of ebenazar skinner b. August ye 8th: 1705—Sarah b. Agust 6t: 1707—Joseph b. Janewary 15th: 1707—8—Deborah b. August 24th: 1710—Gideon b. October 19th: 1712—Abigail b. July 9th: 1715—Ann b. Septembr ye 8th: 1717—Mary b. septembr 18th: 1719—

Joseph put and Sarah Folyer were m. July 22d: 1697—Joeph b. June 30th: 1698—asariah b. decemb. 7th: 1699—Abigail b. Novembr 30th: 1702—Ruth b. March 16th: 1705—6—elisha b. Agust ye 10th: 1707—Daniell b. May ye 26th: 1710—Sarah b. August ye—1713—

Timothy son to ebenazer skinner b. July 10th: 1721—Lydia b. Aprell ye 20th: 1723—margaritt b. Decenber 28th: 1725—

Samuell son of Samuell brown b. Decemb ye 12th: 1718. Samuell dyed october 5: 1719—elizabeth b. Novembr ye 16th: 1720—Samuell b. March 10: 1723—

Deborah daughter to Thomas Day dyed october 20th: 1733 Samuell son to Thomas Day b. Septemb 15th: 1701—the Wife of John day Dyed May 12th: 1714—

John son to Robert Ransom b. Novembr ye 13th: 1709—Mary b. August ye 30th: 1711—James b. March 13th: 1713—Joshua b. may ye 3d: 1715—Robert b. March 25th: 1717—alice (daughter) b. Septembr 6th: 1719—Newton b. february ye 21t: 1722—Peleg b. September ye 20th: 1724—Amos b. february ye 17th: 1727—

Benjamin son of clement kithophill was b. Aprell 11th: 1704—Richard b. Septembr: 27th: 1706—elizabeth b. June 3d: 1709—John b. Septembr 3d: 1711—Colings son to Clement kiterfield b. Novembr ye 9th: 1720—

Asariah son to Decon Samuell Comis b. may ye 2d: 1703—elizabeth b. Novemb: 13th: 1702—Sarah b. March ye 7th: 1705—Caleb b. Septemb. ye 20th: 1707—Daniell b. february 20th: 1708—9—

Abigail Daughter to James Mun b. october 17: 1709—James son to James Mun and mary his wife b. february 2d: 1703—hannah b. March 26th: 1706—Sarah b. June 28th: 1708—

kasiah Daughter to Thomas Brown b. September 22d: 1707—Samuell brown & elizabeth Collins were m. may ye 12th: 1713—

John addams son to John addams Junr b. August 21t: 1709—Daniell b. february ye 12th, 1711—

Mary Butler Dyed march 19th: 1715—

Samuell kellogg Dyed August 24th: 1708—

Remembrance Daughter to Richard Carier b. Aprell ye 14th: 1715—Sarah Daughter to Richard Carier Dyed Septembr 27: 1717—

Mary the wife of Decon Thomas Skinner Dyed March 26th: 1704—

Benjamin son to henry tomson b. Jun 19th: 1709—Isaac b. Aprell 20th: 1711—thankfull b. Aprell 17th: 1713—

Sarah Daughter to the Reurent mr John bulkly b. aprell 8th: 1702—about the midle of the afternoon—another daughter was born May 6th: 1704 and dyed about 3 hours after its birth—John bulkley was b. aprell 19: 1705 about 3 hours before day—Dorothy b. feby. 28: 1706—Geshom b. february ye 4th: 1708—9—Charles b. decembr 26th: 1710—peter b. Novembr 21t: 1712—patience b. march 21—1715 about noone—olever b. July 29th: 1717—lucro b. Janewary 29th: 1719—20, about break

of Day—Irene & Joseph (twins) son and daughter to mr bulkley b. feb. 10th: 1721—2 about two hours before day—Irene dyed ye 20th of ye same month following about two hours before daye—Joseph Dyed ye 25th of ye same month following about ye dawn of ye day—

Dinah daughter to henry tomeson b. february ye 18th—1718-19—elisebeth Daughter to John hitecock b. May 23d: 1708—thomas Brown senr Dyed Aprell ye 18th: 1717—Shabaiell Rowlee Dyed March the 28th: 1714—

Daniell son to Samuell Brown and elizabeth Colings his wife b. June ye 12: 1714—elizabeth ye wife of Samuell Brown Dyed July ye 2d: 1714—Samuell Brown & presilla kent were m. Aprell ye 11th: 1715—David b. March ye 29th: 1716—

John fuller son to Samuell fuller b. November the 3d: 1704—Samuell b. the last day of agnst 1706—Moses b. Janewary the 30: 1708—Aron b. June ye 3d: 1711—Mabitabel b. august 6: 1716—marcy b. June ye 27: 1718—Mary b. february ye 28: 1721—desire b. february 2d: 1723—abner b. Decembr ye 10th: 1724—(daughter, b. June 1727—

1699 in July 22d Timothy Carier son of Richard Carier was b.—Sarah b. aprell ye 13th: 1701—Mabitabel b. aprell 16: 1702—elisabeth, the wife of Richard Carier Dyed March ye 6: 1704—Richard Carier & thankfull Brown were m. July 29th: 1707—hannah b. May ye 1t: 1708—amos son to Richard Carier b. July ye 3d: 1722.

Lydia Daughter of Samuell Gilbert b. Septembr 4th: 1707—Mercy b. Octobr 4th: 1709—

William Roberds & elisabeth Northam were m. ye 20th: of July 1705—samll b. february ye 8th: 1705—6—An b. March ye 8th: 1707—8 Sarah b. Septm: 13th: 1710—Jerusha b. Janewary 31: 1713—William b. March ye 4th: 1715—lenewell b. march 24th: 1717—Mary b. aprell 1st: 1721—elizabeth ye wife of William Roberds Dyed August ye 22d: 1728—

Caleb Jefferts & hannah parsons the reputed daughter to Jonathan parsons late of Northampton deceased were m. Decembr ye 17th: 1710—Nathaniell foot & ann Clark m. July ye 4th: 1711.

Daniell son to Josiah phelps b. Decembr the 17th: 1704—Ann b. february 8th: 1708—9—Isaac b. february 1t: 1710—11—Zefeniah b. Novembr 7th: 1712—elizabeth b. may 16th: 1715—

Nathaniell son of Nathaniell kellogg b. May ye 8th: 1703—Sarah b. Decembr 27th: 1707—Lydia b. May 29th: 1710—ezra b. Septembr ye 6th: 1724—

Marcy Daughter to Isaac Bigloo b. July 23d: 1711 & dyed about 3 months after—Isack son to Isaac biglo b. may 4th: 1713—marcy b. february 4th: 1715—Mary b. July 31t: 1719—Samuel b. the 21t Day of Decembr 1724—Sarah b. the 27th: day of June 1727—Hija b. aprell the 22d: 1729—(In another place) hannah b. ye 2d: Day of octobr: 1721—abigail b. Aprell 13th: 1723—

thankful Daughter to Richard Carier b. aprell 29th, 1711—

(Here ends the recording of births, marriages, and deaths by Micaiell Tantor Esq.—What follows is chiefly in the hand of Esq. Bulkley—A small portion of it is in the hand of Capt. Aaron Skinner—) "Mary daughter of Daniel & Elizabeth Worthington was b. Augt. 2d: 1737—Teltitia b. Nov. 25: 1738—Abigail b. March 10: 1740—Almy b. april 12: 1741—Mehitabel b. June 27: 1742 & dyed July 1: 1742—William b. oct. 20: 1743 & d. March 4th 1744—William b. Jan. 29: 1744—5—Amasai b. April 16: 1746—

Susannah daughter to Joseph Isham b. 14: Feb. 1737-8.

Samuel Kellogg & Abigail Sterling, m. Jan. 8th, 1735-6—Abigail b. Oct. 29: 1736—Samuel b. Dec. 20: 1738—Hannah b. Sept. 30: 1740—Ann b. Novr 30: 1742—Mary b. April 27: 1745, New Stile—Ennice b. Feb. 26: 1747—Daniel b. June 1: 1749—Ann d. July 9: 1758, in the 16th year of her age—

Martha daughter to Isaac Crocker & Elisabeth his wife b. March 3: 1731—Abigail b. March 10: 1733—a daughter (still born Sept. 26: 1736—

Elisha Pratt & Ann Porter m. Feb. 27: 1735-6—Elisha b. Jan. 25: 1735-6—David b. April 30: 1738—

Gershom Bulkley & Abigail Robins' m. Nov. 27: 1733—Sarah b. Nov. 10: 1735—

Noah Wells & Sarah Wyatt were m. April 15: 1714—Israell Wyatt b. Dec. 17: 1714—Jerusha b. Jan. 6: 1716-17 & d. Dec. 17: 1717—Nunh b. Sept. 25: 1718—Sarah b. Jan. 12: 1721-2—David b. Sept. 10: 1723—Moses b. Oct. 3: 1725—Gideon b. Jan. 25: 1728-9—Silas b. July 8: 1730—Jerusha b. Jan. 28: 1733-4—Amce b. Feb. 28: 1735—

Mary wife of Ebenezer Dibble d. March 5: 1736—Elisabeth daughter of Benjamin Carrier & Elisabeth his wife b. Nov. 25: 1735—Hannah daughter to Joseph Pumery & Elisabeth his wife b. April 28: 1734—John Daley son to Joseph Daley & Patience his wife b. Dec. 11: 1708—The Revd Mr. Joseph Lovett & Ann Holms m. April 3: 1734—Samuel b. Jan. 12: 1734-5—Benjamin Carrier & Elisabeth Kneeland m. Feb. 6th 1734-5—Thomas Carrier Dyed May 16: A. D. 1735 aged about 108 or 109 years

Jona. son to Deac. Nathl Skinner & Mary his wife b. Aug. 15: 1721—Jo-iah b. April 30: 1724—Joanna b. March 19: 1727—Zerviah b. June 25: 1730—

John son to Philip Caverly & Hannah b. Nov. 24: 1731—Phillip (son) d. June 19: 1729—John son to John & Elisabeth Douglass b. Oct. 12: 1731—Elizabeth b. Dec. 5: 1733—Daniel b. Oct. 15: 1735.

John Adams the first died in Colchester Nov. 22: 1732—Joseph son to Joseph Pratt Junr. b. Aug. 2: 1732—Ebenzer son to John & Ann Beach b. Feb. 17: 1732—3—d. on the 5: April 1734—John son to Ebenr Skinner Jr. & Sarah his wife b. Feb. 23: 1732—3—Hannah daughter to Evan & Mary Harris b. Aug. 22: 1732—James son to James Crocker b. April 20: 1732—Thankful b. Jan. 27: 1733—4.

Sarah daughter to Josiah & Grace Gates, b. Nov. 12: 1732—Leodemiah daughter to James Newton Junr. & Susannah his wife b. May 7: 1732—Susannah b. March 15: 1735.

Elisabeth daughter to Robert & Alice Ransom b. May 1: 1729—Amy b. Aug. 2: 1732—Aaron Gillit dyed in Boston Nov. 30: 1730—

John Chapman & Bethiah Chapman m. April 10: 1740—Bethiah b. Feb. 27: 1743—Sarah b. May 13: 1745—John b. April 6: 1747—Thomas & Jason b. Feb. 20: 1749—Rossel b. May 17: 1751—Rhoda b. Sept. 20: 1754—Rhoda d. April 20: 1756—Theodus d. Jan. 21: 1759—

Thomas son to Jabez & Ann Jones b. May 21: 1732—Jabez b. Jan. 14: 1733—4—Amos b. Jan. 2: 1734—5—Anna b. Oct. 5: 1736—Israell b. Jan. 7: 1737—8—Asa b. June 9: 1739—Hazeal b. Jan. 6: 1742—3—Jehiel b. Sept. 20: 1743—Ariel b. Sept. 28: 1745—Sarah b. Jan. 7: 1746—7—Abijah b. July 5: 1750—

Asa son to William & Abigail Marriner b. Oct. 9: 1732—Jonathan son to Edward & Zerviah Bill b. May 5: 1733—John Quittifield & Elisabeth Kilborn m. Dec. 7: 1733—Amasai b. Dec. 11: 1734—Elisabeth the wife of Charles Williams Dyed Sept. 13: 1725—Ruben son to John Strong & Abijah his wife b. May 8: 1733.

Benjamin Day & Margaret Foot m. March 6: 1729—Ann b. Feb. 27: 1730—Benjamin b. Sept. 13: 1731—Adonijah b. July 16: 1733—Asa b. May 16: 1735 & d. 23: Asa b. June 1: 1736 & dyed 13: Margaret b. Oct. 27: 1737—Aaron b. Sept. 14: 1740—Amasai b. April 21: 1742—Lydia b. April 21: 1744—Daniel b. July 21: 1747—David b. Aug. 4: 1749—Editha b. Jan. 5: 1752.

William son of Jabez & Tabitha Rowley b. Oct. 15: 1727—Phineas b. Oct. 7: 1729—Lois b. Nov. 14: 1731—Simeon b. June 17: 1733—Eunice b. April 3: 1735—Nathan b. Feb. 12: 1737—Lydia b. June 27: 1739—Dorothy b. April 28: 1741.

Joseph Day & Esther Hungerford m. April 1: 1729—Ezra b. Jan. 18: 1730 & d. July 23: Joseph b. May 6: 1731—Esther b. March 12: 1733—Grace b. March 12: 1736—Mary b. July 2: 1738—Ezra b. July 20: 1740 & d. March 17: 1742—Asa b. March 13: 1743—Rachel b. Nov. 22: 1754—Jesse b. Jan. 16: 1748—

Richard Quittifield & Lydia Crippen m. March 1, 1732—Abner b. Aug. 27: 1732—a son still-born Dec. 22: 1733—

Joe. Carrier Junr & Rebecca Bawiter m. Jan. 13: 1730—31—Andrew b. Jan. 13: 1731—2—Mary b. Dec. 7: 1733—Andrew d. Jan. 4: 1736—7—Mary d. Jan. 18: 1736—7—

Samuel Brown & Mary Dinham m. Aug. 6: 1729—Samuel b. Aug. 17: 1729—Abner b. March 25: 1730—Mary b. Feb. 12: 1732—

Elisabeth daughter to Daniel Chamberlin b. March 18: 1730—Esther b. Oct. 18: 1732—Mehitabell b. April 9: 1735—Daniel b. Nov. 2: 1747—Richard b. July 6: 1730—William b. March 10: 1733—

Jabez Crippen & Thankfull Fuller m. July 9: 1707—Susannah b. May 21: 1708—Frances (daughter) b. June 26: 1710—Lydia b. March 17: 1713—Thomas b. May 15: 1715—Jabez b. July 14: 1717—John b. March 20: 1720—Mehitabell b. July 6: 1722—Samuel b. July 7: 1724—Joseph b. June 7: 1726—Thankfull b. April 2: 1728—

Cornelius Hamlin & Mary Mudge m. Dec. 5: 1732—Cornelius b. Sept. 25: 1733—Stephen Bruinerd & Susannah Gates m. Dec. 24: 1730—Susannah b. Sept. 24: 1731—Elizabeth b. Dec. 17: 1733—

Andrew Carrier Junr & Ruth Addams m. Dec. 27: 1733—Andrew b. Nov. 9: 1734—Ruth his wife d. Nov. 16: 1734—Andrew Carrier & Rebecca Rockwell m. Oct. 27: 1735—Ruth b. Aug. 14: 1736—Joseph b. March 3: 1736—Samuel b. Jan. 6: 1739—40—Isaell b. March 12: 1741—2—Isaac b. April 21: 1744—

John Ransom & Bethia Lewis m. April 6: 1732—Robert b. April 8: 1733—

John Gates & Sarah Fuller m. April 19: 1722—Sarah b. Aug. 10: 1725—John b. Aug. 19: 1728—Nehemiah b. April 17: 1730—Matthias b. Feb. 13: 1733—4—Ezra b. July 20: 1736.

John Lord & Experience Crippen were m. Dec. 26: 1724—Jonathan b. Oct. 3: 1726—Timothy Carrier & Frances Crippen m. Feb. 26: 1729—30—Elisabeth v. Jan. 18: 1730—1—Elisabeth d. Aug. 26: 1731—Thankfull b. Aug. 5: 1732—Elisabeth b. Dec. 22: 1733—4.

Hannah the wife of Mr. Benjamin Lewis died June 9: 1732. David Day & Hannah Lewis m. Dec. 12: 1734—

Mary, daughter to Stephen & Deborah Pain b. Dec. 29: 1734—Deborah daughter to Ebenr. & Sarah Skinner b. Feb. 23: 1735—Abigail daughter to Joseph & Susannah Isham b. May 21: 1732—June b. Feb. 2: 1734—Joseph b. Oct. 15: 1735—

Elisathan Palmiter & Elisabeth Scovell m. April 16: 1734—Sarah b. March 18: 1734—5—Elisabeth b. Jan. 26: 1736—7—Eunice b. April 11: 1739—Elisabeth b. Dec. 11: 1741—Irene b. May 28: 1745—John b. Jan. 7: 1747—8—Nathan b. March 9: 1749—50—Charles b. Feb. 15: 1751—2—

Daniel Chapman & Katharine Wentworth m. March 22: 1713—Paul b. April 12: 1714—Katharine b. Dec. 23: 1715—Martha b. July 2: 1717—a daughter still-born April, 1719—Sarah b. June 1: 1720—Daniel b. April 10: 1722—Silas b. April 8: 1724—Elias b. Jan. 14: 1725—6—Barabas b. March 18: 1728—Jeremiah b. April 12, 1733—Mercy b. April 14: 1735—Eunice b. April 28: 1737—Paul d. Sept. 28: 1738—Sarah d. Dec. 22: 1738—

John son to John Dethick b. March 10: 1719—Elisabeth b. Dec. 17: 1721—Susanna b. Dec. 17: 1723—Mary b. March 10: 1725—Sarah b. March 5, 1727—Naomi b. May 11: 1729—Annianus b. Dec. 24: 1730—Hannah b. June 29: 1733—Ruth b. July 16: 1734—Aaron Skinner & Eunice Taunter m. Aug. 4: 1737.—Mary daughter to Ebenezer Skinner b. March 17: 1736—7.

John Hopson & Mary Kellogg m. May 28: 1730—John b. Nov. 5: 1731, & d. July 14: 1732—John b. Jan. 29: 1734—Betty b. Feb. 16: 1735—Sarah b. Jan. 29: 1737—Lydia b. Aug. 20: 1739 & d. July 6: 1740—Lydia b. Oct. 24: 1741. Mary b. April 16: 1745—Hannah b. Sept. 29: 1747—Trudence b. Dec. 16: 1750—Capt. John Hopson d. Aug. 9: 1751—in the 44th year of his age. March 31: 1761 died the wife of Capt. John Hopson late deceased who after his death was joined in m. to Henry Bliss of Lebanon—Lydia their daughter d. Oct. 6: 1761—

CHAPTER XXXII.

COLCHESTER—(Continued).

Ecclesiastical—Congregational Church, Colchester—Congregational Church, Westchester—Methodist Episcopal Church, Colchester—Baptist Church—Episcopal Church—Roman Catholic Church—Savings Bank—The Hayward Rubber Company—The Pioneer Schools—Bacon Academy—Attorneys—Lyman Trumbull—List of Representatives from 1708 to 1882.

The Congregational Church, Colchester, was organized Dec. 20, 1703, with Rev. John Bulkley as pastor. Measures were soon after taken for the erection of a church building, and at a town-meeting held March 20, 1705, "the Town voated to beuld a meeting hows of forty foots square prouided that thare be mony ginen enouf to procure the nailes and Glass—further the towne chose a Committie to Carie on the beuldging the sd hows namely Serget Rowlee Decon skiner Johon Skiner Joseph chamberlin Thomas Browne."

June 11, 1708, "the towne voated to beuld a New meeting hows with all Conuenient speed the length to be forty foots & the bredth to be thirty & six foots with a slatt Roufe—further the town chose Samll Northam Decon Skiner Joseph wright Joseph Pratt & Nathaniell Iowis a Comitie to Carie on the beuld- ing & finishing the sd Meeting howse—further the town voated that thare shold be a Rate made to the sum of eighty pounds to carie on & defray ye charg & euery one may pay his part in work as he Can agre with the Comitie."

In 1709 "the town sold the old meeting hows to ebenezzer Coleman for eight pownds to be payd in

nailes at mony price ondly Reserueing the boards of the floor & all other loose bords & the pulpit."

At a meeting held Dec. 30, 1705, the "towne voated to grant to the Reuerent Mr bulkley 50 pownds in Mony or prouision as mony for the year past for his sallery: & that euery person that hath a two hundred pownd right to bringe Mr bulkley one Cord of fire wood & one hundred pownd right to bring half a Cord—All to be brought at or before the last of Jeneuary next; & whomsoener shall neglect to do it by that time there shall be added to his minesters rate two shillings & six pence to the hundred which the Collectoror shall gather with the rest."

Dec. 31, 1711, it was "voated and granted to the Reuerant Mr bulkley for his salery the year now past the sum of finety & fwe pownd in mony or wheat at 4s pr bushell indian Corn at 2s pr bushell—and merchantab: pork at 2½d pr pownd."

March 4, 1712, "the towne granted to the Reuerant mr bulkley sixty & five pownds as mony for his sallery this yeare he finding himself firewood—further the towne voated to add to mr bulkleys salery yearly for the next five years after the first Day of Jeneuary next from the aboue Date eight pownds as mony on the Consideration that he find himself fire wood the sd fwe years: & Continue in the work of the minestry amongst vs."

A church edifice was erected in 1771, and was considered one of the finest in the State. The building was occupied about seventy years, when it was superseded by the present building.

The first seven pastors were Revs. John Bulkley, Ephraim Little, Salmon Cone, Lyman Strong, Joel R. Arnold, Erastus Dickinson, Lucius Curtis. The present pastor is Rev. S. G. Willard.

Congregational Church, Westchester.—The ecclesiastical society at Westchester was formed in 1728, and the church was organized in December, 1729, with the following members: Rev. Judah Lewis, George Sexton, Nath. Skinner, Benj. Lewis, Jonathan Lord, John Rowley, Daniel Chamberlin, Sarah Sexton, Mary Skinner, Elizabeth Day, Hannah Lewis, Ruth Adams, Deborah Rowley, Deborah Hungerford, Mary Carrier, and Mary Skinner. The first house of worship was erected in 1730, on land donated by Timothy Carrier. The second church edifice was completed in 1791, and was used by the society until March 28, 1847, when it was destroyed by fire. The present edifice was dedicated in 1848.

The following is a list of the pastors of the church from its organization to the present time: Judah Lewis, Thomas Skinner, Robert Robbins, Ezra S. Ely, D.D., Nathaniel Dwight, Jacob Scales, Joseph Harvey, Daniel G. Sprague, Spofford D. Jewett, A. C. Denison, G. G. W. Rankin, and H. Ball. The deacons prior to 1800 were George Sexton, Noah Skinner, John Gates, John Day, Henry Champion, Timothy Dutton, Nehemiah Gates, Noah Skinner, Joseph Carrier, Cephas Cone, and John Kellogg.

Methodist Episcopal Church.¹—Methodism was introduced into the town of Colchester by the Rev. E. Washburn in the year 1806. This preacher was invited by a Brother Nolan, who, with his family, had moved from New London to Colchester, and was the first Methodist in the place. A crowded house listened to the gospel preached from the text John v. 6: "Wilt thou be made whole." That day a number of souls were convicted, and soon after were converted. When the preacher came around again on his circuit he formed a class, with Brother Nolan for leader. The hand of God was in the work, and from this beginning a good society was established in Colchester.

Circuit preaching continued till 1843, when a church edifice was erected, and Robert Allyn was stationed by the Conference as pastor.

The list following includes the appointments since made to this church: 1844, Robert Allyn; 1845, M. P. Alderman; 1847 (April), Sewell Lamberton; 1847, (September), Lorenzo Bolles; 1848, F. W. Bill; 1849, A. F. Park; 1851, W. O. Cady; 1853, Anthony Palmer; 1855, L. W. Blood; 1857, J. M. Worcester; 1858, Nelson Goodrich; 1860, V. A. Cooper; 1862, H. S. Ramsdell; 1863, J. A. Dean; 1864, G. W. Wooding; 1865, C. S. Sanford; 1867, A. W. Mills; 1869, G. A. Morse and W. O. Cady; 1870, G. A. Morse; 1871, E. B. Bradford; 1873, A. L. Dearing; 1875, G. A. Fuller; 1877, T. E. Simms; 1879, C. W. Holden.

Under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Fuller the church building was enlarged and improved, so that it is now admirably adapted for worship. In 1843, at the dedication of the church, its whole membership was forty-four; at the present date (1881) the membership numbers one hundred and nineteen.

The first stewards of the church were Joshua B. Wheeler, Amasa O. Standish, and S. S. Norton. The two former are still connected with the church. The present stewards are B. H. Roper, E. D. Standish, H. H. Saunders, J. H. Reed, N. Palmer, W. M. Palmer, W. P. Clark, E. D. Tracy, C. H. Dawley.

Trustees.—F. D. Standish, B. H. Roper, G. W. Standish, H. H. Saunders, Ira Clark, E. D. Standish, N. Palmer, J. H. Reed, N. Foote.

Baptist Church.—This church was organized in 1836, and Elder Andrew M. Smith was chosen its first pastor. Services were first held in the Congregational Conference house until August, 1836, when the church edifice was completed and dedicated.

The following is a list of pastors from its organization to the present time: Andrew M. Smith, Augustus Bolles, Robert C. Mills, Pierpont Brockett, Augustus Bowles, G. W. Pendleton, Philo Williams, Daniel Robinson, N. M. Matteson, E. N. Watrous, D. D. Lyon, William Ashley, Lyman Teft, C. N. Nichols, W. N. Walden, Joseph Butterworth, present pastor. The present membership is one hundred and sixty.

¹ Contributed by Rev. C. W. Holden.

Calvary Church.¹—Previous to the year 1861 occasional services had been held in Colchester by the rector of St. Peter's, Hebron.

In 1861 the Rev. Samuel Hall was appointed by the missionary society of the diocese to examine the field in Eastern Connecticut and ascertain the most promising places to plant the church. He officiated several times in Colchester. In 1863 the Rev. W. S. Bostwick was appointed to begin services in Colchester, Salem, Lyme, and Willimantic. He resided in Colchester till Easter, 1864. On June 1, 1864, the Rev. Henry M. Sherman assumed pastoral charge of such persons as might desire the services of the church in Colchester. He found seven communicants and several other persons who were desirous of having established a parish and church of our communion. A room was rented and the work begun. In May, 1865, the parish was organized under the name of Calvary Church. It was admitted into union with the convention the following year. The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid by Bishop Williams on the 10th of October, 1866, and the building was first used for divine worship, though unfinished, the second Sunday after Trinity, 1867. It cost seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Mr. Sherman resigned August, 1870. After the services had been maintained for some time by the Rev. H. A. Metcalf and by lay readers, the Rev. J. D. Gilliland became rector of the parish, in June, 1871. He resigned in 1874, and the two years following saw many changes in the officiating minister, services being kept up by students from the Berkeley Divinity School, and by the Rev. J. F. Pearce, who officiated several months. May 31, 1876, the Rev. William H. Bulkeley took charge of the parish, holding the rectorship until Jan. 1, 1880. After his resignation services were quite irregular until May 1, 1880, when the Rev. J. W. Ellsworth took charge of the parish in connection with St. Peter's, Hebron, since which time regular services have been held.

There is also a Roman Catholic Church in the town, but we have been unable to obtain data for its history.

The Colchester Savings-Bank was incorporated in 1854. The present (1880) officers are as follows: President, S. C. Gillette; Vice-President, W. H. Hayward; Treasurer, J. N. Adams; Directors, S. C. Gillette, W. H. Hayward, J. N. Adams, E. Ransom, J. N. Felton, A. A. Baker, D. H. Hammond, S. G. Willard, Russell Way, H. P. Buell.

The Hayward Rubber Company.—This company was organized in 1847, the company consisting of Nathaniel Hayward, Henry Burr, William A. Buckingham, James S. Carew, and Israel M. Buckingham. The first officers of the company were Henry Burr, president, and W. A. Buckingham, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Hayward held the office of president until his death, July 18, 1865, when he was succeeded

by James S. Carew. In 1876, Mr. Carew resigned the presidency, and was succeeded by William A. Buckingham, son of Israel M. Buckingham. William A. Buckingham continued as secretary and treasurer until his death, Feb. 4, 1875. He was succeeded by Israel M. Buckingham, who held the office of secretary until June, 1875, when Charles J. Carew was chosen his successor. Israel M. Buckingham held the office of treasurer until his death in May, 1876, when he was succeeded by James S. Carew. Until 1854 Mr. Hayward was the active manager of the mills. He was a man of great force of character, and labored persistently to advance the interests of the company.

Pioneer Schools.—At a meeting held in 1705 it was voted "to hire the present schoolmaster namely James pennock to keep school with what he hath already kept the term of half a year & to pay him fiveteen pownd in that way & manner as the law directs.

"At a legall town Meeting held in Colchester October the 1t: 1711—the town Considering the great necessity of a schole haue Chosen a Comitie to manage that afaire to finish the frame of a howse that Capt gilbert hath set up which stands neare the meeting hows: Capt gilbert haueing giuen the sd frame to the town: with the stones that are there reserving the chamber to himself which he the sd Capt Gilbert is to finish on his own charg: also sd gilbert shall haue Liberty to make use of said hows on sabbath days: Capt Gilbert John Chapman sener Nathaniell Lomis Nathaniell kellogg ware chosen for the Comitie to manage the afaire abouesd & also to hire a schoolmaster as spedy as thay Can Conueniently for this winter.

"Colchester Janewary the 26th: 1718—19 was a Legall town meeting: & it was voated that Mr. Liyn (?): chool master shall be paid for keeping school for the time past: that which is Due: which is about six pounds—the one half out of the town treasury & the other half to be payd by the Scollers that went to the Said School—further at the same meeting the town voated to keep a school this whoole year—& that it shall be kept remoued unto thre senerall parts of the town at the Discretion of the select men—further at the meeting aforesaid it was further voated: that All the children from five years oald to the age of ten years that liue within one mile and half from the place whare the school is kept, shall pay to the sd school as the law Directs: whether thay go to said School or nott—& those that are aboue ten years of age shall pay ondy for the time as thay do go—further it was voated that the Colecterous shall be accountable to the town: their proportion in gathering the minesters & town Rate: in perticuler that is to say John Dav to gather or Colect the Rates all that are within the limits of the bounds of Capt wrights train band: & thomas Jones: to gather all within the bounds of Captain Newtons train band: which the sd Colecter-

¹ Contributed by Rev. J. W. Ellsworth.

ours define—further the town abated benjamin graues Jonathan Cutlers & benjamin foxes ministers & town Rats: which he was to gather."

(For present condition of schools, see Chapter VIII.)

Bacon Academy.—This institution was founded in the year 1800, by Pierpont Bacon, and has ever remained among the foremost educational institutions of its class in this old commonwealth. Its alumni include many of the leading men of to-day prominent in the councils of the State and nation.

Among the lawyers who practiced in this town are mentioned Samuel A. Peters, who was judge of the County Court, State senator, etc.; Amos D. Scovill, Judge Culver, justice of the Supreme Court, and Jared F. Crocker. Lyman Trumbull, ex-United States senator from Illinois, was born in this town in 1813. He adopted the profession of law and removed to Illinois, and first appeared in the political arena in 1840, as a member of the Legislature of that State.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1708-1882.

- 1708.—Michael Taintor, Nathaniel Loomis.
 1709.—Michael Taintor, Nathaniel Loomis, Joseph Wright.
 1710.—Michael Taintor, Samuel Loomis.
 1711.—Michael Taintor, Joseph Wright.
 1712.—Michael Taintor, Joseph Wright.
 1713.—Michael Taintor, James Newton, Joseph Wright.
 1714.—James Newton, Michael Taintor.
 1715.—Michael Taintor, James Newton, Ebenezer Coleman.
 1716.—Michael Taintor, James Newton.
 1717.—Capt. James Newton, Ebenezer Coleman.
 1718.—Michael Taintor, Capt. James Newton.
 1719.—Michael Taintor, Capt. James Newton.
 1720.—Capt. James Newton, Michael Taintor, Ebenezer Coleman.
 1721.—Michael Taintor, Capt. James Newton, Capt. Joseph Wright.
 1722.—Michael Taintor, Capt. James Newton, Capt. Joseph Wright.
 1723.—Michael Taintor, Israel Wyatt, Capt. James Newton.
 1724.—Capt. Joseph Wright, Nathaniel Foot, Michael Taintor, Ephraim Wells.
 1725.—Israel Wyatt, Nathaniel Foot, Michael Taintor.
 1726.—Michael Taintor, John Skinner, Capt. Joseph Wright, Nathaniel Foot.
 1727.—Israel Wyatt, Ephraim Wells, Nathaniel Foot, John Skinner.
 1728.—Nathaniel Foot, Ephraim Wells, Israel Newton.
 1729.—John Bulkley, Jr., Nathaniel Foot.
 1730-31.—John Bulkley, Ephraim Wells, Nathaniel Foot.
 1732.—John Bulkley, Nathaniel Foot.
 1733-37.—John Bulkley, Israel Newton.
 1738.—Capt. John Bulkley, Capt. Nathaniel Foot, Capt. Israel Newton.
 1739.—Capt. Israel Newton, Isaac Jones, Capt. John Bulkley, Capt. Nathaniel Foot.
 1740.—Capt. John Bulkley, Capt. Israel Newton.
 1741.—Col. John Bulkley, Capt. Israel Newton.
 1742.—Col. John Bulkley, Capt. Israel Newton, Capt. Nathaniel Foot.
 1743.—Col. John Bulkley, Capt. Nathaniel Foot, Epaphras Lord.
 1744.—Capt. Nathaniel Foot, Epaphras Lord, Capt. Israel Newton, Capt. Charles Bulkley.
 1745.—Capt. Nathaniel Foot, Epaphras Lord, Capt. Charles Bulkley, Capt. Timothy Wright.
 1746.—Capt. Charles Bulkley, Capt. Nathaniel Foot, John Day.
 1747-49.—Capt. Charles Bulkley, Capt. Timothy Wright, John Day.
 1750.—Capt. Charles Bulkley, Jonathan Kilborn, John Chamberlain.
 1751.—Capt. Charles Bulkley, Jonathan Kilborn, Jonathan Kilborn, Jr.
 1752.—Capt. Charles Bulkley, John Chamberlain, Jonathan Kilborn.
 1753.—Capt. Charles Bulkley, Maj. Charles Bulkley, John Chamberlain.
 1754.—Maj. Charles Bulkley, Epaphras Lord, John Kilborn, Capt. Timothy Wright.
 1755.—Charles Bulkley, Capt. Timothy Wright.
 1756.—Capt. Timothy Wright, John Kilborn, Capt. Gershom Buckley.
 1757-58.—Capt. Gershom Buckley, Capt. Elijah Worthington, Jonathan Kilborn.
 1759-60.—Capt. Elijah Worthington, Dudley Wright.
 1761.—Capt. Elijah Worthington, Dudley Wright, Capt. Henry Champion.
 1762-63.—Capt. Elijah Worthington, Dudley Wright, Daniel Foot, John Hopson.
 1764.—Daniel Foot, Capt. Dudley Wright.
 1765.—Capt. Dudley Wright, Daniel Foot. (Names of deputies not recorded.)
 1766.—Daniel Foot, Capt. Peter Bulkley.
 1767-68.—Capt. Henry Champion, Capt. Peter Bulkley.
 1769.—Capt. Henry Champion, Daniel Foot.
 1770-71.—Capt. Henry Champion, Daniel Foot, Elias Worthington.
 1772-73.—Maj. Henry Champion, Daniel Foot.
 1774.—Maj. Henry Champion, Daniel Foot, John Waterhouse.
 1775.—Maj. Henry Champion, Dr. John Watrous.
 1776.—Daniel Foot, Peter Bulkley, Henry Champion, John Watrous.
 1777.—Elias Worthington, Henry Champion.
 1778.—Henry Champion, John Watrous.
 1779.—Elias Worthington, Henry Champion.
 1780.—E. Bulkley, Joseph Isham.
 1781.—Dudley Wright, Pierpont Bacon, Henry Champion, Elias Worthington.
 1782.—P. Bulkley, Asa Foot, Daniel Foot.
 1783.—P. Bulkley, E. Worthington, Daniel Foot, Henry Champion.
 1784.—P. Bulkley, E. Worthington, J. Watrous.
 1785-86.—Thomas Skinner, J. Isham, Jr., J. Watrous.
 1787.—P. Bulkley, J. Isham, Jr., J. Watrous.
 1788.—J. Watrous, E. Worthington.
 1789.—E. Bulkley, J. Watrous, Henry Champion.
 1790.—E. Bulkley, Henry Champion.
 1791-92.—E. Bulkley, John Isham, Henry Champion.
 1793.—E. Bulkley, H. Champion, Jr., John Isham, J. R. Watrous.
 1794.—E. Bulkley, H. Champion (2), John Isham (2).
 1795.—H. Champion, Jr., J. R. Watrous.
 1796.—John Isham, J. R. Watrous.
 1797.—H. Champion (2), Joseph Isham (2).
 1798.—Roger Bulkley, H. Champion (2), Joseph Isham (2).
 1799.—Joseph Isham (2), J. R. Watrous.
 1800.—Roger Bulkley, H. Champion (2), Joel Fort, J. R. Watrous.
 1801.—Roger Bulkley, John Isham, Joseph Isham.
 1802.—Henry Champion, D. Watrous.
 1803.—Henry Champion, D. Watrous, J. R. Watrous.
 1804.—Henry Champion, John Isham, J. R. Watrous, Joel Worthington.
 1805.—Henry Champion, John Isham, J. R. Watrous, D. Watrous.
 1806.—R. Bulkley, J. Worthington, D. Watrous.
 1807.—R. Bulkley, J. Worthington, S. A. Peters, Benjamin Trumbull.
 1808.—R. Bulkley, J. R. Watrous, Joel Worthington, John Isham.
 1809.—B. Trumbull, D. Watrous.
 1810.—S. A. Peters, J. R. Watrous, Joel Worthington.
 1811.—D. Deming, J. R. Watrous.
 1812.—J. R. Watrous, John Isham, Jr.
 1813.—D. Deming, J. R. Watrous, D. Watrous, Benjamin Trumbull.
 1814.—D. Deming, D. Watrous, B. Trumbull.
 1815.—D. Deming, J. R. Watrous, D. Watrous, B. Trumbull.
 1816.—J. R. Watrous, John Isham, B. Trumbull.
 1817.—D. Deming, J. R. Watrous, John Isham.
 1818.—B. Trumbull, J. R. Watrous, S. A. Peters.
 1819.—J. R. Watrous, S. A. Peters.
 1820.—Henry Champion, S. A. Peters.
 1821.—J. R. Watrous, John Isham.
 1822.—S. A. Peters, C. Cowe.
 1823.—S. A. Peters, D. Deming.
 1824.—S. A. Peters, D. Watrous.
 1825.—E. Goodrich, Jr., Samuel Kellogg.
 1826.—J. R. Watrous, Bela Robbins.
 1827.—S. A. Peters, Benjamin Trumbull.
 1828.—M. Bradford, Benjamin Trumbull.
 1829.—S. A. Peters, A. Brainard.
 1830.—S. Brainard, A. Brainard.
 1831.—S. A. Peters, B. Trumbull.
 1832.—J. Clark, John C. Cowe.
 1833.—J. Clark, John Isham.
 1834.—S. A. Peters, Ralph Isham.
 1835.—Samuel Kellogg, John Isham.
 1836.—J. B. Rogers, A. Skinner.



L. J. Bigelow.

- 1837-38.—J. B. Wheeler, N. Taintor.
 1839.—A. Morgan, J. Day.
 1840.—A. Otis, John Packer.
 1841.—J. B. Rogers, J. Staples.
 1842.—S. A. Peters, D. Sperry.
 1843.—E. Brown, R. Tracy.
 1844.—Daniel Taylor, Asahel Brown.
 1845.—F. Morgan, A. E. Emmons.
 1846.—J. B. Rogers, A. R. Park.
 1847.—A. B. Pierce, A. J. Loomis.
 1848.—J. R. Dow, D. Taylor.
 1849.—Heary Burr, S. B. Day.
 1850.—G. H. Rogers, A. W. Lord.
 1851.—S. A. Kellogg, W. E. Tracy.
 1852.—Russell Dutton, Russell Gillett.
 1853.—George Langdon, E. Adams.
 1854.—Guy Bigelow, E. Clark.
 1855.—L. L. Dickinson, E. Day.
 1856.—Joseph Foote, T. L. Buell.
 1857.—A. O. Standish, S. Wickwire.
 1858.—D. Kellogg, A. E. Emmons.
 1859.—E. Carpenter, S. A. Peters.
 1860.—H. Smith, E. Adams.
 1861.—C. D. Strong, E. Beckwith.
 1862.—J. N. Felton, E. S. Day.
 1863.—J. N. Felton, D. S. Bigelow.
 1864.—E. S. Day, E. H. Strong.
 1865.—J. C. Hammond, A. E. Emmons.
 1866.—J. C. Wightman, J. L. Gillett.
 1867.—L. L. Dickinson, D. Carrier.
 1868.—Wm. H. Hayward, H. N. Lee.
 1869.—J. N. Adams, J. D. Watrous.
 1870.—Charles Clark, William Carver.
 1871.—Charles Taylor, Wm. B. Otis.
 1872.—G. G. Wickwire, N. Foote.
 1873.—A. R. Bigelow, F. L. Carrier.
 1874.—E. S. Day, W. H. Hayward.
 1875.—J. Dinsmore, W. H. Hayward.
 1876.—L. Chapman, J. A. Dinsmore.
 1877.—E. H. Strong, Henry Foote.
 1878.—J. W. Holmes, F. B. Taylor.
 1879.—Hoxie Brown, Wm. B. Otis.
 1880.—Russell Gillett, E. H. Strong.
 1881.—John Shea, W. E. Jones.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

COLCHESTER—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The Bigelow Family.—The changes through which the name has passed are very curious, viz.: Baguley, Bigullah, Biggullaugh, Bigalow, Bigelow, and later Bigeloe, Bigelo, and Biglow. This family was early in this country, and may be traced to a remote period in England, even to the reign of Henry III. (1206), when the name was written Bagnley, and was derived from the place where they dwelt. Richard, at that time, was Lord of Baguley, and his descendants took the name of the place. In the reign of Henry VII. (1485), Ralph de Baguley was Lord of Allerton Hall. He died in 1540, leaving Randall and Nicholas. Randall died in 1556, and his sons Philip and Robert divided his estate. Robert died in 1582, leaving a son Randall, who moved to Wrentham, Suffolk County, England, and died in 1626, leaving two sons, Francis and John. Francis

died in 1657, and gave in will a portion of his property to his brother John, then residing at Watertown, Mass.

JOHN BIGELOW was a blacksmith in Watertown, Mass., as early as 1636. He was baptized Feb. 16, 1617, by the hand of Rev. John Philip, the rector, who came to this country two years after Bigelow did, and lived at Dedham, but finally returned to England. John Bigelow married, Oct. 30, 1642, Mary, daughter of John Warren, of Watertown, Mass., which was the earliest marriage recorded there. They had twelve children, of whom Joshua, born Nov. 5, 1655, was the sixth child. His wife died Oct. 19, 1691, and he married again. He died July 14, 1703. His inventory shows a good estate.

His son Joshua married, Oct. 20, 1676, Elizabeth Flagg, and had twelve children, of whom John was the third son, born Dec. 2, 1681. Mrs. Bigelow died Aug. 9, 1729. In June, 1742, Joshua removed to Westminster, Mass., and died, with his youngest son, Eliezer, Feb. 21, 1745. He was wounded in King Philip's war, and received a grant of land at Worcester, Mass., for military services.

John Bigelow was four times married: first, to Hannah ———, who died March 31, 1709; second, to Sarah Bigelow, Nov. 4, 1709, who died Oct. 13, 1754; third wife, Abigail, died Aug. 1, 1760; and the fourth wife was Hannah ———.

He had two children by his first wife and three by his second. He lived at Colchester, Conn., where he died March 8, 1770. A gravestone marks his resting-place in the rear of the Congregational church at Colchester. One of his sons was David, born in 1706; married Editha Day, Dec. 11, 1729. She was born Sept. 10, 1705, and died Jan. 19, 1746. He married Mercy Lewis, Jan. 21, 1747. He had eight children by his first marriage and four by his second. He lived at Marlboro', Conn., and died June 2, 1799, and was buried in the village yard. His fourth son, Daniel, by his first wife, was born May 25, 1738, married Mary Brainard, July 8, 1761, and died Nov. 11, 1822, aged eighty-eight years. His second wife was Sarah Ingham, who died Oct. 3, 1820, aged seventy-two years. He had seven children by his first wife, one of whom was Stephen, born Jan. 18, 1762; and seven children by his second wife.

Stephen Bigelow married Deborah Gates Smith, March 5, 1793. They had three children, viz.: Mary B., wife of Edmund Bailey, who went West and settled in Racine, Wis., and their descendants are among the substantial citizens of that county; Nancy M., wife of Ichabod L. Skinner, and their descendants lived on the Western Reserve, in Ohio; Jonathan Gates Bigelow, born Dec. 15, 1798. Stephen died March 20, 1832, and his wife April 28, 1842.

Jonathan Gates Bigelow married Hope Skinner, daughter of Deacon David Skinner, of Marlboro', Conn., Sept. 13, 1827, by whom one son, David S., was born, April 3, 1829. Mrs. Bigelow was born July 27,

1798, and died Dec. 13, 1870. Mr. Bigelow died March 23, 1874. This family of Bigelows have been farmers for six generations on the farm now (1881) owned and occupied by David S. Bigelow, and for many generations before.

David Skinner Bigelow, only son of Jonathan Gates and Hope (Skinner) Bigelow, was born in that part of the town of Colchester known as Westchester, Conn., April 3, 1829. He prepared for college at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., and entered Yale College in 1848, from which he graduated with honor in the class of 1852. He has always lived in his native town, where he owns and carries on an extensive grazing farm. His fellow-townsmen have repeatedly elected him to important local offices. In 1863 he represented the town in the Legislature; he has been for twenty-nine years an efficient member of the town school board, and in various ways is active in promoting the best interests of his community. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow are members of the Congregational Church at Westchester, Conn. He married, at Westchester, Nov. 9, 1852, Abby M., daughter of Revilo C. Usher. She was born June 7, 1833, in Colchester, Conn. They have four sons, viz.: Amatus R., born Sept. 18, 1853; a son, not named (deceased); Jonathan C., born May 24, 1862; and David Skinner, born Sept. 6, 1868.

Amatus R. Bigelow married Lina C. Brown, daughter of Deacon Samuel Brown, June 7, 1877, and have one daughter, Abby E., born March 2, 1878. Mrs. Amatus R. Bigelow was born in Colechester, May 13, 1857.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

FRANKLIN.¹

IN May, 1659, the General Assembly authorized the planting of a colony in the Mohegan country, and the following month Uncas and his brother Wawequa, for the consideration of seventy pounds, ceded a portion of their domain nine miles square, and including within its limits the present towns of Norwich, Franklin, Bozrah, Lisbon, and Sprague, with small portions of adjoining towns.

The first settlement was made at what is now known as Norwich Town, but in 1663 the meadows and uplands of West Farms, as Franklin was then called, were portioned out among the occupants of the town, to be improved by them, or, if they saw fit, passed over into other hands. Soon after settlements were made on the hillsides and up and down the streams, and in a short time a thriving community occupied the most desirable portions of the territory.

In 1710 the West Farms contained nearly fifty families, who all felt that the burdens of maintaining a connection with a society whose centre was so remote

were far greater than those growing out of a separate organization. They petitioned the town for leave to organize a separate society, and alleged that the flourishing of religion was their only motive, as they were too far away to attend regularly the public services in Norwich.

On the 19th of September, 1716, the inhabitants of the town of Norwich agreed in general town-meeting that "the West Farmers be allowed to be a society by themselves." They next petitioned the General Assembly for an act of incorporation, and their petition was readily sanctioned. The new society embraced most of the present town of Franklin, the western half of the town of Sprague, and the eastern part of New Concord, now known as Bozrah.

The first meeting was held Nov. 1, 1716, and a committee being chosen, it was voted to proceed to the erection of a church edifice, to call a minister, and until the building was ready to meet for divine worship at private houses. The people were poor, and the building of the church progressed but slowly, but in October, 1718, they ordained their first minister, Rev. Henry Willes.

One of the first acts of the society was to provide for a society school. It was kept on Meeting-house Hill, and open for six months in the year. The inconvenience experienced by those who resided upon the outskirts of the settlement led, in 1727, to the establishment of four school districts,—Portipaug, Upper Windham Road, Lower Windham Road, and Lebanon Road. But the population was too scanty for the maintenance of separate schools, and the division remained inoperative till in 1729 the difficulty was obviated by a school which traveled from district to district, keeping six weeks in each. This migratory school proved a great success.

The society early took care to provide a suitable cemetery, and the ground, twice enlarged, is the one in use at the present day. A few graves were, however, dug upon a sandy knoll jutting into the Great Pine Swamp, which place is now commonly called the Indian Burying-ground.

In 1734 the General Assembly permitted the people of New Concord (the western part of the society) to procure preaching by themselves, and two years later incorporated them into a distinct society. The parent society was deprived thereby of a fifth of their territory, and they resisted the movement vigorously, but could they have foreseen the endless trouble destined to follow in its train, they would doubtless have staked their all upon the issue, for this secession proved the first cause of twenty years of the most turbulent commotion, and of a second more vital change. The society had by that time outgrown the first church, probably a rude affair, and were nearly agreed concerning the propriety of building a new one, when the withdrawal of New Concord gave an unexpected turn to the matter. Before her withdrawal the church had stood in the exact centre of

¹ By Ashtel Woodward, M.D.

the society, but then it was thrown a mile to one side. About half the society contended for the original location, and the other half strenuously maintained that the church ought to stand farther east, in the new centre. After several years of constant agitation, during which time the society was at a standstill, as the only egress, a majority petitioned the General Assembly for a committee to come and settle the disputed point. The committee visited West Farms in the fall of 1741, and reported that it would "tend most to peace and best accommodate the greater part of the people" to have the new church built on the hill where the old meeting-house stood. The church was finished in 1747, but the discord and dissension were by no means at an end. The pastor, Rev. Henry Willes, stood upon the Cambridge Platform of 1608, in which he had probably had the support of his people, but the old division started up in a new form. Half the society attacked their pastor for his adherence to the Cambridge Platform, while the other half were zealous in his defense. In 1748 the General Assembly was petitioned to divide West Farms into two societies, one to be planted on the Cambridge, the other on the Saybrook Platform. A committee was sent out, but recommended no change. Four years later another committee was sent out for the same object, and with the same result. The society had for fifteen years been engaged in uninterrupted strife, during which the arbitration of the Legislature had been continually invoked, but always with unsatisfactory results, and both parties wisely concluded that their troubles, if ever settled, must be settled by themselves, and not by the interference of a higher power. After a few years the majority became convinced that separation alone could restore peace and tranquillity, and in March, 1758, they consented to the formation of a new society. These proceedings received the ready sanction of the Legislature, and the new society was incorporated as Norwich Eighth, or Portipaug Society.

During these twenty years there was a display of feeling unparalleled for bitterness and persistency in the ecclesiastical annals of Connecticut. The issue was doubtless best for all concerned, for the existing breach was too wide ever to be healed, yet the loss to West Farms in territory and numbers was a serious one. New Concord and the Eighth Society combined stripped her of over half of her territory and quite half of her grand list.

In 1749, Mr. Willes' pastorate closed. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Ellis, who retained his charge twenty-seven years. Mr. Ellis was the only chaplain who remained in the Revolutionary war from its beginning to its close. Mr. Ellis hastened to join the army at Roxbury, in the fall of 1775, and faithfully followed it through all its vicissitudes, especially doing much to cheer the drooping spirits of his comrades during the long and gloomy winter at Valley Forge. West Farms had then no political

existence; her deeds were swallowed up in those of the larger community to which she was attached, and hence receive little mention in the local histories, but her men met manfully the duties of those trying days. We can point with pride to particular individuals. Here Lieut. Jacob Kingsbury began his long and honorable military career, serving with distinction during the entire seven years of the war. Capts. Asa Hartshorne, Ebenezer Hartshorne, and Joshua Barker were also in the army for different periods, while upon the water West Farms was well represented by the exploits of Capt. James Hyde. Dr. Luther Waterman was attached as surgeon to the forces under Col. Knowlton in the campaign of 1776.

The close of the Revolution left the society in a greatly embarrassed condition. During its progress she had contributed freely of her men and means, entering into the contest with such absorbing enthusiasm as left no room for the consideration of private or local interests, and at its close she found herself utterly prostrated, her school-houses decayed, the education of her sons neglected, her farms run to weeds, and her people heavily loaded with debt. At no time in her history had her prospects been more wretched. A fortunate concurrence of circumstances, however, soon placed her upon her feet, and restored her wonted prosperity. In 1782, Rev. Samuel Nott, at the unanimous request of both church and society, was settled as their pastor. Mr. Nott was a wise, judicious man, eminently fitted to harmonize any discordant feeling which might exist, and fitted by his energy to infuse fresh life into the prevailing stagnation. Another happy event was the incorporation of the West and Eighth Societies as a separate town, which severed the connection of West Farms with Norwich, and insured a more efficient management of local affairs than they had before received. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the efforts of Rev. Mr. Nott to ameliorate the condition of his people. Scrupulously faithful in the discharge of pastoral duties, he also did a vast deal towards the education of the younger members of his parish, affording them opportunities of which they gladly availed themselves. During his long ministry more than forty young men were fitted for college under his care, twenty of whom belonged to the town, and between two and three hundred gentlemen, ladies, or children were educated in whole or in part.

Dr. Nott, by means of his teachings and wholesome counsels, wielded a power for good in the land which it has been the privilege of few to surpass. It was mainly due to his influence that the Franklin Library was established in 1794, an institution which flourished for forty years, and furnished for the time a good collection of miscellaneous works. Under these different salutary influences the society rapidly retrieved her lost ground, and by the beginning of the present century was perhaps as flourishing as ever.

As an independent, organized township, receiving

the name of Franklin from that of the great American philosopher, its history takes date from May, 1786. The separation from the parent town was perfectly amicable. The new town at that period contained 133 families, 111 dwelling-houses, and 875 individuals. Its population remained nearly the same till the village of Baltic grew up upon its eastern border, when it attained to a population of 2358 souls, in 1860. In 1861 the town of Sprague was incorporated, including a portion of our territory, so that in 1870 we numbered but 731.

There is no village in the town of Franklin. The people are eminently an agricultural people, as were most of the early settlers of New England. A former resident of the town bequeathed funds for the establishment of a library, and these were augmented by voluntary subscriptions. The library has been well stocked with useful and instructive works, and is a source of great pleasure and profit to the people.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Congregational Church of Franklin, Conn., was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of October, 1868. The two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town had but shortly elapsed, and it was thought proper to include the history of the town within the scope of the historical address. This was delivered by Ashbel Woodward, M.D. The day appointed opened with threatening clouds and damp, cutting winds, but notwithstanding the inauspicious weather the church was crowded at an early hour with the returning sons and daughters of Franklin, some of whom had journeyed from beyond the Mississippi to join in the festivities of the day, while others had come back gray-haired men to once more grasp hands with the playmates with whom they had parted half a century before.

The town history and the ecclesiastical history are so intertwined that it is almost impossible to separate them. Years of prosperity are usually uneventful years, and as it is tragedy that makes history, the people of Franklin have reason for thanksgiving that their local history is so barren of event.

Representatives from 1786 to 1881.¹

1786, Barnabas Huntington; 1787, John Barker; 1788, Eli Hyde; 1789, John Gager; 1790, Eli Hyde; 1791, Nathan Lord; 1792, Eli Hyde; 1793, Thomas Hyde; 1794, Eli Hyde; 1795, Salis Hartshorn; 1796, Silas Hartshorn, David Mason; 1797, David Mason, Thomas Hyde; 1798, Thomas Hyde; 1799, Nathan Lord; 1800, John Gager, Eleazer Tracy; 1801, Eleazer Tracy; 1802, Nathan Lord; 1803, Elisha Edgerton; 1804, Eleazer Tracy; 1805, Nathan Lord; 1806, Oliver Johnson; 1807-9, Eleazer Tracy; 1810, Nathan Lord; 1811, Benjamin Hyde, Joshua Hyde; 1812, Joshua Hyde, Eleazer Tracy; 1813, Eleazer Tracy, Dudley Tracy; 1814, Dudley Tracy (sent vacated); 1815, Daniel Hastings; 1816, Eleazer Tracy, Eli Hartshorn; 1817, Eli Hartshorn, Joshua Tracy; 1818, Joshua Tracy, Andrew Hyde; 1819, Ira Abel;² 1820, Alvin Abel; 1821, Burrell Woodworth; 1822, Henry Hagen; 1823, Alvin Abel; 1824, Simon Loomis; 1825, Burrell Wood-

worth; 1826, Alvin Abel; 1827, Dyer McCall; 1828, John Armstrong; 1829, Alvin Abel; 1830, Henry Hagen; 1831, Gilbert Lamb; 1832, Burrell Woodworth; 1833, Comfort D. Fillmore; 1834, Oliver Tracy, Jr.; 1835, Burrell Woodworth; 1836, Henry Hagen; 1837, Gilbert Lamb; 1838, Alvin Abel; 1839, Joshua Tracy; 1840, Oliver Johnson, Jr.; 1841, Charles Dunlap; 1842, Elihu M. Kingsley; 1843, Darius Frink; 1844, Joshua Tracy; 1845, —; 1846, Buckus Smith; 1847, Asa B. Tracy; 1848, Charles T. Hazen; 1849, Dwight Bailey; 1850, Aaron Bailey; 1851, Elihu M. Kingsley; 1852, Tourney Hyde; 1853, John P. Smith; 1854, George S. Hartshorn; 1855, Solomon A. Frink; 1856, Herman M. Willes; 1857, Daniel Hastings; 1858, Henry W. Kingsley; 1859, Thomas G. Kingsley; 1860, Charles T. Hazen; 1861, Samuel J. P. Ladd; 1862, Bela T. Hastings; 1863, John Friak; 1864, William M. Converse; 1865, Prentice O. Smith; 1866-67, William M. Converse; 1868, James C. Woodward; 1869, T. H. C. Kingsbury; 1870, William M. Converse; 1871, Bela T. Hastings; 1872-73, T. H. C. Kingsbury; 1874, William C. Smith; 1875-76, Henry Bellows; 1877, Charles A. Kingsley; 1878, Amos F. Royce; 1879, Joseph I. Hyde; 1880, Ezra B. Bailey; 1881, Austin Ladd.

CHAPTER XXXV.

FRANKLIN—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Ashbel Woodward, M.D., son of Abner and Eunice (Fuller) Woodward, and the eighth by lineal descent from Richard Woodward, the emigrant ancestor of the family, was born at Wellington, Conn., during the first decade of the present century. After receiving a thorough preparatory course of education, he graduated at the Medical Department of Bowdoin College in May, 1829, and two months later he commenced his professional career at Franklin, Conn., at which place, after a period of unusual continuance, he is still engaged in active practice.³ He early mar-

³ The following is taken from the *Hartford Daily Courant* of Sept. 8, 1879: "A large company of neighbors and friends, numbering between two and three hundred, met at the residence of Dr. Ashbel Woodward, of Franklin, on Friday afternoon, the 5th instant, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his settlement among them in the practice of medicine. Except during the first three years, he has been throughout this long period the only physician in the town, and accordingly, through the sanctities of the sick-chamber, has for several successive generations been brought into close relations with nearly every household. In our land of unrest such instances of long-continued professional service in one locality, particularly in rural communities, are memorable from their infrequency. As the afternoon advanced the gathering throngs filled the house and overflowed on the shady lawn in front. Among other incidents of the occasion, a massive gold-headed cane was presented to the doctor. The head was elaborately wrought, and on the face was engraved:

"1829.
Presented to
Ashbel Woodward,
M.D.,
as a memorial
of 50 years
of professional
service,
1879."

"Rev. F. C. Jones made the presentation speech for the donors, and to his words of generous appreciation the recipient feelingly responded. The Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, a native of Franklin, followed in a few happy remarks, expressing his pleasure at meeting such a gathering of his former townspeople under such auspicious circumstances

"The life of Dr. Woodward has been one of hard labor and of rigorous devotion to duty. Fond of his profession, he has aimed always to exalt

¹ The first named under each year was for the May, and the second for the October session.

² Under the new constitution only one session a year has been held, in May.



Wm. A. Brown



H. W. Kingsley



B. P. Huntington

ried Emeline, daughter of Samuel Bicknell, of Ashford, and has two sons.

In 1830 he became a member of the Connecticut Medical Society, and in 1859 was elected to the presidency of the association, and was re-elected to the same office during the two succeeding years.

In 1849 he became a member of the American Medical Association, and in 1876 he was constituted a member of the International Medical Congress. He has likewise, in the past, been elected an honorary member of several different State medical associations.

In 1855 he received the honorary degree of M.D. from Yale College.

As a member of the Army Board of Medical Examiners, and as surgeon and medical director in the Department of the Gulf, he served during almost the entire period of our late civil war.

He has contributed numerous articles for "The Transactions of the Connecticut Medical Society" and other kindred works, but his researches in this direction have not precluded him from exploring other fields of science. The time that could be snatched from more active labor has been devoted to literary works, particularly in the lines of history of our aboriginal tribes, American history, numismatics, and genealogy. He has thus been connected and associated with numerous historical societies on both sides of the water in most honorable positions.

Henry Williams Kingsley, son of Jason W. Kingsley and Eunice Hartshorn, was born in Franklin, Conn., April 9, 1820. His father, Jason W., son of Alpheus Kingsley and Eunice Williams, a descendant of the old Williams family of Lebanon, was born in Franklin, Conn., married Eunice Hartshorn, daughter of Silas Hartshorn, and granddaughter of Ebenezer Hartshorn, who lived to be ninety years of age, and who was a magistrate till his death, and whose decision was never reversed by a higher court. Jason had six children,—Silas H., deceased; Henry W.; Junius E., proprietor of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia; Charles A., living on the old home in Franklin; Julia, died at three; and Julia A., died at twenty-three.

Jason Kingsley was a farmer and mechanic. He was prominent in town, church, and society affairs. In politics a Whig and Republican, and held all the important town offices. He died in November, 1866, aged seventy-seven, and wife died Dec. 30, 1868, aged seventy-five, and both were buried in the Franklin Cemetery.

Alpheus Kingsley was of Scottish descent, his ancestors having settled in the town of Scotland, Windham Co., Conn., whither they had come with many others from Scotland. He married in Canterbury, and

had five sons and five daughters, viz.: Betsey, Nancy, Sophia, Jason, Joseph, Elihu M., Eunice, Alpheus, Clarissa, and Simon, all married.

Alpheus Kingsley, Sr., was a Revolutionary soldier, and was under Washington at Valley Forge. He was a mason by trade. He died in 1850, at ninety years of age; wife died in 1840, aged eighty years.

Henry W. received a common-school education, supplemented with several terms at private schools in the town and vicinity. He was reared on the farm, and farming has been his principal business through life. He married, Feb. 15, 1843, Sarah E., daughter of Azariah Huntington and Lavinia Greenslit, and granddaughter of Azariah Huntington, Sr., and great-granddaughter of Barnabas Huntington. They have had two sons,—Henry H., born May 21, 1849, married Hattie Noyes, of Lebanon, daughter of Wm. C. Noyes, of Lebanon, Feb. 25, 1875. She died March 1, 1881. Henry H. is a farmer and mechanic. Silas H., born June 1, 1851, died October, 1870, at nineteen years of age. He was a very bright boy.

Mr. Kingsley settled on his present farm of some two hundred acres in March, 1850, having lived some five years in the town of Bozrah, and several years in another part of this town. He is one of the most successful farmers in Franklin.

In politics he has always been a life-long Republican. He has been selectman for fifteen years, and the most of that time first selectman. Justice of the peace for many years, and at the present time, September, 1881, the only one in town. He has been a member of the Board of School Visitors for several years, and at present is its chairman. In 1858 he was in the Legislature, and in 1869 in the State Senate.

Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley are members of the Congregational Church at Franklin. He is now and has been for several years a treasurer of that society. He is a self-made man, social, energetic, and frugal,—a man esteemed by all who know him.

Benjamin Franklin Huntington, son of Charles Phelps and Maria (Perit) Huntington, was born in Norwich, Conn., Oct. 24, 1813. His grandfather, Andrew (born 1745, died 1824), was son of Gen. Jabez Huntington, who was prominent in the Revolutionary period, one of the Committee of Safety, and a personal friend of Gen. Washington. Andrew was commissary under Washington. Gen. Jediah Huntington was brother of Andrew. He was an aide to Gen. Washington. (See biography, elsewhere in this volume.) Gen. Ebenezer, another brother, was also aide to Washington. Andrew always lived in Norwich; was a merchant and farmer; was judge of probate for many years. He was twice married, first to Lucy Coit, by whom he had children, second to Hannah, daughter of Dr. Charles Phelps, of Stonington. To this last union were born two children, Chas. P. Huntington and Lucy Coit Huntington, who married Col. Elisha Tracy, of Norwich.

Charles P. was born Oct. 2, 1779. He was a mer-

its beneficence. On this occasion it must have been highly gratifying to him to be reminded by numerous tokens of the loving esteem in which he is held by the grandchildren and the great-grandchildren of his early friends."

chant, often in public affairs, cool and cautious; he was prominent in all matters of public interest, and often called to positions of trust, and represented Norwich in the State Legislature several years. He married, first, Charlotte Lathrop; second, Maria Perit, a descendant of an ancient Huguenot family of France, driven from that country by religious persecution. She was daughter of John and Ruth (Webster) Perit. Her brother Pelatiah was president of the Chamber of Commerce, New York, for twenty years. The children of C. P. Huntington were John Perit, Charles Webster, Ruth Leffingwell, Samuel Andrew, Benjamin F., James Monroe, and William Henry. Mr. Huntington always lived in Norwich, and died there, Sept. 28, 1850.

B. F. Huntington passed his early life in Norwich. At the age of eighteen years he went to New York City to take position as clerk for his brother, Chas. W., where he remained until his health failed, to recover which he went to sea and remained three years. He then removed to Ohio, where he remained four years, and returned to Connecticut, settling at Franklin, in this county. He married, April 17, 1837, Maria Louisa, daughter of James and Zervia (Tyler) Huntington, of Norwich. Her grandfather was Rev. John Tyler, for fifty-four years Episcopal clergyman of Norwich. Their children are Benjamin Franklin, Emily Lee (Mrs. Morton F. Hale, of Brantford, Canada), Joseph Lawson Weatherly, Hannah Phelps (Mrs. James M. Meech, of Norwich), Maria Perit (Mrs. Llewellyn P. Smith, of Lebanon, Conn., on the old Trumbull place).

By the circumstances of fortune placed in a comfortable position, Mr. Huntington, by reading, extensive travel, and association with cultured society, has found life's pathway rather a pleasant way; and with a large circle of friends, and with the most agreeable family relations, he has learned something of the true philosophy of life, and with a sense of positive enjoyment is passing down the slope of age, and in trusting confidence awaits the "twilight."

CHAPTER XXXVI.

GRISWOLD.

Geographical—Topographical—The First Settlements—Eleazer Jewett—Early Manufactures—Later Manufactures—The Slater Mill—The Ashland Company—The Water-Power—Jewett City—Villages—Jewett City Savings-Bank—Knights of Pythias—Masonic—Distinguished Sons of Griswold: George D. Prentice, R. L. Stanton, Henry D. Stanton, Moses C. Tyler.

THE town of Griswold lies in the northeastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Windham County, on the east by Voluntown, on the south by North Stonington and Preston, and on the west by Preston and Lisbon. The surface of the town is hilly, and the soil generally consists of a gravelly loam.

The first settlement in this town was made at Jewett City in 1771 by Eleazer Jewett, from whom the village of Jewett City derived its name. He was a persevering man, of a genial and kindly temperament, happy in doing good, and opening paths of enterprise for the benefit of others without laboring to enrich himself. Beginning with only a small farm and a mill-seat on the Pachaug River, he lived to see a flourishing village spread around him, enriched with mills, stores, mechanical operations, and farms in an improved state of tillage. His tombstone in the cemetery at Jewett City bears the following inscription:

"In memory of Mr.

Eleazer Jewett, who

Died Dec. 7, 1817,

in the 87th year of his age.

In April, 1771, he began
the settlement of this village,
and from his persevering industry
and active benevolence it has
derived its present importance.

Its name will perpetuate his memory."

Mr. Jewett had at first a grist-mill, and to this he added a saw-mill, and sold out portions of land to induce others to settle near him. About the year 1790 he was joined by John Wilson, a clothier from Massachusetts, whom he encouraged to set up a fulling-mill. We learn from Wilson's advertisement that he was ready at his mill to accommodate the public in December, 1793.

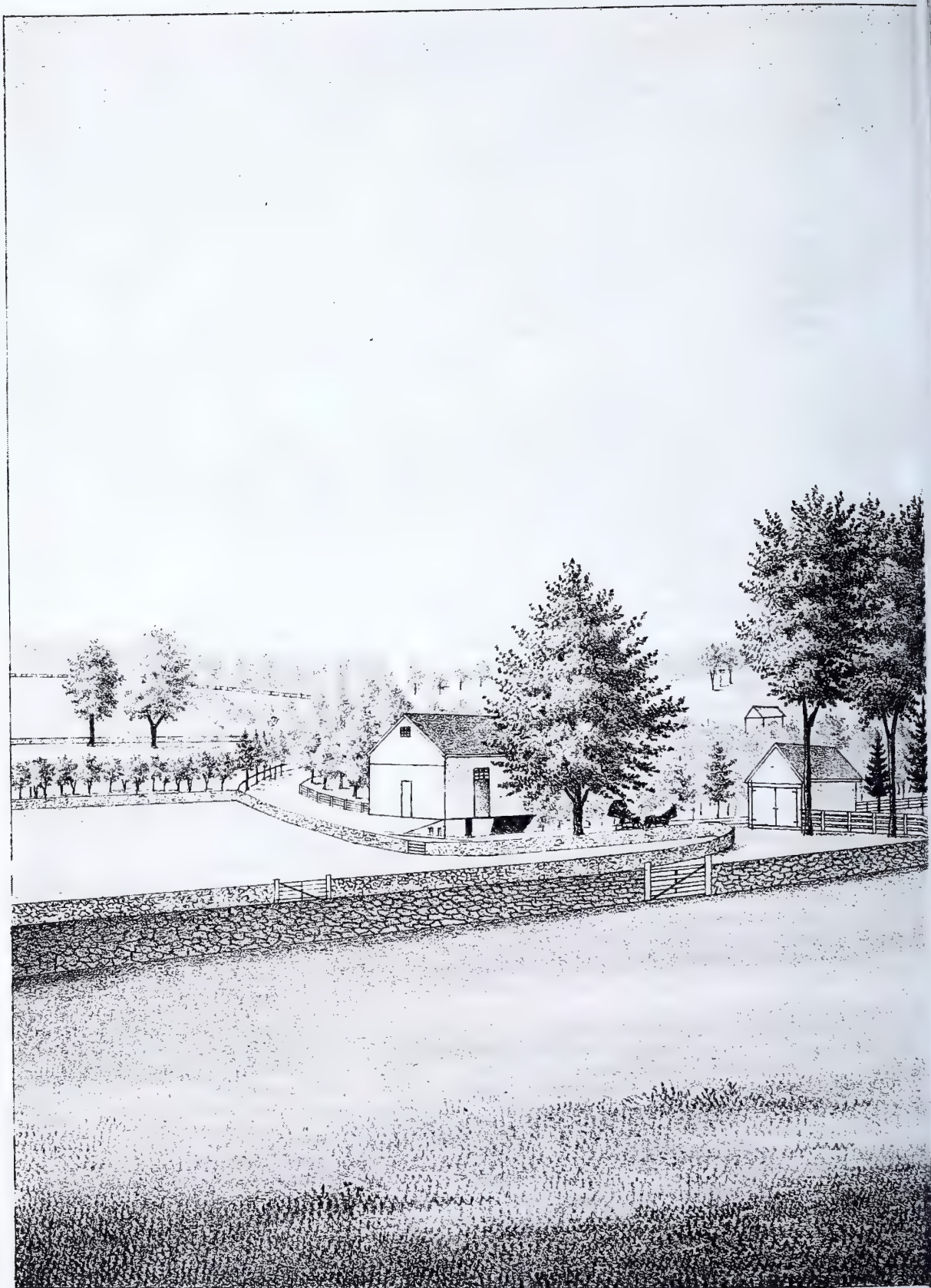
In 1804, Elisha Rose had an oil-mill in the neighborhood, and the same year John Scholfield, Jr., set a carding-machine in operation upon the same stream, advertising that he had a complete set of machinery for picking, breaking, and carding wool; terms, twelve cents per pound.

The Scholfield establishment was subsequently purchased by Mr. Wilson, whose enterprise assisted largely in the growth and prosperity of the village. He was a man of solid sense and dignified deportment, highly valued as a citizen. By a change of boundaries and new acts of incorporation he became an inhabitant of three different towns, and at distinct periods was a selectman of Norwich, of Preston, and of Griswold without changing his abode.

In 1820, Mr. Wilson sold the woolen-mill to J. G. W. Trumbull and John Breed. It was destroyed by fire in 1827, and not rebuilt by the owners. Slater's magnificent cotton-mill now occupies the site.

In 1814 the Fanning Manufacturing Company, consisting of four partners,—Chas. Fanning, Christopher Avery, Joseph Stanton, and Joseph C. Tyler,—erected a mill upon the river, not far from Scholfield's, and began the manufacture of cotton yarn and cotton cloth. Christopher Lippitt was their agent.

The largest mill at present in Jewett City is the cotton-mill owned by J. & W. Slater. It is a representative institution, and one of the most complete establishments of its kind in this section.



RES. OF D.A. GEER, 6



GRISWOLD, CONN.

The Ashland Cotton Company is a joint-stock corporation, and is the successor of the firm of Anthony & Adams, who carried on manufacturing at this point.

J. E. Roberts also carries on quite an extensive business as a "top-roll coverer." The above constitute the manufactures of Jewett City.

But a portion of the immense water-power at Jewett City is at present utilized. The Slater Mill and the Ashland Company form in themselves a manufacturing interest of no small proportion, but within half a mile of the depot and post-office is an unutilized water-power, cheaply available, capable, with an eighteen-feet dam, of operating one hundred and twenty thousand spindles.

Mr. H. L. Reade, in speaking of Jewett City, says, "Long before its settlement by the whites it was a noted place of residence for the red men. Along the rapids of Pachang they caught with curious contrivances the fish that frequented that beautiful stream; in the lone forests along the shores of the Quinnebaug they found game of all kinds in abundance, and probably one hundred years before the sound of the white man's axe disturbed the solitudes the number of inhabitants occupying the same territory was greater than that of the present day. No spot for scores of miles around (with one exception) has so long preserved so many and so curious samples of Indian husbandry and war as this.

"As is usual, those almost inseparable attendants on the earliest civilization, the saw- and grist-mills, were first operated by the deflected waters of the turbulent Pachang. Flinging across the gorge a wide log and bush-dam, and turning the stream to the northward, along the base of the gradual ascent, the waters of the stream that drains several considerable towns and has at length gathered to its shore millions of dollars' worth of property begun.

"Reading backwards seventy years, thirty years onward from the first settlement, the oldest inhabitants mention as the business men and the business of the place Enoch Baker, the hatter; John Wilson, the clothier, which by interpretation means a man who converted home-made flannels into broadcloth; Eleazer Jewett, who had added to his saw- and grist-mill the hotel business; Frederick Fanning and Charles Fanning, the merchants of the 'city' and country roundabout.

Jewett City is a beautiful and healthful village, and contains four churches,—Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic,—two immense manufacturing, besides numerous mercantile establishments, etc. It is an important station on the Norwich and Worcester division of the New England Railroad, and is only three hours from Boston, the metropolis of New England, and only six hours to New York, the metropolis of the country, while Hartford and Providence are still easier of access.

Many of the building sites contiguous to the village

are as charming as those on the Hudson, with the solitary exception that the broader river with its wealth of sails is not in the foreground. The present physicians are William Soule and G. H. Jennings.

Hopeville is a cluster of houses about three miles east of Jewett City. Here was located a cotton- and woolen-mill, which was destroyed by fire.

Clayville is a small hamlet in the northwest part of the town, and here is located the linen-thread mill of A. B. Burleson & Son.

Glasgo is a small hamlet located in the southeastern part of the town, and was named in honor of a Mr. Glasgo, a colored man, who in an early day established iron-works at this point. These works were long since abandoned. The only manufactory now is a paper-mill, which was established some years ago. A post-office is located here, with William P. Young as postmaster.

The Jewett City Savings-Bank was incorporated in 1873 with the following incorporators: Thomas L. Shipman, Daniel S. Anthony, John W. Fanning, Asher P. Brown, Thos. A. Clarke, Alfred A. Young, John R. Tracy, Welcome A. Browning, Ira G. Briggs, Andrew C. Burnham, Jeremiah K. Adams, Philetus Rathbun, George Sanger, James O. Sweet, Erastus C. Kegwin, Hezekiah L. Reade, Phineas Boyle, Silas E. Sherman, William Soule, Beriah H. Browning, Joseph E. Leonard, Henry L. Johnson, F. P. Partridge, John A. Rockwell, Alfred F. Brown, Israel Mathewson, Levi J. Branch, Cornelius Murphy, Edwin Lathrop, Patrick Murtha.

The first president was Hezekiah L. Reade, the first vice-president Asher P. Brown, and the first treasurer and secretary Henry T. Crosby. Both Mr. Reade and Mr. Crosby have occupied these positions to the present time.

The first board of directors were as follows: James O. Sweet, Thomas A. Clark, Andrew C. Burnham, Phineas Boyle, Silas E. Sherman, Welcome A. Browning, John A. Rockwell, Cornelius Murphy, William Soule, Beriah H. Browning, John R. Tracy. Attorney, Erastus C. Kegwin.

The first deposit was made June 23, 1873, by Miss Mary L. Brown; amount, \$100. The present (Aug. 20, 1881) amount of deposits is \$322,975.

The present board of directors or trustees are as follows: Cornelius Murphy, John R. Tracy, Francis S. Young, Albert G. Brewster, Henry L. Johnson, Joseph E. Leonard, Israel Mathewson, Charles H. Fanning, George W. Brown, Stephen Tiffany, and Allen B. Burleson. E. C. Kegwin, attorney.

The present members of the corporation are as follows: Thomas L. Shipman, Daniel S. Anthony, John W. Fanning, Alfred A. Young, John R. Tracy, Ira G. Briggs, Andrew C. Burnham, Jeremiah K. Adams, Philetus Rathbun, George Sanger, James O. Sweet, Erastus C. Kegwin, Hezekiah L. Reade, William Soule, Beriah H. Browning, Joseph E. Leonard, Henry L. Johnson, Frederick P. Partridge, John A.

Rockwell, Alfred F. Brown, Israel Mathewson, Levi J. Branch, Cornelius Murphy, Edwin Lathrop, Francis S. Young, Albert G. Brewster, Henry Lyon, Daniel M. Brown, George W. Brown, Stephen Tiffany, Louis K. Potter, Charles H. Fanning, Allen B. Burleson, George A. Ross, Clark W. Reynolds, Edward F. Burleson.

The present officers are as follows: President, Hezekiah L. Reade; Vice-Presidents, James O. Sweet, Alfred A. Young; Treasurer and Secretary, Henry T. Crosby.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—A lodge was formed in Jewett City on the 23d of February, 1873, consisting of eighteen charter members. The first officers were George O. Stead, Past Chancellor; Robert B. Sherman, Chancellor Commander; Charles Thomas, V. C.; Edwin Ingraham, Prelate; Thomas Cheseborough, M. of E.; Theodore Dunkerly, M. of F.; William Sherman, M. at A.; John Hutchinson, K. of R. and S.; William Webster, I. G.; James H. Smith, O. G. The first officers since the organization to the present time have been Wm. Soule, M.D., Edwin Ingraham, Edwin Sherman, H. M. Miner, Amos P. Davis, Wm. C. Blivin, and Joseph Rood, who is C. C. at this date. This lodge has been greatly prospered, having 115 names of members upon its roster, and although some have died and many moved away, it is at present a strong and well-working lodge. It has ever relieved its distressed or sick members, furnished watchers for all who have needed them, cared for the dying, and buried with loving hands and sad hearts all its dead. Its ministrations to those who have had need have always been ready, and the source of lasting gratitude from many. It has paid out for relief and burial more than five hundred dollars. It has now on hand in property and cash in bank about fifteen hundred dollars. Its beautiful burial service has been read at the grave of all its dead, and touching tributes to their memory have been rendered in all instances. Its aim has ever been and will continue to be to relieve the distressed, lift up the fallen, wipe away the tears of the sorrowing, comfort the widow and the orphan, and thus contribute towards the erection of that monument sacred to friendship, under whose shadow virtue and truth shall ever flourish, and vice and crime shall flee away, and thus hasten the day when every kindred and nation and tongue and people under the whole heavens shall acknowledge the common brotherhood of man and the universal fatherhood of God.

MOUNT VERNON LODGE, No. 75, F. & A. M., was organized Nov. 21, 1871. The charter members were F. H. Fanning, Wm. G. Duce, D. K. Prior, B. M. Gay, Amos Chesbrough, Nehemiah Prentice, L. D. Armstrong. The first officers were F. H. Fanning, W. M.; W. G. Duce, S. W.; D. K. Prior, J. W. The Past Masters are F. H. Fanning, 1871-73; W. G. Duce, 1874-75; D. K. Prior, 1876-78; Israel Mathewson, 1879-80. The present officers are Thomas M. Crumb,

W. M.; Charles H. Ray, S. W.; Charles Edward Prior, J. W.; D. K. Prior, Treas.; A. R. Young, Sec.; Rev. G. N. Kellogg, Chap.; Alpheus Weaver, Marshal; H. A. Brown, S. D.; James L. Ray, J. D.; Gilbert McBroome, S. S.; Antoine Maynard, J. S.; Charles Edward Prior, Organist; Thomas E. Lee, Tyler.

GEORGE DENISON PRENTICE was born in this town. He graduated at Brown University in 1823, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1829, but did not practice. In 1830 he removed to Louisiana, having been editor of the *Hartford Weekly Review* for two years previous. From this time until his death he was editor of the *Louisville Journal*, a Whig newspaper, which throughout the war opposed the cause of secession with much vigor. He was a man of great personal courage, keen-witted, bitterly sarcastic, and of high political sagacity. He published various poems of merit, also a life of Henry Clay in 1831, and a collection of witty paragraphs from his paper called *Prenticeana*.

R. L. STANTON, D.D., a conspicuous divine in the Presbyterian Church, is a native of Griswold. His brother, Henry B., was also born here. He is a lawyer in New York, best known as the husband of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Another son of this town is Moses C. Tyler, who is acquiring an enviable reputation as the author of the "History of American Literature," of which one volume is already before the public. He wields a polished pen. He is now a professor at Ann Arbor University, Michigan.

REV. WILLIAM J. TUCKER, D.D., Bartlet Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Lecturer on Pastoral Theology, born in Griswold, Conn., first settled as pastor in Manchester, N. H., afterwards settled as the successor of Rev. William Adams, D.D., over the Presbyterian Church, Madison Square, New York.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

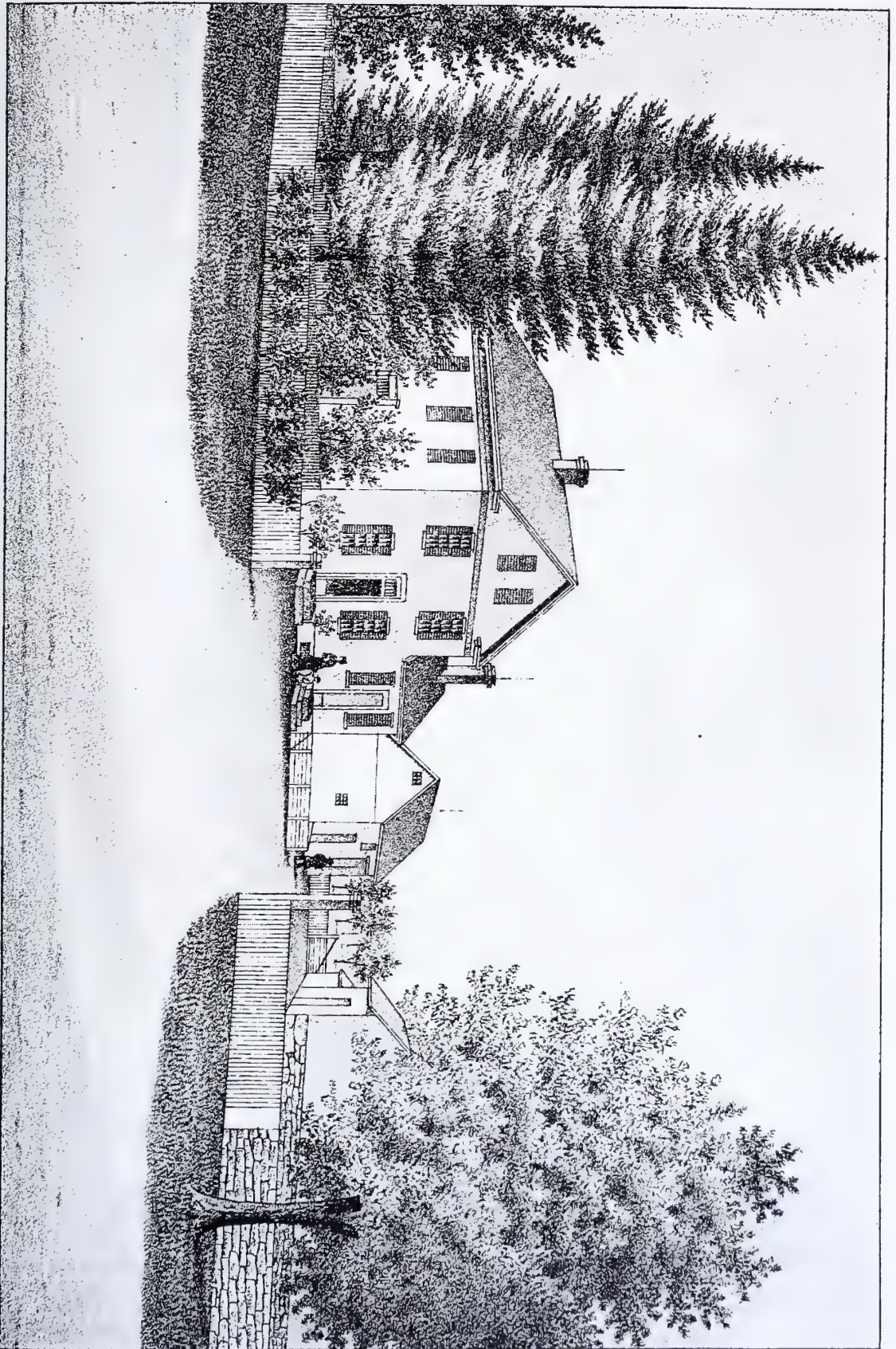
GRISWOLD—(Continued).

ECCLESIASTICAL—CIVIL.

The First Congregational Church of Griswold—Congregational Church, Jewett City—Episcopal Church—Baptist Church—Roman Catholic Church—Methodism in Griswold—Representatives from 1816 to 1892.

First Church in Griswold.—Griswold was incorporated as a town in 1815. In the early records of the ecclesiastical society it is designated as North Preston, being originally a part of Preston.

Precisely what year the people began having divine worship separate from the church in Preston the records do not show. In 1717, thirty-one years after the town was settled, the people in North Preston were divided on the question of locating a site for a meeting-house. On May 9th of that year the Legislature appointed a committee of two to determine the



FES. OF JAMES C. LORD, GRISWOLD CONN.

site, which was accordingly done. But the two parties, designated "petitioners" and "non-petitioners," soon came to a compromise, and changed the location to the place where the present house now stands.

The following vote will show what significance was attached to the erection of a meeting-house one hundred and fifty years ago:

"Voted, That there shall be forty-one shillings and eight pence of the Society's money laid out for one hundred weight of cheese for the raising of our meeting-house."

In October, 1719, the inhabitants of the society (there was no church) chose Mr. Hezekiah Lord to be their minister. In the year following, Nov. 30, 1720, what is now the First Church in Griswold was organized, and Mr. Lord was ordained and installed pastor the same day.

Mr. Lord was born in Saybrook, and was graduated at Yale College, 1717. His death occurred June 23, 1761.

The second pastor was Rev. Levi Hart, D.D., who was born in Southington. He was graduated at Yale College, 1760, and was ordained and installed pastor Nov. 4, 1762. He died Oct. 29, 1808.

Rev. Horatio Waldo was the third pastor. He was ordained and installed Feb. 14, 1810, and dismissed Sept. 2, 1828. Near the close of his ministry the Second Congregational Church was organized at Jewett City. Twenty members were dismissed from the First Church to form the Second. Thus what was originally one "became two bands."

The next pastor was Rev. Spofford D. Jewett, who was born in Barnstead, N. H. He was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1826, ordained and installed pastor Feb. 3, 1830, and dismissed June, 1836. He was afterwards settled in Windsor and Westchester.

Rev. William R. Jewett was ordained and installed pastor Jan. 13, 1837. Dismissed July 26, 1843.

Rev. Calvin Terry succeeded Mr. Jewett. He was ordained Dec. 23, 1846, and dismissed April 22, 1851.

Rev. B. F. Northrop was graduated at Yale College in 1824. For almost twenty-two years he held the pastorate of the First Congregational Church in Manchester, which he resigned on account of failing health. After serving the American Sunday-School Union two years as its agent, he was installed pastor of the First Church in Griswold, July 6, 1853. He resigned during 1869, and in April, 1871, Rev. F. E. Fellows became pastor and remained about four years, and was succeeded by the present efficient pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Clarke.

Previous to the Revolutionary war a fund was raised for the support of the gospel in Griswold, which was added to early in the present century. This fund continues to the present time, and amounts to about ten thousand dollars.

The church in its better days, from forty to a hundred years ago, was one of the strongest and the community one of the most intelligent in Eastern Connecticut. The congregation came from a great dis-

tance in all directions, and ranked with that in Lebanon and in Norwich.

Congregational Church, Jewett City.—On the 18th of February, 1825, a meeting of citizens was called to take measures for instituting a Congregational society in Jewett City, to be known and called "The Second Ecclesiastical Society of Griswold." An adjourned meeting being held March 14th, the society was fully organized and the proper officers appointed.

At the request of the serious people of the Second Ecclesiastical Society in Griswold, Rev. Messrs. Samuel Nott, Levi Nelson, and Horatio Waldo met at Jewett City on the 14th day of April, 1825, to organize a church in this place, if it should be thought expedient. Statements having been made by a committee of the society, and certificates presented of the regular church membership of several persons who were desirous of being formed into a distinct church, with the consent of those churches to which they belonged, the organization was effected in due form, in connection with public services at their house of worship. The church at first consisted of the following twenty-three members, twenty of whom came by letter from the First Church in Griswold: Deacon Stephen Johnson, Mrs. Lydia Johnson, Daniel Wight, Mrs. Roxana Wight, Thomas H. Wilson, Mrs. Lucy E. Wilson, John Francis (2), Mrs. Esther Francis, Oliver Phillips, Sarah P. Phillips, Mrs. Lydia Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth Barstow, Mrs. Maria P. Morgan, Mrs. Abby C. Wilbur, Mrs. Eunice Cutler, Mrs. Mary W. Fanning, Mrs. Heppy Fanning, Alfred A. Young, Mrs. Lucy P. Young, Thomas Jackson, Mrs. Esther Jackson, Anson S. Cobb, Mrs. Mary Wilson.

Their place of worship was an unfinished stone structure in the upper part of the village, erected in 1814 for Episcopal uses. This organization becoming extinct at the end of four years, the building was then occupied by several other denominations until April, 1825, when it was bought by the Congregationalists. Afterwards it was remodeled and dedicated Sept. 3, 1828, and continued to be used by them for thirty-eight years. It was then sold to the Roman Catholics, the avails of which were appropriated towards building a new and more spacious edifice.

Rev. Seth Bliss was the first pastor of this church and people. He was ordained June 15, 1825. The exercises were as follows:

Introductory prayer by Rev. Samuel Osgood, of Springfield.

Sermon by Prof. Fitch, of Yale College: Col. i. 28.

Consecrating prayer by Rev. Samuel Nott, of Franklin.

Charge to the pastor by Rev. Joseph Strong, D.D., of Norwich.

Right hand of fellowship by Rev. John Hyde, of Preston.

Charge to the people by Rev. Levi Nelson, of Lisbon.

Mr. Bliss was dismissed April 23, 1832, after a pastorate of nearly seven years, and subsequently entered the service of the American Tract Society. Fifty-six persons united with this church during his ministry,—thirty-seven by profession and nineteen by letter.

Rev. George Perkins, from Ashburnham, Mass., was installed as the next pastor, Aug. 8, 1832,—sermon by Rev. Dr. Nott, of Franklin,—and dismissed Sept. 4, 1838. During his ministry of six years there were fifteen additions,—eleven by profession and four by letter. After his dismissal he removed to Norwich, where he died, Sept. 17, 1852, aged sixty-nine.

Rev. William Wright was ordained Nov. 8, 1838,—sermon by Rev. Mr. Arnold, of Colchester,—and dismissed April 28, 1842. Eighteen were added to the church during his ministry,—eight by profession and ten by letter.

He was succeeded by Rev. T. L. Shipman, who was installed April 5, 1843, having been previously pastor of the First Church in Southbury. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Child, of Norwich. During his pastorate of eleven years this church was increased by eighty-seven members,—thirty-six by profession and fifty-one by letter. Mr. Shipman was dismissed Sept. 6, 1854, but still continues to reside in the place, where he shares the confidence of a people who will ever remember him with a warm affection.

Rev. Henry T. Cheever was installed May 29, 1856, having been previously settled at Lodi, N. J., Christie Street, N. Y., and Greenport, L. I. Prof. Shepard, of Bangor Theological Seminary, preached the sermon. He was dismissed Aug. 12, 1861. Additions under his ministry, thirty-seven,—ten by letter and twenty-seven by profession.

For several years from this date the pulpit was supplied by different ministers, mainly by Rev. Messrs. Shipman, Boss, and Laird.

The present pastor, Rev. J. W. Tuck, was installed May 3, 1866, having been previously settled in Ludlow and Thorndike, Mass. For better convenience, the services were held in the Baptist meeting-house.

Invocation and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. N. T. Allen, of the Baptist Church, Jewett City.

Prayer by Rev. M. M. G. Dana, of Norwich.

Sermon by Rev. T. P. Field, D.D., of New London.

Installing prayer, Rev. William M. Birchard, of Collamer.

Charge to the pastor, Rev. T. L. Shipman, of Jewett City.

Right hand of fellowship, Rev. R. P. Stanton, of Greenville.

Address to the people, Rev. B. F. Northrup, of Griswold.

Concluding prayer, Rev. J. Edgar, of Eagleville.

The deacons of the church have been as follows: Stephen Johnson, chosen April, 1825; Joel Hyde, September, 1848; Henry L. Johnson, September, 1854; Nehemiah T. Adams, September, 1854; John R. Tracy, January, 1867.

The venerable and talented Rev. T. L. Shipman, in an historical address, delivered April 25, 1875, in speaking of the pastors, says,—

"The first pastor, Mr. Seth Bliss, was installed June 25, 1825, and continued in this, his first and last pastorate, nearly seven years. Soon after his dismissal he was elected to the office of corresponding secretary of the American Tract Society, from which he retired several years since. He resides at present in Berlin, Conn. Now more than four score years, he came to this village young, and with a 'mind to work,' and finding in this new field work enough to do. Nor was he suffered to 'labor in vain and spend his strength for naught.' His pastorate included 1831, that year so remarkable for a wide-spread revival of religion, and this infant church shared largely in the outpouring of the Spirit. Twenty-four were added to the church on profession the first Sabbath of July, the first fruits of the work, four in September, and seven in November, making an aggregate of thirty-five. When Mr. Bliss revisits his old home, as he loves to, he meets few familiar faces, but he expresses an interest in this church which he feels in no other people. May he still live to pray for us and to rejoice in our prosperity.

"The next pastor was Rev. George Perkins. He was a native of Plainfield, a graduate of Yale College, and a lawyer in early public life. Soon after, changing his profession, he was settled for a few years at Ashburnham, Mass. He was installed as pastor of this church in August, 1832, and dismissed in September, 1838. I need not descant upon his ministry. Some of you remember in what manner he went in and out before you, serving you with all humility of mind, seeking not yours but you. He was never made to be a popular speaker, but he preached seven days in the week eloquently, by the power of a holy life. I met him at Norwich not long before his death. I said to him as we met, 'You seem to walk lame.' He replied, 'I have had a slight paralytic shock.' 'An uncle of mine,' said I, 'called it death knocking at the door,' and he added, writing to a friend, 'He does not generally knock many times.' 'I so regard it.' 'It does not trouble you?' 'Oh, no; I long to be gone. That last blow crushed me,' referring to the death of his son, who was instantly killed while employed in capturing a whale, by a stroke from the fluke of the monster.

"Mr. Perkins was succeeded by Mr. William Wright. Mr. Wright came fresh from the theological seminary in New Haven, and after laboring less than three years asked for a dismission, giving as his reason inadequate support. He retired in the midst of a revival which added some twenty names to our small church. After leaving here he was employed for some time at Plainville; his last engagement was for ten years at South Windsor. He now resides near Middletown, farming, and, I believe, occasionally preaching. My own ministry commenced on the Sabbath following Mr. Wright's dismission, the second Sabbath of May, 1842, and was protracted, either as stated supply or pastor, to the close of May, 1856,—fourteen years. I need not speak of my ministry, if it were becoming me to speak of it, for it is fresh in your recollection. Suffice to say that whatever was good in it you appreciated beyond its value, and over its faults, many and great, you threw the mantle of charity. On the 29th of May, 1856, Rev. Henry T. Cheever was installed, the late Prof. Shepard, of Bangor, preaching on the occasion. Mr. Cheever was a native of Hallowell, Me., and a graduate of Bowdoin College, in that State. His ministry was fulfilled among us in stirring times, and his soul was stirred to its depths during all the time he was with us. The outrages in Kansas and the execution of John Brown, whom he often styled in prayer and preaching 'the martyr-hero,' called forth from his lips words of burning indignation, and from his pen denunciations couched in language having any element but tameness. Whatever may be thought of his modes of dealing with that 'sum of villainies,' American slavery, all will accord him the praise of sincerity; and his gospel sermons, as distinguished from discourses on the times, all will agree were among the best that it was ever their privilege to listen to. During his ministry twenty-seven were added to the church on profession, the most of them the fruits of a precious revival in 1858. From the time of Mr. Cheever's dismission to the commencement of our present pastor's labors among us the pulpit was supplied by various persons, for periods longer or shorter, principally by Mr. Boss, Mr. Laird, and myself. Mr. Laird closed a brief but very faithful ministry at Hollis, N. H., dying with consumption, August 20, 1871, aged forty-six years. 'Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints.' Our present pastor, Rev. J. W. Tuck, commenced his labors with us as a temporary supply in the autumn of 1865, and was installed, in response to a unanimous call, May 3, 1866, Dr. Field, of New London, preaching on the occasion. He has now been with us nearly nine years as a pas-



RES. OF DEACON H.L. JOHN



ISON, JEWITT CITY, CONN.

tor, during which he has labored diligently and faithfully. I shall not say what I certainly should were he at this moment absent, recreating in Colorado or California, but this much I may record to the praise of divine grace, that the church has been strengthened in numbers, and I trust in graces; also, under his pastoral care two revivals have been enjoyed, the first adding more than twenty, and the last more than forty to the church on profession."

Episcopal Church.—An Episcopal Church was organized in Jewett City in about the year 1814, and erected an unfinished house of worship, which stood in the upper part of the village. It soon after declined, and no other attempt to establish the Episcopal service has been made. The first and only rector was Rev. Ammi Rogers.

Baptist Church, Jewett City.¹—The first recorded steps towards the formation of a Baptist Church in this place were taken in the spring of 1783. As a result of these efforts a church was formally organized July 6, 1786, at the house of Amos Read, Lisbon. It took the name of the Preston and Canterbury Church. Subsequently Mr. Read united with the church, was chosen deacon, and in 1802 was ordained their first regular pastor. They united with the school district in building a school-house sufficiently large for meeting purposes. This house stood on the site of the old "Fenner store." In 1813 they united with the Episcopalians in building a regular house of worship. They now numbered 162, and had as a pastor Rev. Caleb Read, a son of their former pastor. A majority of the stock in this house was bought up by a single individual and the house closed against them. Their subsequent history till 1840 is written out in quite a lively persecution.

In the spring of 1840, Rev. Benajah Cook came among them to labor. He found the church disorganized and dispirited. However, he succeeded in gathering a band of thirty-seven, who on Sept. 13, 1840, were organized into what is still known as the Jewett City Baptist Church. They elected Reuben Barber and Rufus Williams to be deacons. They built and dedicated a house of worship Nov. 30, 1841. This same house, twice enlarged and remodeled, is still used. Its estimated value, with its surroundings, is eleven thousand dollars.

The church has had seven regular pastors,—Revs. B. Cook, 1840–49; D. D. Lyon, 1850–53; N. T. Allen, 1855–63; N. T. Allen, 1865–67; C. W. Ray, 1868–70; S. Latham, 1872–73; R. H. Bowles, 1873–76; O. C. Sargent, 1878.

The following have served as deacons: Rufus Williams, Reuben Barber, B. A. Smith, F. S. Howe, and T. G. Read.

The present membership is two hundred and twenty. The present officers are as follows: O. C. Sargent, pastor; B. A. Smith, T. G. Read, deacons; E. Bennett, clerk; D. K. Prior, treasurer.

The following is a list of the constituent members as they were recorded: Benajah Cook, Rufus Williams, Reuben Barber, Stephen Tift, Albert Wilson,

Nathan B. Peckham, Rufus Bennett, Arnold Bowen, Nancy P. Cook, Olive Wilson, Lydia Park, Margaret Peckham, Nancy Bennett, Thankful Law, Zilphia Ann Howe, Almy L. More, Charlotte Stillman, Mary Ann Brown, Susan Phillips, Maria Olin, Joanna Phillips, Rosanna Ecclestone, Olive Corey, Elijah D. Foster, Loinda Foster, Adah Smith, Cynthia Brooks, Ursula Hawkins, Susan Tift, Adah Bowen, Martha Ecclestone, Jane Street, Susan L. Street, Betsey Pratt, Elizabeth Fry, Margaret Barber, Amy Davis Wright.

Catholic Church.²—In past years the Catholics of Jewett City were few and scattered, their spiritual wants being occasionally attended to by Rev. Father McCabe, of Danielsonville, whose mission then included several counties in Eastern Connecticut.

In 1861, Rev. James Quin was stationed at Morsup, and at the same time was given by his bishop jurisdiction over the Catholics of the town of Griswold. In April, 1866, he purchased of the Second Congregational Society their church property for seventeen hundred dollars. He continued to watch carefully over the interests of his flock till 1870, when he was removed to Rockville, where he died, November, 1872. He was succeeded by the Rev. Ferdinand Bolenger, who from Morsup still continued the work so well begun by his predecessor. He in turn was succeeded in October, 1872, by the Rev. James B. Reynolds. He was the first resident pastor. Of a delicate constitution, he soon succumbed to the hardships of his extensive missionary field, and died of pneumonia after a short pastorate, December, 1874. In the January following Rev. John Russell, of Minden, assumed charge. Meanwhile the Catholics had increased in numbers; the church proving too small for their accommodation, it was enlarged and embellished at the cost of several thousand dollars by Rev. J. Russell. For three years and a half he worked incessantly for the good of his people. In June, 1878, he was removed to Norwalk, and the Rev. Thomas P. Joynt was chosen his successor. Since his advent he has built the new beautiful parsonage. The Catholics of Jewett City number about one thousand, of whom one-third are French Canadians.

Methodism in Griswold.³—There are three Methodist Episcopal Churches in the town of Griswold. The Bethel Church is the mother-church in this town. A Methodist class was formed there over seventy-five years ago, and for a number of years held their meetings in dwelling-houses and school-houses. It is over fifty years since the church was built.

The next church was in Hopeville. A class was formed there in June, 1830, of twelve members, by Rev. R. Ransom, from England, who, with two or three other ministers, formed classes and circuits in many of the adjoining towns. The church at Hopeville was built in 1851, the parsonage in 1847. Their

² Contributed by Rev. Thomas P. Joynt.

³ Contributed by Rev. S. McKeown.

¹ Contributed by Rev. O. C. Sargent.

first pastor was Rev. Mr. H. Robinson. About twenty ministers have occupied the pulpit since; over one hundred and fifty have been baptized and joined on probation. Owing to deaths and removals, the church is now small. The pulpit is supplied by the pastor at Jewett City, Rev. Mr. McKeown.

The church at Jewett City is young but prosperous. Services were first held in Liberty Hall, April 12, 1874, when a class was formed, church and Sabbath-school organized. In April, 1875, the Providence Conference met at New Bedford, Mass., when Bishop James appointed Rev. James Tregaskis to Jewett City. He was their first pastor. A church edifice was commenced in May, 1875, and on Jan. 27, 1876, was dedicated. The next pastor was D. G. Griffin, for one year, then Rev. George W. Brewster, for three years. Mr. Brewster was succeeded in 1881 by the present pastor, Rev. S. McKeown.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1816 TO 1882.

1816, John Tyler, James Lord; 1817, Daniel Huntington, Bishop Tyler; 1818, Nathan Geer, William Cogswell; 1819, E. J. Abel; 1820, G. Billings; 1821, A. Stewart, Jr.; 1822, Elijah Lester; 1823-24, William Lord; 1825, S. C. Morgan; 1826, Charles Fanning; 1827, E. Partridge; 1828, W. A. Browning; 1829, Nathan Stanton; 1830, S. C. Morgan; 1831-32, William Tucker; 1833, W. A. Browning; 1834, S. C. Morgan; 1835, D. Huntington; 1836, William Lord; 1837, F. Brewster; 1838, James Averill; 1839, William F. Clarke; 1840, J. Tyler, Jr.; 1841, Oliver Coit; 1842, A. Fry; 1843, H. L. Morgan; 1844, Joseph Leonard; 1845, H. L. Morgan; 1846, B. F. Billings; 1847, Russell Rix; 1848, H. L. Johnson; 1849, H. A. Lathrop; 1850, D. L. Campbell; 1851, H. L. Johnson; 1852, E. F. Billings; 1853, L. A. Stuart; 1854, Joseph Boardman; 1855, M. B. Cole; 1856, B. Campbell; 1857, B. M. Gay; 1858, N. Prentice; 1859, A. P. Brown; 1860, F. S. Young; 1861, E. Lathrop; 1862, E. C. Kegwin; 1863, Joseph Leonard; 1864, Daniel Vaughn; 1865, George Weatherhead; 1866, N. T. Adams; 1867, J. R. Tracy; 1868, A. R. Campbell; 1869, Paul Couch; 1870, J. G. Bill; 1871, A. M. Learned; 1872, George W. Brown; 1873, B. H. Browning; 1874, Joseph Rood; 1875, I. Mathewson; 1876, J. O. Sweet; 1877, J. E. Leonard; 1878, George Boardman; 1879, Frank Hawkins; 1880, A. B. Campbell; 1881, F. H. Fanning.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

GRISWOLD—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Thomas Leffingwell Shipman, son of Judge Nathaniel Shipman and Abigail Coit, his wife, was born in Norwich, Conn., in a house situated almost directly across the street from the Benedict Arnold house, Aug. 28, 1798. His ancestors on both sides were very reputable, and of consequence in early colonial days. R. D. Smith, the famous antiquarian and genealogical student, says, "In a list of the passengers for Virginia embarked in the 'Speedwell,' of London, was William Shipman, aged twenty-two, May 28, 1635." This William was probably the first American ancestor of this line, but it is not clearly shown.

Nathaniel Shipman, grandfather of Thomas L., was one of the first settlers of Norwich, coming thither

from Saybrook at a very early day. He married twice: first, Ruth Reynolds, by whom he had three children, Nathaniel, Lucretia (married Rev. Daniel Hall), and Elizabeth (married Andrew Frank, of Canaan, Conn., and has descendants in Warsaw, N. Y., and Corning, Iowa); second, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Leffingwell (4), and granddaughter of Rev. Benjamin Lord, and a lineal descendant of the famous colonial Lient. Leffingwell (see Miss Caulkins' "History of Norwich"). Her children were Lizzie (married Peabody Clement, and had two children, Betsy, —Mrs. Charles Bliss,—and Mary Ann,—Mrs. Gilbert Huntington), Nathaniel, and Lydia (married first Asa Spaulding, second Capt. Bela Peck).

Nathaniel, son of Elizabeth, was born in Norwich, May 17, 1764; died July 14, 1853. Early learned the goldsmith's trade; became of great local importance; was oftener called to preside at public meetings than any of his contemporaries; many times represented Norwich in the Legislature; was a man of great and varied information, common sense, and good judgment; often was called to administer estates and hold prominent official positions; was judge of the County Court, and also judge of probate. He read much, and was a repository of local history, from which younger antiquarians drew their supplies. He possessed a rare fund of humor, tradition, and conversation, great sociability and warmth of friendship, and none stood higher than he in the community. Miss F. M. Caulkins wrote thus of him: "Judge Shipman was a man of great simplicity of habits, of vigorous common sense, upright, honorable, and independent, both in his inward promptings and in his whole course of action. He was almost always in office, serving the town and State in a variety of ways,—municipal, legislative, judicial,—displaying more than common ability, and giving general satisfaction in all these departments. Affability and a taste for social enjoyment made him a delightful companion. His readiness to communicate his vivid appreciation of character, his richly-stored memory, and his abundant flow of traditionary and historic anecdote held the listening ear bound to his voice as by an invisible charm. A sentiment of gratitude leads me to speak of another trait,—his kindness and winning attentions to the young. He was indulgent of their presence, of their vivacity and their sports; was ready to gratify them with some tale of the olden time; to make them happy with little gifts of flowers or fruit; to compliment their self-respect by asking them to read to him, or leading them to converse on subjects rather above than below their standing. This is a rare characteristic in this hurrying, impetuous age. . . . Pleasant are all the memories connected with this honored and exemplary son of Norwich." He married Abigail, daughter of Judge Benjamin and Mary Boardman Coit. Their children were Lydia Leffingwell and Thomas Leffingwell.

Thomas L. was graduated from Yale in September,



Thomas L. Shipman



Andrew Lester

1818, and Andover Theological Seminary in September, 1821, and entered at once upon his life work,—the Christian ministry. He had been selected during the summer one of six graduates to be employed in missionary labor under the auspices of the "South Carolina Home Missionary Society," and sailed for Charleston early in October, 1821. He engaged heartily in his work, remained there some months, ministering to various churches, but mainly at a rural place, Stony Creek. He has been for years the sole survivor of the little band of six. Returning, after a time, to the North, Mr. Shipman resumed study at Andover until the next November, when he was engaged to supply the pulpit of the society at Lebanon, Goshen, where his earnest labors were blessed by the accession of more than thirty names to the little church. In March following he for a few weeks was called to a new congregation in Brooklyn, N. Y., and from there went to Brooklyn, Conn., thence to Vernon, and soon after to Hartford, as a supply at the South Church. Through the winter he preached here and there, and in April, 1824, was tendered a unanimous call to the First Congregational Church in Lebanon, which, on account of his youth and short ministerial experience, he declined. Shortly after he received a commission from the "United Domestic Society of New York," the predecessor of the American Home Missionary Society, and went as a missionary to Huron County, Ohio, a pioneer, where he remained one year, "sowing seed in new ground." In 1825, for seven months, he preached to a small congregation in Norwich Falls, Conn., and then was ordained and installed pastor of the First Church of Southbury, Conn. Here he stayed ten years, laboring in season and out of season, and under his faithful services the church was greatly enlarged and strengthened. Pastor and congregation had a strong mutual affection, and only protracted illness in his family caused his resignation. After brief periods of labor at divers places, in 1837 he began to fill the pulpit at Bozrah, and was there four years. In May, 1842, he was called to the church at Jewett City, and after a year's time became its settled pastor, remaining such for eleven years, when he asked dismissal on account of a shattered nervous system demanding rest, but supplied the pulpit for eighteen months thereafter, mostly by exchanges. Since then, an interval of twenty-five years, he has supplied, for periods ranging from two Sabbaths to eight months, thirty congregations in New London and Windham Counties.

Such is a bare synopsis of a long and useful life of Christian usefulness. Mr. Shipman has ever been prominent in all movements tending to educate, elevate, or benefit humanity. He has the same genial fund of humor possessed by his father, the same love of history, and the same winning cordiality and friendliness of manner. As a pastor he was earnest and laborious, and maintained the warmest social relations with his church. As a preacher he is logical

and convincing, throwing a relief of wit and humor around the driest subjects, and always eloquent in presenting truth, and successful in awaking and keeping the interest of his hearers. He is, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, hale and hearty, a broad, charitable, Christian gentleman, in full harmony with this advanced age, and possessed of qualities of head and heart endearing him to an unusually large circle of acquaintances, who "know him but to love him." His first wife was Mary T., daughter of Gen. David Deming and Abby, daughter of Hon. Henry Champion. Their only child, Nathaniel, is the present judge of the United States District Court for Connecticut. He married Mary, daughter of David F. Robinson, of Hartford, and has had five children,—Frank Robinson, Arthur Leffingwell, Mary Deming, Thomas Leffingwell (died at two years), and Henry Robinson. His second wife was Mrs. Pamela L. Coit, of Plainfield. They had two children,—Lydia Leffingwell (married Dr. George W. Avery, and has one child, Helen Shipman), and Thomas Leffingwell, born Feb. 27, 1851, died Feb. 27, 1853. [This Mrs. Shipman had one child by her first husband, Mary D. She married Lemuel Tyler, had four children, of whom two, Charles Coit and Robert Shipman, are now living.] The maiden name of the present Mrs. Shipman was Pamela D. Fuller, daughter of Dr. Josiah Fuller, of Plainfield.

Andrew Lester.¹—The Lesters (Leicesters) for ages figured prominently in English history. The subject of this sketch is one of the descendants of Andrew Lester, Esq., who bade farewell to his home and friends, crossed the ocean to the New World and settled in the town of Preston (now Griswold), New London Co., Conn., marrying Lydia Starkweather Dec. "ye" 28th, 1714, and dying May "ye" 22d, 1751. Andrew Lester was one of the largest landholders of the county, employing many hands to assist in tilling his fertile acres. Some records give him the title of lieutenant, but there is some obscurity in regard to his age, and especially the precise place of birth. He had three sons—Timothy, John, and Andrew—and two daughters,—Lydia and Hannah. Timothy, born "ye" 27th of August, 1718, married, Oct. 1, 1741, Mehitable Belcher, who died March 9, 1776. He again married, July 3, 1776, Mrs. Rebecca Ayratt. He was the father of a large family, who were all prominent members of society as regards position, wealth, and influence. His four sons—Timothy, Moses, Elijah, and Elisha—were all farmers. Through the munificence of their father they each possessed magnificent farms and stock, the best the county boasted. His four daughters as well received large portions of his possessions as dowries and bequests. "Squire" Lester, as he was universally called, was notably esteemed by all who knew him, admired for his generosity, and respected for his staunch support in the

¹ Compiled by Charles Henry Brown, M.D.

cause of right. He was a prominent member of the First Congregational Church and society, as well as a large contributor to its support and ministerial endowment fund. A strict observer of Christian duties, a praise to all who did well, but a terror to the doers of evil. A true patriot, and at all times actively engaged as well as interested in all that concerned the welfare of his town, county, State, and country. In his old age, looking to the close of life like the patriarchs of ancient times, he built for himself a tomb, in which, in the Griswold cemetery, his remains have peacefully rested for nearly a century. He died at the ripe age of seventy-seven, Feb. 17, 1795.

His son Elijah, born May 26, 1753, succeeded to the homestead farm. He married Miss Damaras Lord, of Norwich, Feb. 7, 1782.¹ Elijah had a family of eight children, seven of whom he brought up, three sons and four daughters, all exemplary and valuable members of society, and nearly all of whom lived and died in their native town or its vicinity. He died Aug. 22, 1823, aged seventy. James Lord Lester, his eldest son, was born Jan. 31, 1785. He was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Wheeler, daughter of Amos Wheeler, Esq., and Miss Lucy Holmes, his wife, of North Stonington, Conn., Nov. 22, 1810. After his marriage he settled on the farm now known as "Woodside," in the eastern part of Griswold, about three miles from the parish church. Here he principally passed his quiet yet busy life, greatly respected and esteemed for his purity, uprightness, and strict integrity, and at the venerable age of eighty-five passed away, and now rests amidst his relatives in the family burying-ground.

His eldest son, Andrew Lester, was born Oct. 10, 1813. In the fall of 1830 he left home to embark in business with his esteemed uncle, Gurdon Wheeler, Esq., in the city of New York, where he is still engaged in the mercantile business, assisted by his two sons, James Francis and William Christie Lester, under the firm-name of Andrew Lester & Co. In the first year of his city life he devoted much of his time during the winter to the instruction of a class of poor boys who had no other means of securing an education. In the following spring (1832) he took a class in a mission Sunday-school held in the same building, known as "No. 34" of the American Sunday-School Union. The teachers were a choice band, gathered from several denominations of Christians, although the school was connected with and under the patronage of St. George's Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. James Milnor, pastor, and Jeremiah H. Taylor, Esq., superintendent. Here he was earnestly engaged in doing good till September, 1849. He became acquainted while there with many excellent Christian workers, the recollections of whom are to him most dear and

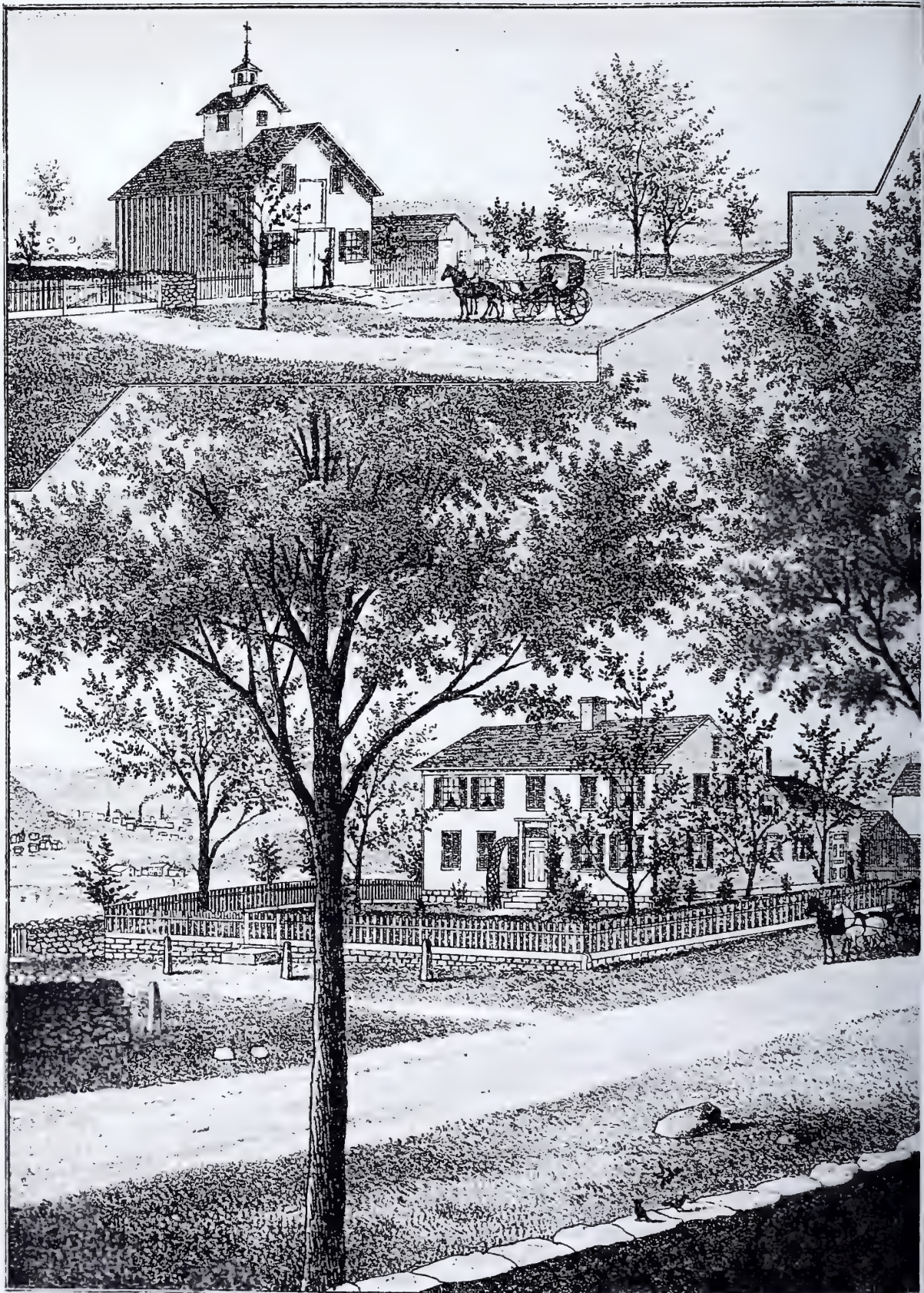
blessed. About 1845, Mr. Lester became acquainted with the lovely as well as beautiful Miss Mary Harris Durkin, at an early age the adopted daughter of the late Thomas Harris, Esq., of New York City, whose country-seat was in New Jersey, at Bellville, near the placid Passaic River. It was here he first became acquainted with Miss Harris. The mutual regard at not a far distant date deepened into a warmer feeling, which resulted in their marriage on Dec. 20, 1847. They were united by the Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, assisted by the Rev. Charles H. Reed, in the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, of which she had recently become a member (Nov. 14, 1847). He, however, soon became interested in this church; became actively engaged in its Sunday-school, Oct. 14, 1849, and united with the church itself Jan. 13, 1850. He soon became a member of the board of trustees (June, 1850), and for years was the chosen chairman of that body. He was elected president of the missionary society of the Sunday-school April 7, 1850. He was also elected to the board of elders, which position, as well as his Sunday-school relations as teacher, are still pleasantly continued.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lester are seven in number, four sons and three daughters, all living, viz.: James Francis, Mary Elizabeth, Annie Melvina, Adele Cozzens, Charles Sumner, William Christie, and Andrew Edward. Two are married,—Annie Melvina, to Charles Henry Brown, M.D., son of the late Henry Weeks Brown, A.M., M.D., of New York; Adele Cozzens, to William Rossiter Waters, son of the late Prof. Lemuel H. Waters, of New York.

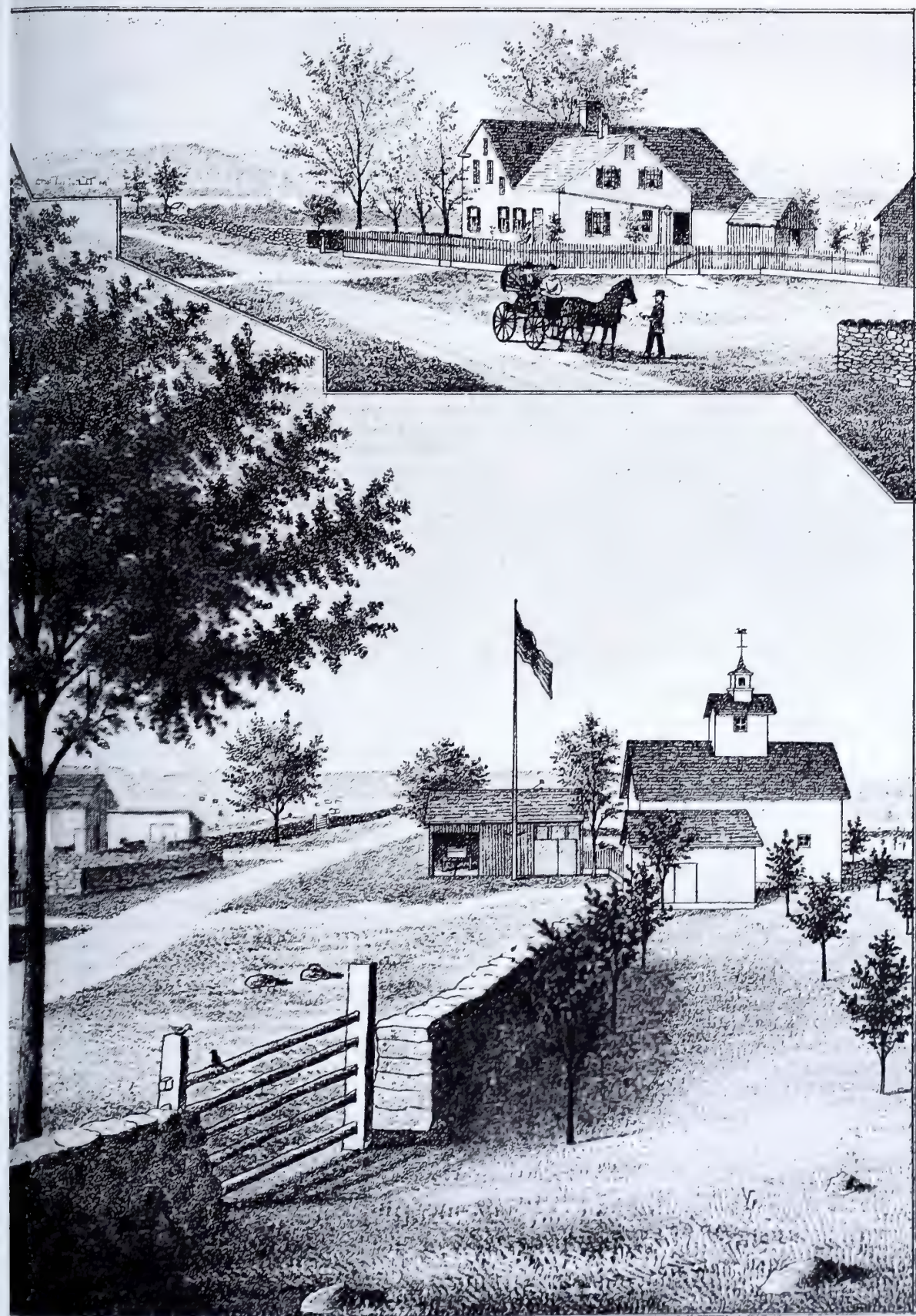
One grandchild, Rossiter Lester Waters, was born Oct. 15, 1880. In process of time Mr. and Mrs. Lester celebrated their silver wedding, when they and their children received the warm congratulations of many relatives, friends, and church associates, and the pronounced blessing of their beloved pastor, who a quarter of a century before had married them, and subsequently had baptized each of their children.

Mr. Lester was early engaged in the cause for the abolition of slavery; he was chairman of a city organization which met at private houses weekly to promote the cause of freedom, and as far as possible to counsel, advise, and assist the poor fugitives as they were fleeing from the South to a land where they could be free, and unmolested enjoy the inestimable boon of liberty. The moving spirit of this organization was the Hon. Alvan Stewart, a prominent lawyer of Utica, who, having retired from his profession, had taken up his residence in New York City. The members of this society were earnest workers, writing and printing tracts, pamphlets, etc., on this great national sin, and gratuitously distributing them among the people. He was also a member of the noted secret "Vigilance Committee" who ran the famous "Underground Railroad," by which slaves were transported from the South to Canada, fed, clothed, and sheltered on their way.

¹ Granddaughter of the Rev. Hezekiah Lord, first minister of the Gospel of the North Society in Preston. He was born at Saybrook, March 19, 1698, ordained to the ministerial office April 20, 1730, and departed this life June 20, 1761.



WOOD
HOMESTEAD OF ANDREW LESTER, GR.



IDE.
WOLD, NEW LONDON, CO. CONN.

Having spoken of Mr. Lester's active participation in the cause of the abolition of slavery, we would like to add briefly that in October, 1850, the majority of the merchants of New York were signing a petition for a "call" or meeting in the Castle Garden to approve the recent act of Congress (August) in passing the Fugitive Slave Law. A committee of influential merchants endeavored to persuade Mr. Lester to add his name to the already very extensive list. Drawing himself up to his full height and extending his right arm, he exclaimed, with fervent pathos and dignity, "Gentlemen, no; I would rather see this arm drop off first than do so!"

Mr. Lester was an early member of the voting "Liberty party," and was one of that well-remembered and much-maligned body who in 1844 cast their 62,000 votes for the Hon. James G. Birney, of Ohio, for President, and Thomas Morris for Vice-President, thereby defeating, as charged by the Whigs, the Hon. Henry Clay, who was their candidate, and causing the election of the Hon. James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate, to the Presidential chair. He was also subsequently, in 1848, an active member of the "Free" Democracy, laboring and voting for the Hon. Martin Van Buren for President, and Charles Francis Adams for Vice-President, who were the well-known candidates of the "Free-Soil" party, though only polling 219,000 votes, yet which made itself felt; and out of this small beginning that great Republican party commenced its existence and began that wonderful career which was to startle the civilized world and fill one of the grandest pages yet made in American history.

It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Lester has continued from the beginning to be a staunch Republican. His heart bled, with many thousand others, at their country's insult, the firing on Fort Sumter, followed by its terrible train of war and bitter misery. He was not young enough to join the ranks of the brave defenders, but quietly and actively helped with all his might the cause of right at home. Glad was his cry of "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!" on the receipt of the news of the capture of Richmond. Still happier and more content was he when he knew and thoroughly realized that the stain and blot of slavery was wiped out, and peace and good will had come to all.

He has been an earnest advocate of the emancipation of women, believing that Christianity and Republicanism are to be more surely blended when their disfranchisement is abolished. He is a hearty approver of the act now before the Legislature of New York, entitled, "An Act to promote virtue and prohibit disfranchisement," part of which reads,—

"SECTION 1. Every woman shall be free to vote, under qualifications required of men, or to refrain from voting, as she may choose, and no person shall be debarred by reason of sex from voting at any election, or at any town-meeting, school-meeting, or other choice of government functionaries whatsoever."

For many years Mr. Lester was one of the executive committee of the American Missionary Association, which, small in importance at its commencement, has by strict adherence to its professed anti-slavery principles become one of the foremost and prominent missionary associations of the land, being the recipient of the contributions of the Congregational churches in every part of our country, as well as large amounts from Christian philanthropists of Great Britain and Europe.

He was early engaged in the cause of temperance, and on the formation of temperance alliances in the State and city of New York became president of the Sixteenth Ward Temperance Alliance, whose members devoted their time, energies, and influence to the promotion of this noble cause.

He has been for a number of years a trustee of the North River Savings-Bank of New York City.

Mr. Lester was present at the great flour riots of Feb. 13, 1837, in which Mr. Eli Hart's large warehouse was broken open and partially depleted of its stock of flour by a lawless mob, and saw the mayor of the city, the Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence, have his staff of office and authority taken from him, and he himself escorted by the mob from the field of their operations. He was one of the first to arrive at the building in which the great and disastrous fire of Dec. 16, 1835, broke out. The night was very clear and intensely cold, the fire raged fiercely, the very atmosphere seeming to give it increased vigor. The fire-engines were not equal to the emergency, the strength of the men gave out, and the water froze in the hose. The fire was left almost without control until more than twenty millions of dollars of property was destroyed. He with many others did their best to remove the goods from the stores to a place of safety. After prolonged efforts and several repeated removals the merchandise was piled stories high in Hanover Square. Soon, however, they beheld with sorrow and dismay the flames leap the street and quickly consume the evidence of their prolonged and arduous labors. Mr. Lester was also a spectator and participant as well in the great city's jubilee celebration (1842), commemorative of the introduction of that inestimable blessing, the Croton water, into the city of New York. We will pass over many other grand as well as sad scenes he has witnessed, and merely mention the imposing civil and military procession of the obsequies of the last general officer of the Revolution, the illustrious Marquis de Lafayette, on June 26, 1834, who died in France, on May 20th of the same year, in the ninety-seventh year of his age. We mention also the solemn and deeply impressive obsequies of our much-beloved and martyred president, the Hon. Abraham Lincoln. The last saddest and, if possible, most lamented bereavement of our country was the recent occasion of his warehouse, with millions of others through the land, being draped in emblems of deepest mourning, marking the heartfelt sorrow of a deeply-stricken

people at the irreparable loss to our country of their much-beloved and honored President, James A. Garfield, who died Sept. 19, 1881, from a wound received by the ruthless hand of a fanatical yet wicked villain.

Like his ancestors, we may say that the history of Andrew Lester is full of simple greatness. It is a narrative colored by a neutral tint of stately dignity, clear in its purity, bright and shining in its Christian loveliness, sharp and decisive in its firmness of right purpose. To him time and work were synonymous, and work meant a blessing to his fellow-man. No one ever exerted a better, gentler, or happier influence. No one has been more revered and loved by those who know him. His deeds are written on the papyrus of many hearts, and on the tablets of the memory of his family and friends will ever be engraved "*Amicus humani generis.*"

His personal appearance is striking,—six feet in height, weighing about one hundred and eighty pounds, stately, erect, and commanding; a genial face, in spite of the firm and compressed mouth, which gives to strangers an idea of overt sternness.

Mr. Lester is still a resident of New York City, but spends part of the year at Woodside, together with his family and friends, improving and beautifying the old homestead. Woodside is about five miles due south of Plainfield, and five miles east of Jewett City. It is most delightfully elevated, commanding beautiful landscape views of farms and farm-houses, churches, and villages in the valleys and on the distant hills, long stretches of undulating color of varying green with its different seasons' changes making altogether a magnificent and extensive panorama from the south to the northwest. In fact, it is one of the pleasantest places in New London County.

Henry Larned Johnson was born on the old Johnson homestead, in Griswold (a view of which is presented in this work, and where he now resides), Jan. 27, 1808. He is fifth in lineal descent from Benjamin Johnson, the first settler on this place. The name indicates Scandinavian extraction, but whether Benjamin was an emigrant, what place he came from, even the dates of his birth and death, all are alike unknown. He was a weaver, and in humble circumstances in life. He loved not a wandering life, and purchased the small place which formed the nucleus of the present broad acres of Deacon Johnson. Benjamin had one son, Stephen, whether more is unknown. This Stephen, born about 1717, became a farmer, and also worked at carpentering and bridge-building. He married Mary Kinne; had six children,—Marcy, Mary, Ruamy, Esther, Stephen², and Marcy; lived to a good old age; was known as "Captain," and died Nov. 13, 1803, aged nearly eighty-six. His wife survived him, dying June 10, 1814, in her ninety-fourth year. Just previous to her death she rode on horseback to Bozrah from her home, sixteen miles. This shows the wonderful vitality of the women of that day. Her mind to the last retained

its youthful vigor and brightness. She was a very superior woman, one of the "salt of the earth," a leader in religious matters, a great Christian aid to her husband (a godly man) and her family, and was held in high esteem by the clergy. None of their children settled in Griswold save Stephen, who occupied the homestead. He was born June 29, 1748, was a farmer, married Elizabeth Morgan, had but one child, Stephen³, who attained maturity. Stephen² was a God-fearing man, and died at the early age of thirty. His widow married one Averill, and by him had several children. Stephen³, born Dec. 5, 1771, had a good common-school and academic education, became a farmer on the homestead, and enlarged its acreage. He was diligent in business, of a quiet and reserved nature, prudent and industrious, successful financially; in early life was captain of militia, and for many years a deacon of the Congregational Church at Pachaug. When the Second Congregational Church (at Jewett City) was organized he was one of the constituent members, was chosen deacon in April, 1825, held that office until his death, May 16, 1854. His religion was a principle, and, unacted by excitement, he was one of the strong pillars of the church, and active in all good works. One of his former pastors says this of him, "A type of the old Puritan stock, plain in dress and address, not given to much talking, but expressing much in few words. At one time he said to a hired man, 'We must get up the hay or it will be caught in the rain.' He answered, 'Trust Providence, Deacon.' 'Providence won't rake up our hay for us.' Having been 'proved' as deacon in the old church of North Preston (now Griswold), at the organization of the church at Jewett City (an offshoot from the old one) he was chosen deacon, and remained such till his death. At his funeral his pastor chose, as a peculiarly appropriate text, Psalm xii. 1: 'Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, the faithful fail from among the children of men.' " He married Lydia Larned (born in Thompson, Conn.), Jan. 2, 1800. Their children not dying in youth were Laura (deceased), Stephen⁴, Henry L., Mary K., Daniel (deceased), Sanford, Lydia L. (deceased). Mrs. Johnson died July 22, 1843. "She was a faithful and affectionate wife and devoted mother, a kind neighbor, a friend of the poor (to whose wants she was ever ready to minister), and above all, and crowning all, she was an humble and exemplary follower of Christ. Her sickness, though painful, was brief. She early anticipated its fatal issue, but death had no terrors for her. She calmly waited the summons which should call her home. The evening before her death, feeling that her time was short, she left messages to her absent children, and particularly to her son, a missionary of the American Board at Bangkok, Siam: 'Tell Stephen that if I reach the New Jerusalem before him, I trust he will be ripening for that happy home. I think I have been strengthened by his prayers.' Comforted by the Saviour's presence,



Henry L. Johnson



B F Billings

she entered the dark valley, and closing her eyes upon this world, sweetly fell asleep in Jesus."

Henry L. Johnson was educated at common schools, and a short time attended Plainfield Academy. When about eighteen began teaching winter terms of district school, and taught nine terms, three in East Haddam, the others in close proximity to his home. Rev. T. L. Shipman says of him, "He was bred a farmer, and has never seen the day when he was tempted to change his calling. In this he has shown his good sense, for he never could have changed it for a more honorable or useful one. By patient industry he has acquired a handsome property, given all his children a liberal education, carrying his eldest son through Yale College. He has always been a liberal contributor to the support of the gospel at home and abroad, and fills, and perhaps more than fills, his father's place in both church and community. In his attendance at the sanctuary, occasional meetings, and during the week his example is above praise. Living two miles from the village, his has been the least vacant seat at the weekly conference and prayer-meeting. In the cause of temperance—yes, total abstinence—he has battled from the beginning. True as steel to his principles, he will war unsparingly against the rum traffic, both by moral suasion and legal prohibition, and, never relinquishing the fray, he will die fighting, if he does not live to swell the shout of victory. He has been more than once our honored representative in the State Legislature, and though he has left most of the talking to the lawyers, he has always been in his place when voting was to be done. It is hoped that his life may be long spared, for we feel we can illy spare him from our community."

Mr. Johnson married, May 14, 1834, Almira D., daughter of Welcome A. and Martha (Hull) Browning. Their children were Martha H., born April 20, 1835 (Mrs. R. K. Mathewson, deceased). Her daughter Myra married George Ross, lives in Lisbon, and has one child, Katie. Henry L., born July 11, 1837, is a graduate of Yale College, and a successful banker in New York City. He has two sons, Leeds and Larned. Almira (died young); Isabella, born Jan. 23, 1842, married George Tyler, has six children,—Frank, Frederick, Katie, Lucius, Charles, Florence; Lydia (died young); Stephen (died young); Welcome B., a manufacturer of Milwaukee, Wis., has two sons, Ralph B. and Frank B. Mrs. Johnson died July 24, 1865, aged fifty-two. Mr. Johnson married, Sept. 8, 1869, Amelia H. Perry. She died Sept. 16, 1877. His present wife, Nancy Wason, was a native of New Boston, N. H., and married Mr. Johnson, Oct. 28, 1878.

Mr. Johnson has been selectman, etc.; has represented Griswold two terms in the State Legislature, but his chief labor and love have been in connection with his church, of which he has been a member since 1829, and deacon since September, 1854. He is a

representative farmer, and enjoys universal esteem in his community.

Hon. B. F. Billings.—William Billings came from Dorchester, Mass., to Stonington, Conn., where he purchased land and remained until the time of his death. He married Mary —, Feb. 5, 1658, and his will shows that he had eight children, of whom Ebenezer¹ was one. This Ebenezer¹, March 1, 1680, married Anna Comstock. To them were born ten children; one, also named Ebenezer², married, April 2, 1706, Phœbia Denison, daughter of John and Phœbia Denison, and granddaughter of Col. George and Ann Borodel Denison. They had eleven children, the third one of whom was born March 20, 1711, and received the name of Ebenezer. On Nov. 20, 1733, this Ebenezer Billings³, who was a captain in the French and Indian war, married Mary Noyes, and had eight children. Sanford, the second child, was born April 1, 1736, was a commissioned officer in the Revolution, and on 24th of January, 1760, married Lucy Geer. By this marriage there were eleven children. Gilbert, the fifth child, was born Nov. 25, 1768, was reared a farmer. When fourteen or fifteen years old went to sea, became captain, and led a marine life till after he was forty years of age, and acquired considerable property. On retiring he settled in North Stonington and became a farmer. He was quiet and reserved in manner, yet a very agreeable social companion. He represented North Stonington twice in the General Assembly, also represented Griswold one term in same body, and was a man of mark among his townsmen, holding various other positions of trust.

In politics he was a Federal and a Whig. He was Congregational in religious belief. He married Lucy (born 1770, died Dec. 16, 1854), daughter of John Swan, in 1792. They had children,—Sandford, Lucy, Lucy², Robert, Joseph, George, Horatio N., John, Benjamin F., Mary. He died May 1, 1856. Benjamin F. was four years old when his father moved to Griswold. Received his education at common and private schools, at which he was a diligent student; was brought up as a farmer, to which avocation he has always adhered, but in connection therewith he has been a successful and highly valued teacher. Commencing to teach winter terms of school when about sixteen years of age, he taught probably twenty-five terms in all, one of them in Delaware.

Mr. Billings remained with his father, in care of the homestead in Griswold, and married, Dec. 28, 1834, Ann P., daughter of Luther Palmer, of North Stonington. She died Oct. 23, 1866. Their children are Ann S., who married, first, Harris Boardman, and had three boys; second, Dr. Henry Carpenter, of Lancaster, Pa.; James F., now of Kansas; Mary P., married C. C. Palmer, of North Stonington, and lives now in Pawtucket; Lucius N., of Massachusetts; and Arthur G., who remains with his father on the old homestead. Mr. Billings married Mrs. Abby J. (Starkweather) Stewart, Feb. 12, 1868. She was a

daughter of John Starkweather, and sister of the late Hon. H. H. Starkweather.

Mr. Billings has passed his life in Griswold, excepting eight years when he was a resident of North Stonington. He has held many and prominent public positions, was selectman several terms, and during the entire Rebellion period, when many difficult questions requiring great care and judgment were to be decided by those holding that office. He represented Griswold in the State Legislatures of 1846 and 1852, and the Eighth Senatorial District in the State Senate in 1856. During his residence in North Stonington he represented that town in the Legislatures of 1873-74, and was first selectman when he returned to Griswold in 1880. In politics he has staunchly adhered to the Whig and Republican parties. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for many years, and for several years has held the honored position of deacon. He has all his life been an active, liberal, and public-spirited citizen, a devoted and earnest Christian, an affectionate husband and father, and as he goes down to the twilight of life enjoys the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends.

Samuel Geer was born in Preston, Conn., Nov. 30, 1788. He was the son of John Wheeler and Sally (Denison) Geer, and grandson of Ebenezer, who was son of Robert Geer, whose father, George, was the original emigrant. [For full history of Geer family, see biography of Erastus Geer, Lebanon.] He was reared a farmer; removed, with his father, two brothers, and two sisters, to Griswold; purchased a tract of about two hundred acres of land of a Mr. Rose, on what is still known as "Geer Hill." It was an early age for him to commence a farmer's life, but he was successful, and when thirty years of age married, Oct. 3, 1820, Anna, daughter of David and Mary (Stanton) Geer, of Ledyard, and granddaughter of the Ebenezer who was grandfather of Samuel. She was born Aug. 12, 1794. They commenced their married life in Preston, where their three daughters, Mary, Prudence Ann, and Lucy Emma, were born. After eight years' residence in Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Geer moved back to Mr. Geer's old home in Griswold, and there, after fifty-six years of happy and quiet married life, he died, Feb. 27, 1877, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Mrs. Geer survives him, and is now in her eighty-eighth year. Mr. Geer was always a farmer, and an excellent one, enjoying the reputation of being one of the best in town, and accumulated a competency. In his social and family relations he was kind and affectionate; in his business prudent, economical, thoroughly honest, and very active. As a father he was indulgent; as a Christian he was earnest and sincere, giving evidence of both those qualities by the liberality with which he supported the cause of Christ.

At his death he probably had not an enemy in the world. He was a selectman, and held various other town offices, discharging these duties in the same quiet,

thorough business way in which his own personal affairs were conducted. He was a pronounced Whig and Republican in politics. Both Mr. and Mrs. Geer were for many years members of the First Congregational (Pachaug) Church of Griswold. Their daughter Prudence married Moses E. Norman, of Ledyard, and had two children, Samuel G. and Hannah A. The latter, a lovely and estimable girl, died May 14, 1881, aged eighteen years and two months. Lucy married Erastus Kinne, of Plainfield, Conn.

David Austin Geer.—On the land once occupied by those famed Mohegan chiefs, Uncas and Owaneco, and by them granted to his ancestors,—a most beautiful tract of land, a view of a portion of which may be seen in this history,—resides David Austin Geer. He was born Aug. 17, 1824, on the place where he now resides. He was third son of Elijah D. and Dorothy Geer. Elijah was son of John Wheeler Geer, and grandson of Ebenezer, who was son of Robert, eighth child of George, the emigrant. (For full history of Geer family, see biography of Erastus Geer, Lebanon.)

Mr. Geer had common-school advantages for education, which were diligently used, supplemented by a short attendance at high school. He commenced teaching winter terms of district school when about twenty-one, and acquitted himself creditably as a teacher during the four terms which he taught. But farming has been his life's work. He was bred a farmer, and thoroughly and well was he trained in the principles and details of practical agriculture. From the death of his father, Aug. 10, 1848, he has carried on the old homestead farm, and to-day enjoys the reputation of being the best farmer in town. He has taken pride in his calling, kept his place neat and trim, cleaned out the fence-corners, taken cords of material for his good stone walls from fields now clear as prairie-land, and is, as he well may be, proud of as clean-kept a farm as can be found for many miles. Plain and simple in his habits, but successful in his business, he is a careful, painstaking, industrious man.

Neither caring for nor willing to accept office, Mr. Geer has preferred to attend to his own business rather than see that neglected while he worked for the public. He is possessed of a warm social nature, his family circle is a pleasant and affectionate one, and he enjoys the esteem of the community as a man of unassuming yet solid worth. For over thirty years he has been a member of the First Congregational (Pachaug) Church of Griswold. He enjoys the satisfaction of seeing three of his sons now members of the same church. In church he accepts office as a duty; has served on various committees, and is church treasurer. He married, Sept. 15, 1857, Sarah, daughter of Deacon Joseph Leonard and Laura Johnson, his wife. Their children are Albert S., Edward A., Henry D., and Joseph T., all industrious, intelligent, and enterprising young men of good habits.

All in all, Mr. Geer is pronounced in favor of all





D. Austin Geer



James C. Love



Bonaparte Campbell

things—in religion, in politics, in the social circle and community—which advance honesty, sobriety, and the education, improvement, and elevation of humanity, the betterment of his town, and the pleasing charms of the “old Geer home.”

James C. Lord.—The Lord family is an early and proud New England one, the first American ancestor coming from England at an early date. The first one settling in Griswold was a Congregational clergyman named Hezekiah. He was settled pastor of the North Society of Preston, and lived where B. Campbell now (1881) resides. He had numerous children, one of whom, James, was a school-teacher in the North District of Preston. Another son was Elias, grandfather of James C. He died young, about the time of the Revolution, and left four children,—Joseph, Zerviah (Mrs. A. Benham), James, and Elias. He was a farmer on part of the old homestead, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Mary Coit, was also of an old family. His son James was born in 1760, in Preston. By the death of Elias and the consequent sale of his property, of which pay was taken in Continental currency, which rapidly depreciated, his family were reduced to poor circumstances and the children were scattered. James went to live with Gen. John Tyler (who married his grandmother), and remained with him from the age of two years to that of forty-six. He was reared a farmer, and when he was about twenty-one was injured so as to incapacitate him from labor on the farm, and his hair was turned white by a fever. On partially regaining his health he became a surveyor, and went to Western New York, several times surveying roads in the then wilderness of the Susquehanna and Genesee Valleys. He married Lydia, daughter of John and Mehitabel Coit, and had two children, James Coit and Elias. He purchased the place now occupied by his son James and descendants about 1803, and was thereafter a farmer. He was much beloved for his sterling honesty and worth, and his quiet, unobtrusive ways. He held the (at that time) very responsible office of constable and collector of Preston for fourteen years. Both himself and wife were for years members of the First Congregational Church of Preston (North Society). He was successful in business, and died suddenly, Dec. 22, 1845, at the hale old age of eighty-five. His wife survived him, dying five years later, also at the age of eighty-five.

JAMES C. LORD was born Feb. 23, 1807, on the farm where he now, in the closing years of an unusually long and active life, yet lives. He had a common-school education, supplemented by a term at Plainfield Academy. He has always been a hard-working, intelligent, successful farmer, giving his personal attention to his business, and by his judicious care, diligence, and economy has amassed a handsome competency. All of the buildings, numerous as they are, on the place Mr. Lord has constructed himself. He married, Feb. 14, 1838, Betsey, daughter

of John and Betsey (Clift) Prentice. Her maternal grandfather was Amos Clift, and grandmother, Mary Coit. John Prentice was son of Eleazer and Sarah Stanton, all of Preston. Mr. and Mrs. Lord have had only two children who attained maturity,—Elias and Lydia Coit. Elias married Mary Rathbun, and lives in the old home of his father, a view of which is presented on another page. Elias has two children,—Willie and Charlie. Lydia married Elisha Harris, now of Providence, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. Lord have lived in family relations forty-three years, and for years have been consistent members of the First Congregational Church of Griswold. Mr. Lord has never accepted any church, elective, appointive, or fiduciary office, and devotes to-day as much time to his business in his hale old age as in the days of early manhood.

Bonaparte Campbell was born in Voluntown, then Windham Co., Conn., Sept. 15, 1801. His great-grandfather came from Scotland a young man, married, and had children, one of whom, James, born about 1725, was a resident of Voluntown, a farmer, married Dinah McMain, and had three sons—Allen, James, and John—and several daughters. He was an industrious, economical man, successful in his business, as those days went, lived comfortably, and given to hospitality. Both he and his wife belonged to the Presbyterian Church, and served their day and generation well. He died about 1810. His wife survived him a few years, dying at the age of eighty-five. Dr. Allen Campbell, their son, was born in Voluntown, about 1749, received a good common-school education, studied medicine with that skillful physician, Dr. Perkins, of Plainfield, and in the Revolution served as surgeon in the colonial service, and was with Gen. Sullivan's army at the battle of Newport, R. I. After the war he established himself in a professional practice in Voluntown, which became large and lucrative. In this he continued until his death, March 6, 1829, at the advanced age of eighty. He was social and genial, very popular, not only of ability in his profession, but often called to fill positions of honor and trust; represented Voluntown in the State Legislature, was justice of the peace, and noted for the number of marriages he performed; held at various times all important offices in the gift of his townsmen, was a devout Presbyterian, and at one time was licensed to preach. He married Sarah, daughter of Ezra Kinne, of Preston, now Griswold. She was born in 1759, and died in 1834, aged seventy-five. Their children were John, Sarah, Rowena, Lucinda, Harvey, Ezra, Daniel Lee, Bonaparte, Alpha R. They mostly settled in Voluntown.

Bonaparte was born when Napoleon Bonaparte was in the height of his remarkable career, and Dr. Campbell, an ardent admirer of the French general, called the young lad in sport Bonaparte, and it finally became fixed on him as his name. He was brought up a farmer on his father's farm, had common-school edu-

cation, remained at home till he was eighteen, when, Nov. 11, 1819, he married Susan, daughter of Capt. Nathan Brown, a sea-captain of North Kingston, R. I. Of their children only five—Allen B., John L. (deceased), Sarah E. (Mrs. B. H. Browning), James H., and Napoleon B.—attained maturity. All were born in Voluntown but James, who was born in Oneida County, N. Y. Mrs. Campbell died in 1846. Mr. Campbell resided in Voluntown until 1826, when he removed to Oneida County, N. Y., where he lived until 1856, then returning to Connecticut, he bought the old Lord place of one hundred and forty acres, in Griswold, and that has been his home ever since. He married Mrs. Maria Cook Campbell in 1847, and after her death in 1869 he has lived with his son Allen, who is joint owner with him now of the old homestead. For nearly fifty years he has been a worthy and esteemed member of the Baptist Church. In politics a Whig and Republican. He has been first selectman for many years, justice both in Griswold and Voluntown, and has represented Griswold in the State Legislature. He has ever been a quiet, industrious, unassuming man, amiable and pleasing in his ways, and noted for his thorough knowledge of agriculture.

Beriah Hopkins Browning, son of Avery and Mary (Arnold) Browning, was born in Exeter, R. I., Sept. 13, 1819. He is a lineal descendant of William Browning, the emigrant, of whom or Sarah, his wife, nothing is known of birth, marriage, or death. They are first known as residing in Portsmouth, R. I. Whether they came from England or not is only to be surmised. Before this time, in 1655, Nathaniel Browning appears on the roll of freemen in Portsmouth, and soon after, William Browning. William had five children,—Samuel, William (2), John (1), Hannah, and Sarah. Of these, only the descendants of William and John can be traced. Samuel is supposed to have settled in South Kingston, but nothing is definitely known of him. John Browning (1) married Anna Hazard. They had ten children, of whom John (2), born Nov. 15, 1742, was grandfather to Beriah H. He was married three times, and had children,—Jedediah and John by first wife, Mary Davis. By second wife, Eunice Williams, he had seven children,—George, Mary, Eunice, Avery, Anne, Jesse, George W. By third wife, Elizabeth Boss, he had no children. He died Feb. 24, 1832. He was a good type of a portly English farmer and "squire," held all prominent town offices and various positions of trust, owned a large tract of land, never labored himself, but gave his personal superintendence to all branches of his extensive farming interests; was a genial man, fond of conversation, of great conviviality, entertained hospitably, and died nearly ninety years of age. It was his usual practice in hot weather to leave all outside doors open on retiring, and never was troubled by thieves or robbers.

Avery Browning was born Feb. 8, 1786, in Exeter, R. I.; remained with his father and became a farmer;

married Mary Arnold, July 17, 1808. She was born June 8, 1796, died June 22, 1879. Their children were Arnold (deceased), Hiram, Beriah H., and Eunice W. (deceased). Avery Browning was an active farmer, successful in his avocation; was much in public affairs, was representative, held all town offices; on the passage of the free-school law restricted the town into school districts; was called to draw many legal instruments, which were carried into the highest courts and never broken. In March, 1834, he purchased a farm in Griswold; after residing there several years sold out and went to Preston, afterwards to Norwich, and was living there when he died, May 9, 1865. For many years he was a Baptist. Coming of good Democratic stock, he steadfastly adhered to the same principles during his life.

B. H. Browning lived with his father until of age, and for two years was roving around, peddling, etc. Nov. 21, 1842, he married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Bonaparte Campbell, and started in trade as a merchant at Brooklyn, Conn. In 1845 he went out of trade, removed to Griswold, and became a farmer. In 1850 he moved to his father's farm on Plain Hill, in Norwich, and subsequently purchased the farm, his father moving on to the street, where he stayed three years, then returned and boarded with Beriah until he died. In 1866, Mr. Browning sold out his Norwich property and moved to Griswold, purchasing the beautiful place where he now resides. His children are Joseph B., a physician in Havana, Ill.; Frank (deceased); Lucinda (deceased); Sarah E. (Mrs. Simon Brewster); Mattie, Nellie, Arba, Mary A., and Ralph. Mr. Browning is an active Democrat, prominent in politics and public affairs; was appointed justice before he was thirty years old, and has ever since been in some public position. He has settled several important and difficult estates, one involving forty thousand dollars; represented Griswold in State Legislature in 1873. In a strong Republican town he was elected by a handsome majority. He has been selectman for a number of years, and in 1878 was nominated by the Democratic Senatorial Convention for the Eighth District of Connecticut as senator by a unanimous vote, which nomination he declined. He has been many times on grand jury, and was foreman of the jury in the famous trial of Mrs. Cobb for murder. He is always active in all things tending to elevate, improve, or educate mankind, and is especially interested in the advancement of his town, and is one of Griswold's leading citizens.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

GROTON.¹

Early History.—The town of Groton,² originally a part of the town of New London, was of ample area, embracing, as it did, all the territory of the latter

¹ By William H. Potter.

² Pronounced *Grauton*.



Beriah H. Browning

town lying east of the Thames River as far as the Mystic River and its Lantern Hill tributaries, and from the Sound to the Preston line, north of the Poquetanock, measuring north and south about fourteen miles, and east and west an average of over six miles, giving an area of full eighty square miles. At the time of the separation from New London, A.D. 1705, these dimensions were confirmed and continued till the town of Ledyard was incorporated in 1836. That town took off the larger part of the area, including all of the North Parish, but leaving the present town of Groton a compact, well-defined boundary, and an area of probably about thirty-five square miles. It is noticeable that when New London had *land* to alienate she did it on a generous scale, as witness her Waterford territory, as well as all of Groton; but when it came to the alienation of *water-rights* she discovered a weakness for the beautiful river and harbor, which she has retained within her limits from shore to shore, and from Brewster's Neck to the sea. The hills of this eastern part of New London, now Groton, on either border, and its plains in the middle portion form a striking feature of its topography. Groton Heights on the west and Pequot Hill on the east, with an expanse of table-land in the interior, terminating in Poquonnoc plains, in the southern part and Preston plains on the north, with a hilly barrier between them, and in the northern part, on both sides of the plain, high hills and deep but fertile valleys well watered predominate, all forming a picturesque and rather attractive picture. Besides the two border streams, the Thames and the Mystic, there is Poquonnock River, flowing south into the Sound, dividing Poquonnoc plain, and Poquetanoc River, flowing west into the Thames, the latter at that early day being called Pequot River. These are mere inlets of the sea, but they each have their tributaries of sparkling brooks and rivulets, and skirting these, and extending over its stony hillsides, are numerous farms and hamlets. The soil is in general inferior, but towards the sea and on some of its river-banks it is fertile. Within its bosom Groton has quarries of pure granite, then almost unknown and quite unappreciated, of which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

But let us now refer to its first settlement. The Morgans and the Averys purchased or received grants of lands on the east side of the Thames River, in what was, nearly half a century later, incorporated under the name of Groton, but then called New London East Side. Perhaps a year or two earlier, certainly as early as 1651, grants were made at Mystic, and as early as 1653 Messrs. Robert Burrows, John Packer, and Robert Park removed their families to the banks of the Mystic and occupied their possessions. Burrows kept the ferry over Mystic River. Two years later Carey Latham was domiciled at Groton Bank and kept the ferry over the Thames, having secured its franchise for fifty years from March 25, 1655.

The highways across the settlement from Groton Bank to Mystic River,¹ running through Poquonnoc, was laid out in December, 1652, with a view to facilitate intercourse between the mother-settlement at New London and the scattered settlers of the East Side, but beyond Fort Hill it remained a mere pent-way until 1709, when the new town had it opened and worked through as one of the town's highways.

After the first few settlers came we find that the Fish family settled north of the Burrowses, on Mystic River, their lands running over Pequot Hill westward, as early as 1655. The Allyns settled in North Groton (since Ledyard) as early as 1656, while the Bennetts, Culvers, Baileys, Chesters, Geres, and Starrs all became permanent settlers within ten years from the first settlers, embracing portions of Poquonnoc, Groton Bank, and the territory along the east bank of the Thames as far as the Poquetanock. Then Lower Mystic, or Mystic River,—Noank Neck, as it was called,—and a tract west of Lantern Hill was still in the possession of a remnant of the straggling Pequots, whose power had been so signally overthrown in 1637, some fourteen years before the settlement of Groton.

It was not till A.D. 1667 that Cassinamon's party of Pequots, the feeble representatives of that once powerful nation, were removed by order of the General Court at Hartford from Noank to their new reservation, called Mashantuxet, in North Groton, where they have maintained their distinctive tribal relation, under commissioners appointed by the General Assembly, to the present time. They laid it much to heart, and loud were their lamentations when they were removed from their old haunts, first at Mystic, and afterwards at Noank. Suffice it to say that the white settlers treated them with marked kindness, and allowed them to visit their former homes at pleasure, to gather shell-fish and tantog, and to add the material for succotash from their gardens. A week thus spent by the sea-shore in a temporary wigwam or some outhouse of their white supplanters was highly appreciated, and seemed to add to the happiness of the poor Indians, whilst the kindness of the pale-faces was rarely if ever repaid by ingratitude. We leave the history of the Pequots and their overthrow for a separate sketch, and only add that Groton was the seat of power, and the scene of the overthrow of a people in which not only Connecticut but all New England had a deep interest. The field of blood and fire, when five hundred of them perished by the swords and torches of Maj. Mason and his army, on a fair morning in May, 1637, on the summit of Pequot Hill, overlooking the valley of the placid Mystic, is still pointed out, and has been designated as the site of a monument properly commemorating an event which formed a crisis in the settlement of New England. The owners of the spot, Messrs. Horace and Edmund Clift, of Mystic River, have generously

¹ Miss Caulkins says it ran by the head of Poquonnoc River.

donated the land on this beautiful summit, and the year 1887, just two hundred and fifty years from the overthrow of Sassacus and his stalwart warriors, has been by many designated as the time for erecting this memorial, under the auspices of the New London County Historical Society.

It may be interesting to know that the Fish and Burrows families, who by purchase or land grants first occupied the hill and region where the Pequot battle was fought so long ago, are still largely its proprietors, their lands having been transmitted by succession, without recourse to deeds, to the present time, as the records of the Probate Court will show. The Avery, Packer, Allyn, and Morgan lands and others have been transmitted in the same way. A part of the unique-looking house and the farm now (1881) owned and occupied by our town clerk, James D. Avery, Esq., of Poquonnock, is the same house which was built and occupied by the first settler, Capt. James Avery, two hundred and thirty years ago, a part of the house having been built in 1652.

In addition to the early families which settled Groton already named, we may add those of John Spicer, two families of Smith,—Nehemiah and the well-known John,—John Bennett, Edmund Fanning, Edward Culver, branches of the Gallups, Stantons, and Williams families, Anthony Ashbey, Walter Buddington, 1679; Josiah Haines, 1696; Deacon John Seabury and William Walworth, 1690; and John Davie, 1692. These settlers continued to be, as we have said, within the corporate limits of New London, and there with great regularity at first they returned to worship on Sundays. Several of them continued to be honored by New London as town officers,—selectmen, justices of the peace, constables, etc.,—and as deputies to the General Court. They also retained their influence and honors in ecclesiastical affairs, and bore their proportion of the burden of taxation in the mother-town.

This new settlement *par excellence* occupied Indian fighting-ground, and when King Philip's war broke out (1675) its active sons seemed to spring instinctively upon the field of battle. Their promptness and energy command admiration. In looking over the list of volunteers we are struck with the recurrence of the familiar family names of Avery, thrice repeated, Morgan twice, Colver thrice, Fanning thrice, Bill, Stark, Watrous, Packer twice, Park twice, Spier, Gallup, Billings twice, Larrahee, Fish, and Latham. Their work accomplished, they returned to their peaceful avocations.

But as we approach the close of the seventeenth century we begin to see among the East Side settlers greater self-reliance, more independence, and an openly-expressed desire to be a separate township.

Their meeting-house at Centre Groton, then just passably completed, and their Central Public School, at the same place, under Master Barnard, were evidences of the coming ecclesiastical and civic inde-

pendence. Their idea seems to have been, in the selection of the Four Corners, sometimes called Poquonnock (upper), or, as it is called of late years, from its post-office, Centre Groton, to bind together the settlers of the northern and southern, the eastern and western portions of the settlement on the East Side in a convenient centre, which possibly might be, as they hoped, a populous village. The location was well calculated for it. It was a spacious plain, accessible from all sides, except where the rugged spurs of Candlewood Hill frowned upon it from the east. But whatever might have been the dreams of the sturdy pioneers, the population mostly clustered around the borders of the town instead of the centre.

The name of the new town seems to have been a subject of discussion, but finally that of Groton was decided upon, probably in honor of Governor Winthrop's English home in Suffolk County, for Mr. Winthrop had grants of some of the best lands in the new town, and was, with his tenants, admitted to be freemen of the town. But several attempts were made to have the name changed, and the delegates from the town to the General Court were instructed to favor a change to East London or Southwark. The General Court, however, took little notice of their fickleness, possibly not believing in indulging young children or towns in having their own way.

What the population of New London was at this time, or what was the population of Groton even, cannot now be certainly determined. The inhabitants of Groton were probably about two hundred and fifty souls, for we find the number of freemen three years later but sixty-five, which would indicate perhaps a larger total.

The following officers were chosen at the first meeting of the new town, in December, 1705: Townsmen or Selectmen, Samuel Avery, Samuel Fish, Nehemiah Smith, James Morgan, and George Gere; Town Clerk, John Davie; Constable, Jonathan Starr; Schoolmaster, John Barnard.

The schoolmaster, we shall see, was not forgotten; for at a town-meeting held May 28, 1706, it was voted that ten acres of land be laid out to the north of the meeting-house at the Centre, upon which a house was soon after erected as a dwelling-house for Master Barnard and family, the same to be used for school purposes for the Centre district until a school-house could be built.

It was also voted that the schoolmaster shall have the improvement of the ten-acre lot in addition to his salary. It was further voted "that the present schoolmaster shall this year keep his school in five several places, viz.: first, at Samuel Avery's; second, at Sergt. Fish's; third, at Lieut. Morgan's; fourth, at Robert Allyn's (or in that neighborhood); and lastly at Sergt. Bill's. It was decided and voted that a school-house should be built on the school-lot at the Centre, and that the dimensions be eighteen feet square. The next year, 1707, it was voted that Mr.

John Barnard be employed for two years from date, and that the town should be divided into four parts or school districts, and that a school be kept one-half a year in each district, going around in two years, and that the inhabitants of each district should by vote decide the place where the school should be kept for each school term; and here the district boundaries are recorded in full. The town was again divided into five districts in 1709, and Master Barnard's own home upon the ten-acre school-lot was to be the place where the Centre school should be kept. Two committeemen in each of the other four school districts were chosen to locate the school for the half-year ensuing, and to see that the patrons "provide the master's diet."

As the first town clerk was liberally educated, and was foremost in laying these first foundations of the school system of the town, which has ever since been, to a laudable extent, the pride of Groton, we give a sketch of him, as first given in the *Connecticut Gazette* in 1880, viz.:

"Among the noted historical characters that have arisen in or were identified with this town, that of John Davie, its first town clerk, afterwards Sir John Davie, is not the least. He was the son of Humphrey Davie, of Hartford, and graduated at Harvard College in 1681. He married a Hartford lady, the daughter of James Richards, of that colonial town, and she was sister of Governor Saltonstall's wife, and this Miss Caulkins conjectures was the reason why he purchased lands in New London, for we find him settled on a Groton farm which had been already cultivated as early as 1693. His first child, Mary, was born at Poquonnoc, June 13, 1693. Six children in all were born on this Groton farm, three sons and three daughters; for he writes with his own bold hand upon the town records, after giving the name and date of each, 'These were all born in the town now called Groton.'"

We learn these further facts from Miss Caulkins' history:

"In 1694, Davie was one of the landholders to whom the Assembly granted letters patent enlarging the territory of the New London settlement or colony. The same year he took a prominent part in building the second meeting-house in New London, being one of the building committee, which shows the activity of the man in public affairs. He had been previously appointed rate-collector and selectman for the East Side. He took a prominent part in the measures which resulted in the agreement to let the East Side become a separate township, by a vote passed in town-meeting Feb. 20, 1705; and at the Assembly, the same year, an act of incorporation was passed. After Mr. Davie had been town clerk about two years, and was one day hoeing corn on Poquonnoc plains in company with John Packer, in the midst of a strife as to which of them should prove the faster, suddenly a messenger appeared at the end of the row

and inquired of the barefooted men, with their trousers rolled up, which was named Davie, and upon being told he was congratulated in these words: 'I salute you, Sir John Davie.' The messenger had been sent him by his brother-in-law, Governor Saltonstall, and tradition has it that the town clerk came out ahead of Packer, winning in the hoeing-match, and that he did not deign to speak to the new-comer until he had won the wager. This same John Packer afterwards, at Davie's request, visited his old friend the baronet in England, and they had a good time together.

"Mr. Davie was among the few liberally-educated men of that day that helped found the settlement and township of Groton, and left the impress of his culture upon the community. He contributed freely to the building and temporal prosperity of the new church which arose at Centre Groton almost simultaneously with the incorporation of the town, and aided in settling Mr. Barnard as the permanent school-teacher and the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge as their minister. Mr. Davie gave the Groton Church a silver service-set for the communion, and was one of the early benefactors of Yale College, and were he alive to-day it would be uncertain whether he would wear the crimson or the blue at the regattas between Harvard and Yale. Possibly he would wear the crimson on one side for his Alma Mater, and the blue on the other for his foster-daughter. Sir John Davie soon went to England, and to his estates in Creedy, county of Devon, where he succeeded his uncle of the same name, but he never forgot his American relatives and friends, for he not only showed his beneficent feeling towards the school, the college, and the church, but through Governor Saltonstall he made gifts while living to his relatives in various colonies. The spirit of enterprise and zeal in the cause of education which animated the first town clerk seemed to have characterized all the first settlers and founders of the town."

The town, however, solemnly and earnestly, by vote in town-meeting, unanimously protested against the removal of the college from Saybrook to New Haven. At this time more than a generation had passed away since the first settlers came across the great Pequot River, and a new set of names began to take the place of the honest pioneers. We will here introduce the list of freemen, who were all permanent landholders, as we find them recorded, titles and all, on the town records, A.D. 1708: Capt. James Avery (at this time over sixty years old), Capt. James Morgan (died 1712), Capt. John Avery, Lieut. John Morgan, Mr. Ephraim Woodbridge, Mr. George Gere, Robert Gere, Zachariah Main, John Morgan, Jr., Sergt. Nehemiah Smith, James Morgan, Jr., William Morgan, Deacon John Seabury, James Avery, Jr., Sergt. Philip Bill, Lieut. Samuel Fish, Deacon Andrew Lester, John Bailey, Sergt. Richard Williams, Joshua Bill, John Burrows, John Williams, John Burrows, Jr., James Packer, John Avery, Jr., William Bailey,

Ralph Stoddard, John Culver, William Stark, Ensign Samuel Avery, Josiah Haines, Joseph Bailey, Thomas Starr, Edward Avery, Ebenezer Avery, Jonathan Avery, Andrew Kenicum, Thomas Dunbar, Richard Packer, Lieut. John Fanning, Christopher Avery, Edward Spicer, Mr. John Allyn, Robert Allyn, Thomas Bailey, Jonathan Lester, Samuel Bill, Jonathan Starr, Joseph Culver, Samuel Lester, Gersham Rice, John Barnard, John Po, Ensign Luke Packer, William Williams, Richard Williams, Humphrey Davie, Edward Fanning, John Shaw, Jonas Williams, John Allyn, Robert Allyn, Jr., and Isaac Lamb.

In 1712 we find the following additional names: Carey Latham, Samuel Packer, Peter Crary, Samuel Whipple, Samuel Fish, Jr., William Leeds, Samuel Morgan, Samuel Avery, Jr., Nathaniel Avery, William Bailey, John Bailey, Jr., Samuel Burrows, Robert Burrows, Jeremy Burrows, Walter Budington, Nathaniel Brown, Nathaniel Bellows, Walter Budington, Jr., Gideon Cobb, Robert Crary, Abraham Chester, John Cook, John Culver, Jr., Joseph Culver, Jr., James Culver, Andrew Davis, John Fanning, Jr., Edwin Fanning, Isaac Fox, Moses Fish, Isaac Gere, Jeremiah Gere, Edward Hemans, John Leeds, Jasper Latham, John Latham, Joseph Latham, Samuel Morgan, Thomas Lamb, Samuel Newton, William Pool, Luke Perkins, Gersham Rice, Aaron Stark, William Stark, Jr., Stephen Stark, Benjamin Springer, Robert Stoddard, Jonathan Smith, Nicholas Treat, Daniel Tyler, Henry Williams, Stephen Williams, Peter Williams, Gabriel Woodmancy, Valentine Wightman, John Wells, and Joseph Wells.

During the admission of all these freemen Samuel Avery, Esq., was the moderator of the several town-meetings, and, since the return of John Davie to the old country, Nehemiah Smith town clerk. From the preceding list many of the families of Groton are still able to derive their direct descent. The population, it is evident, must have had a wholesome increase to account for the accession of so many landholders within the space of four or five years.

There seems to have been nothing very remarkable in the history of the town during the few years that followed. They were piping times of peace. They enjoyed an occasional bear-hunt in the region of Gungewamp, or followed a stray wolf into Candlewood or Lantern Hill, or neighboring swamps. Foxes had always been plenty among these hills, and the town paid a remunerative bounty for their destruction.

In the wars of the colonies with the foes of the mother-country Connecticut had borne her part, and Groton, always prompt in defense of the country and the honor of the State, had furnished her full quota. Her train-band captains and companies held themselves ever ready to take the field where duty called or honor led them. They had a difficult problem to solve with reference to the remnant of the Pequot tribe of Indians, as we have had occasion to see.

Among the last of these was the controversy in respect to jurisdiction of the sequestered lands.

Capt. James Packer inherited this dispute from his father respecting the extent of his lands towards Noank. The dispute had been commenced before the removal of the Pequots, the Indians being parties, and was now continued by the town. Vote after vote was taken, and committee after committee was sent to settle it, but in vain. An appeal had to be made to the General Assembly, and A.D. 1735 a compromise was effected by disinterested commissioners appointed by the Legislature, who met at Capt. Packer's house. "This," says the historian, Caulkins, "was an occasion of great local interest. On the 5th of August, when the commissioners—Maj. Timothy Pierce, Mr. West, of Lebanon, and Sheriff Huntington, of Windham—left New London on their way to view the contested premises, they were accompanied by forty mounted men from the town, and they found their train continually increasing as they proceeded. On the ground a large assembly had already convened. The neighboring farm-houses of Smiths, Burrows, Fish, Niles, etc., were filled to overflowing with guests. This is mentioned as exhibiting a characteristic of the times." Capt. James Packer, the principal actor in this affair, was then honorably acquitted of any fault and his proper bounds fixed. He was a large land-owner, and a militia captain, selectman, representative in the Assembly, etc. He was, unfortunately, in extreme old age burnt to death in his barn, which was consumed A.D. 1765.

Norwich had formerly bounded the town on the northwest, and in 1734 a committee, consisting of Ensign William Morgan, Jonathan Starr, and Luke Perkins, was appointed and empowered to settle the boundary, which was not fully effected until four or five years later. About the same time Messrs. Samuel Allyn and Dr. Dudley Woodbridge were appointed to go before the General Assembly to ask for and secure a ferry across the Thames River from Ralph Stoddard's, in Groton, to John Comstock's, in New London. This resulted in the establishment of Gale's Ferry.

The road from Centre Groton to the meeting-house, centre of the North Society, was completed in 1735, and the Flanders highway, from the foot of Fort Hill northerly to Stark's Hill, in 1748.

The town had a curious way of distributing its allotment of the colonial statutes. The number received from the colonial authorities was twenty-two, and the vote for their distribution gave one to any freeholder whose list amounted to one thousand pounds; but any freeholder of less than the sum named could have one as long as any were left undistributed, provided he and his neighbors whose combined lists amounted to that sum united in asking for him a copy; so that every neighborhood could have access to a law book, to be held in possession by the favored custodian until the town otherwise di-

rected. Such a distribution of the compilation of A.D. 1750 was carried out in 1752.

After the more ravenous beasts ceased to trouble the settlers they frequently offered bounties to encourage the destruction of mischievous animals and birds. We refer to the record. In 1715 we find the following:

"Whereas, ye money ye law allows for killing wolves is found by common experience to be too little, for, commonly there are employed twenty or thirty men, who often spend two or three days about it, and then sometimes swamp them and do not kill them. Such things ye inhabitants of other places have considered, and added considerable money (bounty) to what the law allows.

"Therefore, the inhabitants of this town are desired to add ten shillings for killing a wolf, and three shillings for swamping a wolf or wolves; but six shillings if he be killed; and three shillings for killing a grown fox or wild cat, or eighteen pence for a young one, and two pence a head for crows; and a half penny for black birds, which was voted."

In 1739 five shillings were offered for every twenty old crows, and three shillings and fourpence for every twenty blackbirds. In 1747 five shillings per head were offered for old foxes, three shillings per head for young ones, and sixpence per dozen for gray squirrels. In all cases the heads were to be shown to at least two selectmen, while those officials and their families were prohibited from obtaining bounties on their own account. No small Swartwouts or Star Routespeculators were to be encouraged in those days.

We have alluded to the building of the first meeting-house at Centre Groton. The town-records concerning the minister's rates and the seating of the people in their place of worship are copious. One agrees to fit up a particular seat if he has permission. Here is a sample vote in answer to a petition dated 1712. The petition of Deacon Morgan, Deacon Seabury, and others was, "That the town would be pleased to grant to them ye hinder short seat and a part of ye long seat in ye northwest corner of ye meeting-house to make a pew for our wives, and in so doing you will oblige your friends to serve."

Rev. Ephraim Woodbridge's claims or petitions for an exchange of lots or a grant of more land, or whatever they happened to be, were nearly always courteously granted, and these benevolent acts show the estimation in which their first pastor was held. His salary at first was eighty pounds a year, and was afterwards increased to ninety pounds. There was then a separate collector for the minister's rates, and his annual receipt is found written in full and signed with his own hand on the town records. As there is a separate paper on ecclesiastical matters, this sketch touches only upon such as pertain to the town. And here we may say that though Groton was subject to the minister's rates, like other towns, and did not take kindly to the interference of the State in church matters, there was less friction than in most other towns, because the standing order, with such leaders as the Rev. John Owen, were men of liberal sentiment, and showed sympathy for those that were, in addition to church rates, conscientiously supporting a church of their choice by voluntary contributions. The Bap-

tists early took root in the soil, establishing their church half a year before the town was incorporated, and the two denominations grew up harmoniously together.

We have already introduced the first town clerk, and noticed John Davie when he left to take possession of his estate. Justice Nehemiah Smith, as he was called, being a magistrate, was chosen as his successor, as will be seen in the table of town clerks. He was also a townsman, and the selectmen or townsmen generally met to transact business at the town clerk's office. In 1718, Samuel Avery was chosen town clerk, and held the office till Lieut. Christopher Avery succeeded him; and when he got to be a colonel, then his son, Christopher Avery, Jr., took it.

He was succeeded, as the table will show, in 1768 by William Avery, who also held the office of selectman and moderator as well. And as we are naming officers, it may be interesting to posterity to know who successively held these offices of trust. Commencing with the organization of the town, they succeeded, as townsmen or selectmen, about as follows, the figures denoting the number of times they held the same office or were one of the five, and sometimes seven, selectmen, their quaint titles being retained, viz.: Samuel Avery (2), Capt. James Avery (19),—father and son,—Justice Nehemiah Smith (6), John Davie (1), Capt. John Avery (5), Capt. John Morgan (5), Lieut. Samuel Fish (8), John Allyn, Sr. (1), Thomas Starr (3), Capt. James Morgan (8), William Latham (2), Samuel Whipple (2), Zachariah Main (1), Josiah Haines (1), Robert Gere (1), Ralph Stoddard (1), Ensign Philip Bill (1), Capt. James Packer (5), John Bailey (1), Christopher Avery (6), John Burrows (2), Capt. Jonathan Starr (14), William Morgan (9), Capt. Moses Fish (8), Joshua Bill (3), Daniel Eldredge (3), Thomas Chipman (2), Ben. Adam Gallup (17), Luke Perkins (12), Deacon Humphrey Morgan (4), Capt. William Williams (4), Col. Ebenezer Avery (6), Robert Allyn (4), Capt. Nathan Smith (5), Capt. John Chester (1), Ebenezer Allyn (1), Robert Gere (10), Capt. John Burrows (7), Lieut. John Stanton (1), Capt. Joseph Morgan (7), Solomon Morgan (3), Silas Deane (4), Deacon John Hurlbut (6), Hubbard Burrows (4), Benjamin Avery (2), Nathan Avery (1), Capt. Jabez Smith (2), Dr. Dudley Woodbridge (1), Nathan Niles (6), Capt. Jasper Latham (1), Ensign Thomas Mumford, Jr. (9), Ensign Jonathan Latham (5), Benjamin Gere (2), Lieut. Thomas Fish (5), Simeon Avery (5), Capt. Ralph Stoddard (4), Nathaniel Palmer (1), Capt. Joseph Starr (4), Col. Nathan Gallup (3), John Spicer (3), Capt. Jonathan Fish (3), Nathan Crary (2), Capt. Daniel Williams (3), David Avery (2), Capt. Ebenezer Ledyard (5), Solomon Perkins (2), Ensign Joseph Packer (3), Capt. Stephen Billings (4), Amos Gere (2), Col. William Ledyard (1), Thomas Ap Niles (1), John Bellows (1), Capt. Thomas Fanning (2), Samuel Allyn (2), Daniel Avery (3), Isaac Gere (3), Deacon Peter Avery (4),

Lieut. Robert Allyn (4), Capt. Elijah Avery (1), Amos Prentice (2), Elisha Williams (1), Robert Gere, 2d (3), Thomas Avery (4), Nathaniel Niles (2), Christopher Morgan (2), Ensign Isaac Avery (3). This brings us to the close of the Revolutionary war.

CHAPTER XL.

GROTON—(Continued).

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

DURING this period a choice selection from these names will be found upon the roll of the Assembly from this town. We will hasten to show the patriotic part Groton also took in the agitation which preceded the battles of Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and the heroic action of her sons at Bunker Hill and during the entire war for independence, culminating in the battle on Groton Heights. We have already said that the town of Groton was settled by men and women that took an interest in the cause of education, and their successors, at the dawn of the Revolution, took a deep interest in the progress of liberty. They viewed with just indignation every measure of repression adopted by Great Britain tending to curtail independence of thought and action among the colonies. The presence of such men as Ebenezer, John, and William Ledyard, Silas Deane, Thomas Mumford, and the young men of the Avery, Morgan, Gallup, Allyn, Gere, Packer, Burrows, Billings, Fanning, Niles, Williams, Fish, Starr, Latham, Perkins, Stoddard, Hurlbut, Chester, Eldredge, and other families in the frequent town-meetings of Groton accounts for the bold and patriotic spirit which everywhere animates their public meetings. To begin with the year 1774, when the colonies were greatly excited by successive acts of Parliament, and especially by the act of Parliament which shut up the port of Boston, we copy the records, mostly verbatim, to justify the claim we make of enlightened patriotism in our country towns, and of this town in particular. At a town-meeting held in Groton on Monday, the 20th day of June, A.D. 1774, William Williams, Esq., moderator,—

"this town taking into serious consideration the dangerous situation of the British Colonies in North America, respecting sundry late acts of the British Parliament, particularly those of shutting up the Port of Boston, the Metropolis of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and abridging their chartered rights, &c., which, if carried into execution, not only deprives us all of our privileges, but renders life and property very precarious. And as we esteem the inhabitants of Boston, now suffering the tyranny of said acts of Parliament, and in the common cause of America; Voted, That we will join with the other towns in this Colony in such reasonable measures as shall be judged best for the general good, and most likely to obtain redress of our grievances.

"Voted, That we esteem a General Congress of all the Colonies the only probable method to adopt a uniform plan for the preservation of the whole.

"Voted, That if it shall be judged best by said Congress to stop all exports to Great Britain and the West Indies, and all imports from them, we will most cheerfully acquiesce in their determinations, esteeming the

benefits arising therefrom mere trifles compared with the rights and privileges of America. Voted, That Capt. William Ledyard, Thomas Mumford, Ben Adam Gallup, Doct. Amos Prentice, Messrs. Charles Eldredge, Jr., Dea. John Hurlbut, and Amos Gere be a Committee to correspond with the Committees of the several towns of this and other British Colonies.

"Voted, That the above resolutions be published in the *New London Gazette*.

"WILLIAM AVERY, Town Clerk."

"GROTON, Dec. 12, 1774.

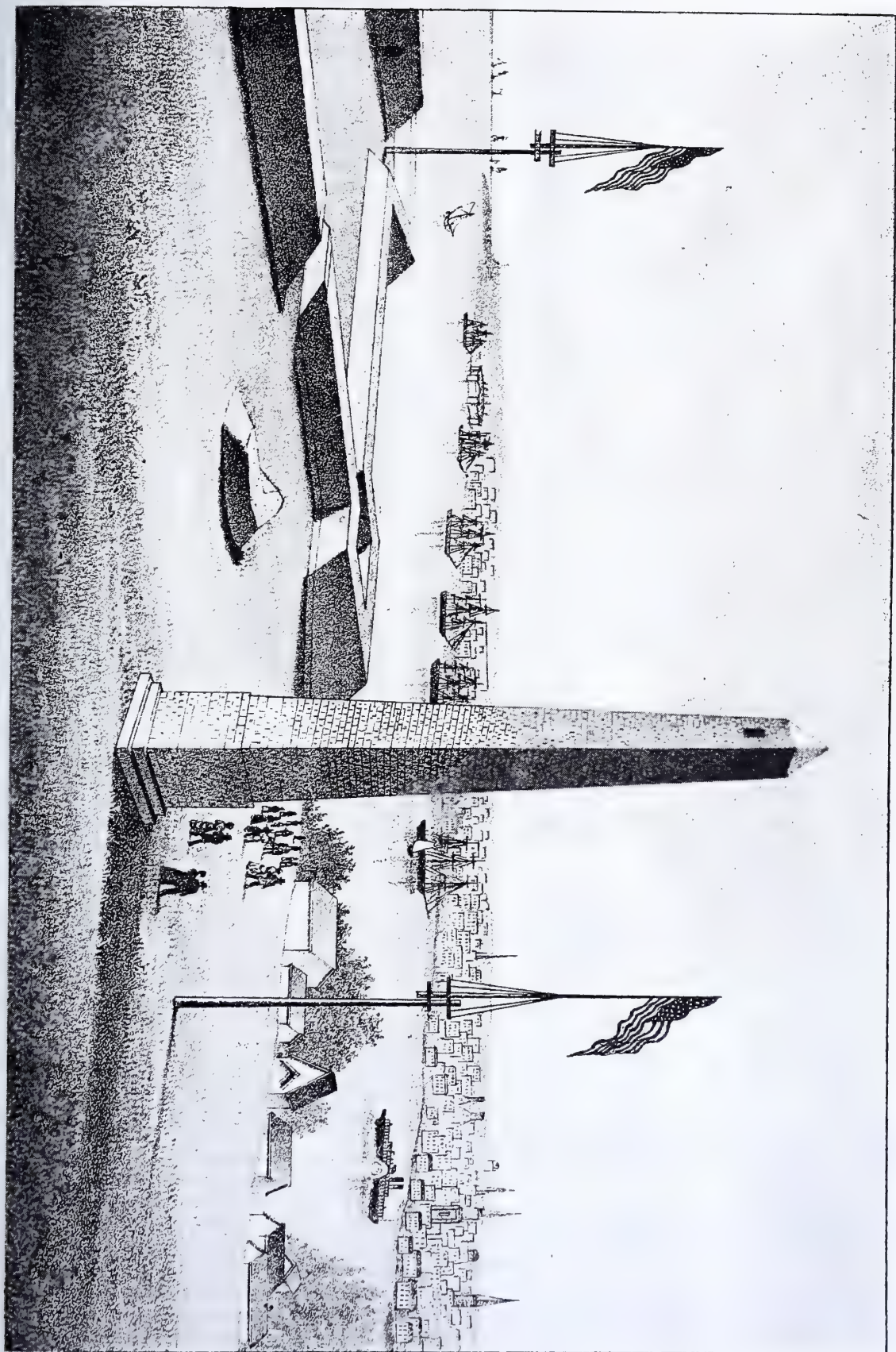
"The inhabitants of this town, being sensible that a strict adherence to and observance of the Resolves of the Continental Congress, held in Philadelphia in September last, is of the utmost importance for the preservation of American rights and liberties, to effect which, agreeable to the 11th article of said Congress, we do choose the following gentlemen a Committee of Inspection for the purpose therein contained, viz.: Ebenezer Ledyard, Thomas Mumford, William Williams, Benadam Gallup, William Avery, Solomon Perkins, David Avery, William Morgan, John Elderkin, Joseph Packer, John Hurlbut, Ebenezer Avery (2), and Amos Gere, as a Committee of Inspection for the ensuing year.

"WM. AVERY, Town Clerk."

Silas Deane, Esq., was among the foremost in all the plans of the Groton patriots until the Colonial Legislature sent him to the Continental Congress. [See biographical sketch of Mr. Deane.]

The Committee of Inspection for 1775 has Hon. William Williams for chairman, and the new names of Simeon Avery, Stephen Billings, Rev. Park Avery, and Nathan Gallup. The others are as before. In January, 1775, Thomas Mumford, Esq., and Lieut. Nathan Gallup were appointed agents of the town "to represent to the Honorable General Assembly the situation and circumstances of said town of Groton, the need and necessity of a FORTIFICATION on Groton Heights near the ferry, and to obtain an order to draw money out of the colonial treasury for whatever cost they have been or may be at for the purposes aforesaid, with officers to take care of the same." As the result of this movement, Fort Griswold was built, mainly by the hands of the patriotic citizens of Groton.

Of Thomas Mumford, so often mentioned in town-meetings before, during, and after the war, a passing word may properly be said. He was first chosen to the office of selectman in 1759, and was termed Ensign Mumford as early as 1766. He was in the first, or Groton Bank company, there being five military companies in the town. He was one of the foremost and most efficient of the Sons of Liberty. The historian of New London, already quoted, says, "Thomas Mumford, of Groton, belonged to that company of gentlemen, eleven in number, who in April, 1775, formed the project of taking Ticonderoga. This undertaking, so eminently successful, was wholly concerted in Connecticut, without any authority from Congress. Mumford was first selectman through the earlier years of the war, and was the financial manager of the affairs of Groton; in constant communication with fellow-patriots in other towns and in other States, a man in whom Governor Trumbull trusted, and the confidential adviser with Deane and others. In 1778 he was one of a committee appointed by Congress to receive and sign emissions of bills. He was



also an agent of the Secret Committee of the Continental Congress."

Ticonderoga was taken early in May, A.D. 1775. About this time Mr. Mumford, being one of a committee of the General Assembly, was appointed to examine the points of defense, and report on the best means of securing the country from successful invasion. Groton Heights was one of the places selected for a fortification; and having thus secured the recognition which the town-meeting of Groton in the previous January had sought from the State, under the leadership of Mumford, Ledyard, and others, the Groton patriots went to work with a will, erecting defensive works on the heights overlooking the harbor.

The historian further says, "With a spirit of enthusiasm that did not wait for legislative aid, the inhabitants voluntarily threw up intrenchments, excavated ditches, and erected breastworks, and though they had no ordnance, except a few pieces at the principal battery at the Heights, obtained from the supply brought in by Commodore Hopkins, they resolved to defend the position to the last extremity." Prophetic words!

In the autumn of 1775 the formal report of the committee on fortifications was made, urging immediate action in addition to what had been accomplished by private and patriotic enterprise. Six persons were designated to superintend the work, among whom were Ebenezer Ledyard and Capt. Peter Avery, two leading citizens. It was in December, 1776, that the name of the Governor was given to the fort on the New London side, and the name of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Groton Heights fort, names never thereafter to be forgotten. Col. Mott was the engineer of the latter fortification. Ledyard first took possession of it with his artillery company July 3, 1776, and subsequently, as we shall see, had charge of all the fortifications on both sides of the river and at Stonington.

"Groton, Feb. 5, 1776.

"At a legal town-meeting held by adjournment this day, Wm. Williams, Esq., was chosen moderator.

"Voted, That the Committee on Inspection and Correspondence be directed to inspect all persons that shall unnecessarily waste their powder, and count them inimical to the good of the country.

"Voted, To publish this vote in the *New London Gazette*.

"Wm. Avery, T. C.

"Apr. 8, A.D. 1776.

"At a town-meeting held this day, Col. Ebenezer Avery, moderator, Voted, That the town of Groton, having heretofore chosen a Committee of Inspection, do refer all matters to them respectively, setting prices on things, agreeable to the direction of Congress."

At the call of the Continental Congress and Governor Jonathan Trumbull, a large number of volunteers enlisted from Groton in the patriot army. Many of them served under Putnam at the battle of Bunker Hill. Capt. Abel Spicer started with a full company when the news of the battle of Lexington came booming over the hills, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill. Others started off on foot, alone or in squads, to take a hand in the impending battle. They

found places waiting for them at the front, and acquitted themselves like men on the 17th of June. So many volunteers had left for the front and remained in the army of Washington that the people first petitioned the General Assembly to let her soldiers come home long enough to gather in the harvest and defend their homes from an immediate attack which threatened this coast, and besides these the town had been further stripped to furnish men for the navy. There was scarcely a week passed without an ominous movement of British men-of-war in sight of Fort Griswold, which was a favorite lookout for officers and citizens. But the soldiers were not recalled from the front. The exigencies of the times stimulated the people to make greater sacrifices for the common cause. The town records reveal a little of this, which we quote:

"Groton, April 1, 1777.

"At a legal town-meeting held this day, William Williams, moderator, Voted, That this town will supply the families of those soldiers, on their reasonable requests, who shall engage and go into any of the Continental battalions for the term of three years, or during the war, with the necessities of life, as stated by law, so far as those soldiers that enlist into the Continental service shall lodge with or remit money through a committee to be chosen for the purpose aforesaid. Voted, That Messrs. Thomas Mumford, David Avery, Joseph Starr, William Avery, Robert Gere, Thomas Fanning, Col. Ben Adam Gallup, John Hurlbut, Jonathan Fish, and Thomas Ap Niles be a committee, agreeable to the above vote, and execute the same as far as lies in their power. Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to the 7th day of April inst., to the South meeting-house, in said Groton, at 1 o'clock P.M.

"Wm. Avery, Town Clerk."

"Groton, April 7, 1777.

"At an adjourned town-meeting held this day, William Williams, moderator, Voted, That this town will give, in addition to what has already been offered by the Hon. Continental Congress and this State, Six Pounds to every individual soldier who shall enlist for three years, or during the war, and who shall pass muster (exclusive of Connecticut officers), that shall voluntarily enlist out of this town, and in this State. And if the number of soldiers should so enlist as to make the number 105, then all those soldiers that have enlisted and who count for this town and in this State are to be entitled to the same sum.

"Wm. Avery, Town Clerk."

"Groton, April 28, 1777.

"At a town-meeting held this day, William Williams, Esq., moderator, Voted, That Capt. Joseph Starr, Ralph Stoddard, Hubbard Burrows, Jr., John Morgan, Oliver Spicer, Elijah Avery, Stephen Billings, and Abel Spicer be a committee to inquire how many soldiers have enlisted into the Continental army since the 7th of April, and make return to the next town-meeting. Voted, That this meeting adjourn to the first Tuesday of May, at 11 o'clock A.M., at this place.

"Attest: Wm. Avery, T. C."

The committee reported that twenty-seven had enlisted in the twenty-one days that had elapsed.

"May, 1777.

"At a town-meeting held this day, William Williams, Esq., moderator, Voted, That Col. Nathan Gallup and Deacon John Hurlbut be a committee to purchase as many of those guns of Col. Mott's as can be obtained, for the use of this town and its inhabitants.

"Attest: Wm. Avery, T. C."

So it seems that the town of Groton not only built and manned the fort, but largely furnished it with ordnance.

"Groton, Sept. 3, 1777.

"At a town-meeting held this day, Rev. Park Avery, moderator, Voted, That the town will comply with His Excellency the Governor's request to procure clothing for the army. Voted, That Messrs. David Avery,

Stephen Billings, Samuel Allyn, Joseph Packer, and Thomas Fanning be a committee to go immediately and take in subscriptions, and receive those articles that are or shall be subscribed for, in order to furnish those non-commissioned officers and soldiers that are now in the Continental army from this town with necessary articles of clothing, agreeably to the request of His Excellency the Governor and Council of Safety. And if said committee should not be able to take in subscriptions for said purpose, then to procure said articles at the town's cost.

"Attest: WM. AVERY, T. C."

At the annual meeting, December 12th following, there were added to the Committee of Inspection the names of Dr. Amos Prentice, Samuel Allyn, Daniel Avery, Thomas Ap Niles, Stephen Billings, and Col. Nathan Gallup.

At the same time the Committee of Correspondence was conducted by Capt. William Ledyard, Thomas Mumford, Charles Eldridge, Jr., and Col. Ben Adam Gallup. A tax of one shilling on the pound was levied.

"GROTON, Dec. 30, 1777.

"Voted, Upon the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, to take into consideration the ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION recommended by the Congress of the THIRTEEN UNITED AMERICAN STATES. Voted, That we approve and accept the same."

Thus ends the year 1777, a year full of patriotic action from beginning to end, showing the intense interest the people felt in the success of the American cause. But so great and almost unparalleled an interest deserves to be reproduced in detail. The first meeting we note in the year following bears date and reads:

"GROTON, March 8, 1778.

"At a legal town-meeting held this day, William Williams, Esq., moderator, Voted, That the committee of supplies be directed to hire so much money as to pay for all the clothing they have already supplied the Continental army. Voted, That David Avery, Esq., Capt. Joseph Morgan, Mr. Hubbard Burrows, Col. Ben Adam Gallup, and Lieut. Theophilus Avery be a committee to supply the non-commissioned officers and soldiers that have enlisted in the Continental army out of said town, to act for the ensuing year.

"WM. AVERY, T. C."

Capt. William Ledyard is at this time denominated major, which we note because everything about him is interesting, while Capt. William Latham, his successor, is the commander of the old artillery company.

"GROTON, Sept. 8, 1778.

"A new committee to procure provisions and clothing for soldiers' families was appointed, containing the new names of James Avery, Daniel Packer, and George Gere.

"THOMAS MUMFORD, Clerk pro tem."

Feb. 2, 1779. At a town-meeting at which Col. Ebenezer Avery presided, and at which David Avery was clerk *pro tem.*, it was voted that William Avery Morgan be added to the Committee of Supply for soldiers' families.

Feb. 17, 1779. The selectmen were directed to hire one thousand pounds and deliver the same to the Committee of Supplies for soldiers' families. One shilling in the pound was voted to cover expenses. At the same meeting Thomas Mumford and Col. Nathan Gallup were appointed agents for the town to prefer a memorial to the General Assembly, and see if said Assembly will relieve the town from the

cost that was made by sending and keeping prisoners here.

This town expresses itself in full accord with the vote of the town of Norwich in the method presented respecting taxation. On the 15th of June, 1779, Capt. Thomas Chester, Deacon Joseph Allen, Elisha Niles, Christopher Morgan, and Isaac Avery were appointed a committee to forward supplies to the soldiers of the town in the Continental army. On the 25th of August following the town voted to allow all of Col. Ben Adam Gallup's account as a Committee of Supply for soldiers' families, though the General Assembly had not allowed it. September 21st a new Committee of Supply for the soldiers at the front was chosen. At the same time Maj. William Ledyard was appointed at the head of the town's delegation to a county convention to take concerted measures to sustain the war. Early in 1780 a tax of four shillings in the pound was laid on levy of 1779, and Col. Nathan Gallup was appointed auditor of accounts, an office that has fallen into disuse, until it was revived within a very few years. It is now a permanent office. At the January meeting this year a special committee was appointed to see that no provisions were carried out of the State except such as were sent to feed the army. Capt. John Williams was chairman of this commission. On the 22d of March the recruiting committee reported, advising the town to offer a bounty of five pounds sterling, solid silver, "in addition to all other bounties heretofore offered," and guaranteeing to volunteers all their wages in coin. This was still further increased to six pounds bounty and eight pounds annually, in solid coin, and finally to twenty shillings per month, or twelve pounds a year, in addition to their regular pay. In November following a committee was raised to receive the town's proportion of salt and other provisions, agreeable to a late act of the General Assembly, and the committee were authorized to hire as much money as sixpence in the pound will raise on the grand list for the use of the Continental army. There were at this time, as before intimated, five military companies within the bounds of the town of Groton, and the commanders of each company were appointed to classify those liable to perform military service. This year of grace, 1780, it was voted that Jedediah Leeds, Jr., and Simeon Smith be appointed the committee to supply soldiers' families, and a tax of one shilling on the pound was laid for that object.

The difficult task of assessing on the patriotic citizens one hundred and ninety-eight pounds, in addition to the sum already raised, to pay soldiers' dues overdue, was imposed on, and the execution of the act was given to the five acting militia captains. They were directed to hire money, and with it put men in the field to fill the town's quota to serve during the war.

We now come to the memorable year 1781. It opens by appointing a committee, January 16th, to

see that soldiers' families were supplied with necessary provisions, and it was voted that Capt. Elijah Avery and others named should attend to the supply of clothing for the soldiers in the field, and that whatever money they have to hire the town pledges itself to pay. The five acting captains of the militia companies were appointed recruiting-officers to enlist men to serve one year. A committee was also appointed to take the town's part of grain and flour for the Continental troops, agreeable to a new State law.

Lieut. Park Avery was authorized to procure such supplies under this law. At the town-meeting held May 9, 1781, Capt. Stephen Billings was appointed to ascertain the number of soldiers from Groton then serving in the Connecticut line of the Continental army that had enlisted for the war. At the same meeting they passed a vote to appoint Lieut. Ebenezer Avery and others to collect clothing for the boys of the Connecticut line during the year 1781. And now we come to the last recorded vote before the great massacre. It was dated June 26, 1781, and it was an act to provide for the welfare of the soldiers in the field, concluding by directing the collector of taxes to receive no more paper-money.

The air had for some time been full of rumors in expectation of a final attack of the British fleet. It had chased many a swift and richly-laden privateer into the safe harbor of New London, and the hour of vengeance could not be long delayed. Groton's young men, despite the quotas furnished for the army, still found their favorite pastime on the sea, and had escaped many a danger. Sometimes it had all resulted disastrously, as was the case with Capt. Conckling and a crew from Mystic, of the fast-sailing sloop "Eagle," which, having taken six prizes in one day, held so many prisoners and had spared so many for prize-crews that her captives, seeing the weakness of the "Eagle's" crew, rose and killed all on board except, as some said, a negro concealed under the sail. Lieut. Daniel Eldredge, who was prize-master to one of the fine prizes, saw at a distance the recapture as it proceeded, but being becalmed he could render no assistance. This Lieut. Eldredge was afterwards wounded in Fort Griswold, but lived to be rewarded both by his town and by his country, he having received a command in the navy-yard established at Washington. A letter-of-marque had come in on the 5th of September, and as the officers were dexterous in the handling of guns, some of them went into the fort, among whom was Samuel Edgecomb, a stalwart of over six feet, of the age of twenty-one. He, too, escaped with only a wounded hand. We must abbreviate the account of the battle, because its incidents have all been so fully and so repeatedly told during the late centennial. Suffice it to say the British fleet consisted of thirty-two sail of all classes, and the troops were landed early on the morning of Sept. 6, 1781, from twenty-four transports, eight hundred on the Groton side and one thousand on the New

London side, both at the mouth of the harbor. The troops, under Col. Eyre, came up stealthily under cover of the woods. Col. Ledyard, who was the commandant of all the fortifications on both sides of the river and of Stonington, decided to abandon Fort Trumbull and to concentrate all his forces in defense of Groton Heights, anticipating support from the rapidly assembling militia, who had received a doubtful alarm in consequence of the British firing an extra gun almost simultaneously with our alarm, thus changing it to the accustomed signal of victory, as when a prize came in. No doubt an uncomfortable panic seized the alarmed and deceived community, which spread to the outside soldiers, while the brave hearts that were shut up with Col. Ledyard in Fort Griswold were animated with an indomitable courage, which was expressed in the language of their brave commander, who said,—

"If I am to lose to-day honor or life, you who know me can tell which it will be."

The garrison consisted of one hundred and fifty men, more or less, most of them improvised for the time from Groton. There were a few from Fort Trumbull and adjoining towns.

Col. Eyre, from a distance, sent a flag of truce, demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of the fort. Col. Ledyard summoned a council of war, in which it was soon decided to reject the terms and defend the fort. A second time Col. Eyre demanded the surrender, on penalty of incurring a suspension of the laws of honorable warfare. The defenders of the fort promptly refused to surrender on any terms. The assailing troops now advanced with a double-quick step in solid columns. Col. Ledyard ordered his garrison to reserve their fire until the enemy had reached a specified place, and then, when the word was given, discharged an eighteen-pounder, well loaded with grape-shot, in their faces. The cannon did its work, mowing a considerable space through the British lines, which were at once broken and the men scattered. They rallied, and being led by their officers, came running up, but were met by a steady, quick, and obstinate fire. Col. Eyre, mortally wounded, was borne from the field, and other British officers fell. Maj. Montgomery, seeing a less murderous fire on the east and north sides, stormed the fort, overpowering these points with numbers, but he lost his life in the assault in the very moment of victory. After an unsuccessful attempt to open the gate it was at length prostrated, and the exasperated enemy rushed in, breathing slaughter and revenge. Col. Ledyard, perceiving further resistance in vain, ordered his men to lay down their arms, at the same time offering his sword, in token of surrender, to the officer in command. This sword was accepted, and, horrible to relate, was immediately thrust through and through his breast, a deed unparalleled for its atrocity in the annals of warfare among civilized or half-civilized people, and was so infamous and das-

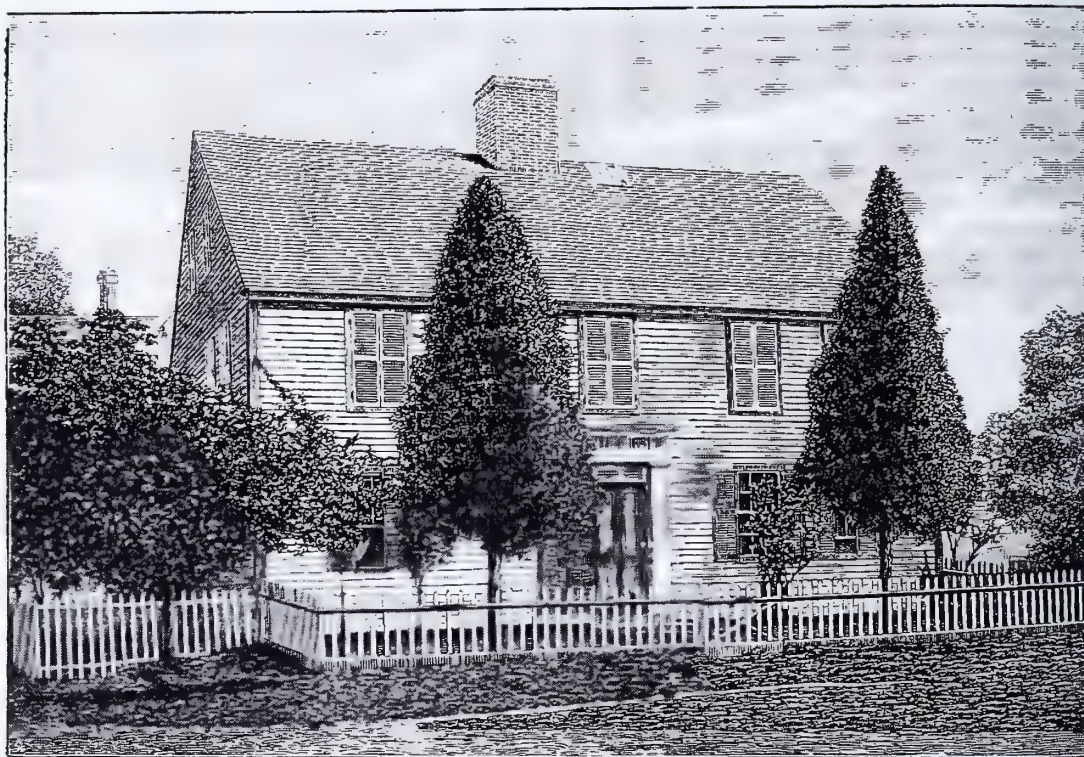
tardly an act that the officer in command afterwards totally disclaimed it, and intimated the possibility of a bayonet-wound from an infuriated soldier. But the deed was done, and the officer in command cannot wash his hands of the dreadful crime. The struggle continued after resistance had ceased. Had Arnold himself been there it could not have been worse. The arch-traitor, who watched the fight from the New London side, in his report says,—

"After an obstinate defense of near forty minutes the fort was carried."

Of the garrison, eighty-five were killed outright and left in the fort stripped of all clothing; thirty-five were regarded dangerously or mortally wounded,

ing the movements of the enemy, the moment they left rushed in, and at great peril of their lives threw water on the train. Others ventured in, and the fire in the barracks was extinguished and the fort saved.

That night of horror among the wounded was followed at early dawn by the presence of gentle forms inquiring for fathers, brothers, and sons. Dr. Joshua Downer, of Preston, surgeon of the Eighth Regiment, seems to have been the first to appear for the relief of the sufferers. Fourteen among the dead and three among the wounded bore the title of captain. Of the killed, sixty belonged to Groton, where forty-two widows were made on this tragic day,—a bereavement believed to have been unparalleled in the an-



HOUSE USED FOR HOSPITAL AT BATTLE OF GROTON HEIGHTS, SEPT. 6, 1781.

and were paroled to remain; thirty others, mostly wounded, were carried away to New York. The paroled men, in their blood, some of them dying, were hastily tossed into an ammunition-wagon and suffered to run impetuously down the steep until it was arrested in its headlong course by the trunk of an apple-tree. The shock was so great that instant death followed in some cases and indescribable torture in the survivors, who were carried to Ensign Avery's house, at the foot of the hill (the house now owned and occupied by Mr. Simon Huntington, and showing blood-stains on the floor to this day). The enemy intended to blow up the magazine of the fort, and had laid a train of powder to effect that object, but Maj. Peters, of Norwich, who with others had been watch-

ing the movements of the enemy, the moment they left rushed in, and at great peril of their lives threw water on the train. Others ventured in, and the fire in the barracks was extinguished and the fort saved. The names of the killed, which were enrolled on a marble slab inside the lofty granite monument erected fifty years after the event, and the names of the wounded, corrected by Charles Allyn, Esq., in his "Centennial History of the Battle," are as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel William Ledyard, commanding.

Captain Elijah Avery.....	Groton.
Captain Elisha Avery.....	"
Lieutenant Ebenezer Avery.....	"
Ensign Daniel Avery.....	"
Sergeant Christopher Avery.....	"
Sergeant Jasper Avery.....	"
Sergeant Solomon Avery.....	"
David Avery.....	"
Thomas Avery.....	"
Captain Samuel Allyn.....	Ledyard,
Captain Simeon Allyn.....	"

Belton Allyn.....	Ledyard, Groton.
Bendham Allyn.....	"
Nathaniel Adams.....	"
Captain Hubbard Burrows.....	"
Sergeant Ezekiel Bailey.....	"
Corporal Andrew Billings.....	Ledyard, "
Andrew Baker.....	"
John P. Balcock.....	"
John Billings.....	Preston.
Samuel Billings.....	Groton.
William Bolton.....	New London.
John Brown.....	Groton.
Jonathan Butler.....	Saybrook.
Lieutenant Richard Chapman.....	New London.
Sergeant Eldredge Chester.....	Groton.
Daniel Chester.....	"
Jedidiah Chester.....	"
Frederic Chester.....	"
John Clark.....	New London.
Elias Coit.....	"
Lieutenant James Constock.....	"
William Constock.....	Saybrook.
Philip Covert.....	Groton.
Daniel Davis.....	"
Daniel Eldredge.....	"
Jordan Freeman (colored).....	"
Captain Elias Henry Halsey.....	Long Island.
Samuel Hill.....	Groton.
John Holt, Jr.....	New London.
Sergeant Rufus Harburt.....	Ledyard, Groton.
Elday Jones.....	"
Moses Jones.....	Ledyard, "
Benoni Keason.....	New London.
Barney Kinney.....	"
Captain Youngs Ledyard.....	Groton.
Captain Cary Leeds.....	"
Lieutenant Joseph Lewis.....	Ledyard, "
Ensign John Lester.....	"
Daniel D. Lester.....	"
Jonas Lester.....	"
Wait Lester.....	"
Thomas Lamb.....	"
Sambo Latham (colored).....	"
Captain Nathan Moore.....	"
Corporal Edward Mills.....	"
Corporal Simeon Morgan.....	Ledyard, "
Thomas Minor.....	"
Joseph Moxley.....	"
Corporal Luke Perkins, Jr.....	"
David Palmer.....	"
Elisha Perkins.....	Ledyard, "
Luke Perkins.....	"
Asa Perkins.....	"
Elihu Perkins.....	"
Simeon Perkins.....	"
Captain Peter Richards.....	New London.
Captain Adam Shapley.....	"
Captain Amos Stanton.....	Ledyard, Groton.
Lieutenant Enoch Stanton.....	Stonington.
Sergeant Daniel Stanton.....	"
Sergeant John Steadman.....	Ledyard, Groton.
Sergeant Nicholas Starr.....	"
Corporal Nathan Sholes.....	Ledyard, "
Thomas Starr, Jr.....	"
David Seabury.....	Ledyard, "
Captain John Williams.....	"
Lieutenant Henry Williams.....	Ledyard, "
Lieutenant Patric Ward.....	"
Sylvester Walworth.....	"
Joseph Wedger.....	Ledyard, Groton.
Thomas Williams.....	Stonington.
Daniel Williams.....	Saybrook.
John Whittlesey.....	"
Stephen Whittlesey.....	"
Christopher Woodbridge.....	Groton.
Henry Woodbridge.....	"
Total, 88.	

Names of the Wounded,
Paroled and left at home.

"A Particular Account of the Men that were Wounded at Fort Griswold, in the Battle with the British, on the 6th of Sept., 1781, who were paroled by Captain Bloomfield; and Ebenezer Ledyard, Esq., was taken as Hostage to see them forthcoming, if called for." In the presence of Rufus Avery.

Lieutenant Parke Avery, Jr., lost one eye.....	Groton.
Ensign Ebenezer Avery, in the head.....	"
Amos Avery, in the hand.....	"
John Daboll, Jr., in the hand.....	"
Ensign Charles Eldridge, knee.....	"
Christopher Eldridge, in the face.....	"
Samuel Edgecomb, Jr., in the hand.....	"
Andrew Gallop, in the hip.....	"
Robert Gallup, in the body.....	"
Sergeant Stephen Hempstead, in the body.....	New London.
Corporal (Jehial) Judd, in the knee.....	Hebron.
Captain William Latham, in the thigh.....	Groton.
Captain Edward Latham, in the body.....	"
Jonathan Latham, Jr., body.....	"

Christopher Latham, Jr., body.....	Groton.
Frederick Moore, body.....	"
John Morgan, in the knee.....	"
Jabez Pendleton, in the hand.....	"
Captain Solomon Perkins, in the face.....	"
Lieutenant Obadiah Perkins, in the breast.....	"
Ebenezer Perkins, in the face.....	"
Elisha Prior, in the arm.....	"
Lieutenant William Starr, in the breast.....	"
John Starr, in the arm.....	"
Daniel Stanton, Jr., in the body.....	Stonington.
William Seymour, lost his leg.....	Hartford.
Ensign Jos. Woodmancee, lost one eye.....	Groton.
Sanford Williams, in the body.....	"
Asael Woodworth, in the neck.....	"
Thomas Woodworth, in the leg.....	"
Zile Woodworth, in the knee.....	"

ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT ON AVERY'S LIST, BUT IN THAT PRINTED BY
MR. HARRIS.

Samuel Stillman, arm and thigh.....	Saybrook.
Tom Wamsue (Pequot Indian), bayonet-stab in neck.....	Groton.

If to these we add

Edward Stanton, in the body..... Stonington.
who is in the list of wounded reported by the committee of the Legislature, we have exactly the number (35) reported by Stephen Hempstead as being paroled.

The large proportion of officers among the killed and wounded is accounted for by the fact that after six years of war many men had been in the army or militia and earned their titles. When the alarm was sounded, the same spirit which had raised them to command at once brought them to the fort as volunteers. They were there prompt for duty. Others were officers of privateers or merchantmen lying in the harbor, whose fearless hearts prompted them to lend a hand in defense of the fort.

OTHERS, BOTH UNHURT AND WOUNDED, NOT TAKEN PRISONERS.

Benjamin Bill, wounded in the ankle.....	Groton.
Joshua Bill, in the leg.....	"
Benajah Holdridge.....	"
Samuel W. Jaques.....	Exeter, R. I.
Amos Lester, in the hip.....	Groton.
Cary Leeds, died December 28th.....	"
William Latham, Jr. (a boy of twelve, who was allowed to go free).....	"
Henry Mason, in the leg.....	"
Japheth Mason.....	New London.
James Morgan, fifteen bayonet-pricks in back and legs.....	Groton.
Thomas Mullison.....	"
Joseph Moxley, Jr., in the body.....	"
Elisha Morgan.....	"
John Prentiss, slightly wounded.....	"

WOUNDED ON NEW LONDON SIDE.

Samuel Booth Hempstead, shot in thigh.
Kijah Richards, died September 20th.
Jonathan Whaley.

PRISONERS CARRIED OFF.

Sergeant Rufus Avery, Caleb Avery, Peter Avery, Samuel Abraham, Joshua Baker, Reuben Bushnell, Captain William Coit (taken on New London side), Charles Chester, Nathan Darrow, Elias Dart, Levi Dart, Gilbert Edgecomb, Daniel Eldridge, Ebenezer Fish, Walter Harris, Jeremiah Harding, — Kilburn, Ebenezer Ledyard (hostage), William Latham, Jonathan Minor, Isaac Morgan, Isaac Rowley, Lieutenant Jabez Stow (of Fort Trumbull), Saybrook, Corporal Josiah Smith, Halsey Sanford, Solomon Tift, of Groton, Horatio Wales, Thomas Welles.

The loss of so many brave, enterprising business men, mostly in the prime of life, and of not a few promising youth yet in their teens, was long felt both in the business of life and in the church. The Congregational Church was reduced to such an extent that it has been said that only one active male member remained. According to a report afterwards made to the Legislature of Connecticut, there were fourteen houses burned in Groton by the invading British forces immediately after the massacre on that day. They were owned by the following persons: Elihu Avery, Benjamin Chester, Elijah Avery, Ebenezer Ledyard, Youngs Ledyard, Capt. Leeds, Micha Jeffers, Edward Jeffers, Dr. Amos Prentice, Thomas Mumford, Ensign

Eldredge, Capt. Moore, and John Chester. The town of Groton at that day was reputed to contain a population of three thousand four hundred and eighty-eight persons. So soon as the shock of battle was over the sorrowful survivors are on record in town-meeting, Nov. 7, 1781, voting a supply of clothing and provisions for soldiers still in the field, the tax to pay for which was called the half-crown tax; and the very next spring, viz., April 5, 1782, they voted to send more men into the field. But the war soon closed triumphantly, and none more rejoiced at the termination of it and the establishment of peace and a free government than did the decimated, liberty-loving inhabitants of Groton.

Before the war and during the war attempts had been made to separate the North Society of Groton and make a new town. Just before the tragedy on Groton Heights an effort had been made to effect this division, which was no doubt delayed for a half-century in consequence of the reduced numbers caused by the massacre, the sense of consequent weakness in the number of stalwart leaders, and, above all, by the fraternity and common sympathy which had been formed and cemented in blood.

This effort towards the incorporation of a new town, to be taken from the north part of Groton, called forth the following vote in June, 1781, viz.: "Voted, That Thomas Mumford, Esq., and Capt. John Morgan be agents to represent this town and oppose a memorial preferred to the General Assembly, now sitting in Hartford, by Jonathan Brewster and others, praying for a part of this town to be set to a part of Norwich and Preston for the forming of a new town, as they shall be advised by counsel learned in the law."

In 1784, Robert Allyn was appointed to settle accounts with the State treasurer, and the same year Pine Swamp, east of Gale's Ferry, was ordered sold, and the proceeds divided between Groton and New London, for it had been common property between the two towns for procuring masts and spars time immemorial. In 1786 a new committee had to be appointed to oppose the indefatigable Brewster and others in their attempt to divide the town.

The question of compensation to the towns that had most suffered during the war had been agitated and memorials presented, but June 13, 1791, the town

"Voted, That Ebenezer Ledyard, Esq., be agent for the town to appear before the committee appointed by the General Assembly (to sit at Hartford) to look into the losses of the several towns in the State by the enemy's burning, etc., to represent and lay before said committee the losses the inhabitants of said town of Groton have sustained by the enemy's burning during the late war."

These losses by burning have been given.

In regard to the custom of towns as to building and repairing highways, it seems the town of Groton appealed to the Legislature for authority to lay a separate highway tax. It was granted, and the town was divided into five districts, corresponding to the military districts.

The same year the town gave its decided vote against alienating its Western lands, which were afterwards sold for the benefit of the public schools.

In 1797 the boundaries were run anew between the North and the South Society, which is the line now dividing the towns of Groton and Ledyard. In referring to this perambulation, the committee incidentally indicated the location of the first meeting-house at Centre Groton. "It stood where Charles G. Smith's house now (1797) stands, which is one mile and twenty rods south of the society line." That Mr. Smith's house is still standing, and is owned by Miss Prudence Burrows.

In the year 1800 petitions for a turnpike to run from Groton Bank easterly to the Hopkinton line were sent to the General Assembly. Messrs. Starr Chester and Vine Stoddard were chosen to further the petition before the General Assembly. This was the origin of the celebrated New London and Providence Turnpike Company, a corporation that served its day, but disappeared before the rise and increase of railroads.

It was so late as 1801 that the town voted to buy twenty additional acres of land for the enlargement of the Pequot reservation in North Groton, and it was so purchased and presented to the tribe. In 1808 the representatives were instructed to ask the General Assembly for power to establish a home or work-house where the paupers might be provided with profitable employment. The Legislature, by an act, permitted the change from the plan of scattered boarders to the system since in vogue, only the town now hires the keeper of its poor instead of owning its own farm, as the vote two years later had nearly accomplished.

Ralph Hurlbut, Esq., and others revived the subject of dividing the town, and carried a large petition to the General Assembly favoring it. It was hotly contested; the representatives were instructed to oppose it, and the measure again failed.

About this time the Rogerine Quakers brought in a petition asking relief from taxation, and the town voted to "abate them during the town's pleasure." This was certainly in the interest of peace towards a sect which avowed their belief in the doctrine of non-resistance. (See heading "Rogerines," herein.)

War of 1812.—But soon the troubles with Great Britain began, and nowhere was the avowed doctrine and practice of the "Right of Search" vaunted by that power more strenuously denied than here where so many seafaring men found employment.

We have devoted so much space to the history of Groton in the Revolutionary war, in which the records of the town are so rich, and which are now for the first time more fully brought to light, that we cannot find space to go into detail in giving the part that Groton acted in the "second war for independence." Her military were early on duty, and remained so during the war. The arrival of Commodore Decatur

in the harbor in the frigate "United States," late in the year 1812, followed by his prize, the British ship "Macedonian," which he had captured October 25th, aroused all the old enthusiasm, which had been comparatively dormant for almost thirty years. Early in the following spring Sir Thomas Hardy, in the flagship "Ramillies," and Sir Hugh Pigot, in the "Orpheus," hovered in sight of our coast. They were attended soon after by a squadron of other vessels bristling with heavy guns, and crowded with sailors and marines fresh from the brilliant naval victories of the Old World.

All was excitement along the coast. All remembered the 6th day of September, 1781, and Arnold's fleet. Again the fort on Groton Heights was manned. Maj. Simeon Smith, of New London, a native of Groton, and a gallant gentleman, with a company of volunteers, repaired the breaches which time had made in its ramparts. Rumors of an instant attack filled the air, and these were confirmed by the mysterious movements of the enemy's fleet. The women and children had mostly left town for a place of safety, when Maj. Smith found he was deficient in wadding for his guns, and he then hastily sent out for flannel to be used for wadding. The stores and dwellings were mostly closed, and so the messenger from the fort was unsuccessful in his search, until he met Mrs. Anna Bailey on the street, who no sooner heard the story than she dropped her flannel petticoat, and bade them give it to the British at the cannon's mouth, and went on her way. The officers and garrison of the fort were much elated with the story, and Commodore Decatur and his officers, when the danger was past, made her the heroine of the occasion at a ball given on board the ship "United States." Mrs. Bailey was ever after much noticed for her patriotism, receiving visits from Monroe, Lafayette, Jackson, and other notables. She died in 1851, aged ninety-two years.

Although no attack was made on Fort Griswold, it was the rallying-point for observation, and was greatly strengthened for defense and annoyance to the enemy in case of an attack. Several 24-pounders were added to her ramparts, and the lower battery was made formidable with heavy ordnance and men.

Other parts of Groton were made the scene of alarm and conflict, but the British officers were often outwitted and lost not a few men. Such was the result of a Yankee ruse at the mouth of the Mystic River, which separates Groton from Stonington.

It occurred two days after the gallant repulse which Commodore Hardy met at Stonington. The British fleet was lying off the Hummocks. Knowing the watchfulness of the enemy for plunder, the militia and sailors planned to decoy a barge from the fleet, filled with armed men. This they did by sending out of the Mystic a large, sharp fishing-boat, formidably laden with boxes, bags, and barrels, and manned by Messrs. Haley, Burrows, Park, Washington, and Tufts, who, disregarding the enemy's fleet, were seen

defiantly crowding all sail westward. Soon the well-known barge appeared, and endeavored to head them off and take them as a prize. The ruse had succeeded, for the American boat, after several vain attempts to outsail their pursuers, in great apparent confusion and irregular rowing, started for the shore, and landed at Groton Long Point, just before they were overtaken by their pursuers, who also landed and gave chase. At this moment a whole company of Groton militiamen, under Capt. Jonathan Wheeler, rose and fired, killing some, wounding others, and driving them into the water, where they surrendered at discretion. The wounded were cared for and borne up to Mystic, and nursed till they recovered, and were exchanged, together with the rest of the crew. The captors sold the barge for twelve hundred dollars, from which a handsome sum was given to the captives when they were exchanged.

We give this as a single specimen of the mode of warfare that characterized the times. We have only room for one more specimen of their mode of warfare along this harassed coast, whose inhabitants were hemmed in from their accustomed haunts upon the sea, and were kept in a constant state of alarm. The sloop "Fox," of Mystic, Capt. Jesse Crary, was captured by Hardy's marines, but Crary himself and his crew escaped with the loss of his vessel and cargo. The "Fox" was a fast sailer, and her captors soon finding it out, used her to overtake and seize other American craft. Capt. Crary now purchased the sloop "Hero," procured letters-of-marque at New London, and being well armed and manned, with Capt. Ambrose Burrows in command, set sail determined to recapture the "Fox." They convoyed six or eight sail of trading vessels as far as Point Judith, and then turned in quest of their game. The Americans soon espied the "Fox," when, evidently suspecting their object, she tacked ship and ran off. The "Hero," now on her lee, gave chase. Both vessels were equal in their sailing qualities, having been built by the same ship-builder, Capt. Eldredge Packer, but the Yankees knew better how to sail their vessel. The "Fox" wore round under a whole sail breeze and attempted to bring her two brass six-pounders to bear on her pursuer, but the manœuvring of the "Hero" prevented the success of the attempt. Small-arms were now within range and were freely used, and the "Hero's" single four-pounder was brought to bear on the enemy. The "Fox" now attempted to change her course, when the impetuous "Hero" came down upon the British vessel and ran her bowsprit into the "Fox's" mainsail. A rush was then made for the enemy's deck, and the "Fox," under Lieut. Claxton, of the "Ramillies," was soon recaptured and brought into the Mystic River. Capt. Thomas Eldredge, who was wounded through the arm, is the only survivor, and he still lives at Mystic River, having retired from active business as sea-captain, he having been for many years on the New York, New

Orleans, and Galveston line of steamships. These conflicts will give an idea of the kind of fighting incident to maritime towns.

During the presence of Decatur's ships in the Thames River, Nathan Daboll, a noted mathematical teacher of this town, and, with his father, of the same name, the originator and publisher of "Daboll's Almanac," and the author of a world-wide treatise on arithmetic which bears his name, taught the midshipmen and boys on board Decatur's pent-up fleet, and was painfully acquainted with the circumstances of a duel fought at Westerly between two midshipmen belonging to our fleet, in which one of them fell and was buried in the Ledyard Cemetery, near Groton Heights. A pathetic story as told by Judge Daboll.

The senior Nathan Daboll, a resident of Centre Groton, near where the first Congregational meeting-house had once stood, commenced the publication, or rather the authorship, of the "New England Almanac and Farmers' Friend" about A.D. 1772. It was generally published in New London, as it has continued to be for over a century. This first author died March 19, A.D. 1818. The Hon. Nathan Daboll, his successor, who was the teacher on board Decatur's ship, was somewhat of a politician, as well as philomater, and repeatedly filled the offices of selectman, member of both branches of the General Assembly, also clerk and judge of the Probate Court. He received the degree of A.M. from Wesleyan University, and died Aug. 18, 1863, aged nearly eighty-three years. His son, David A. Daboll, A.M., has followed in the footprints of his father in literary and political honors, but sketches of the living, like that of the Hon. Erasmus D. Avery and others who have enjoyed the honors and confidence of their fellow-citizens, though interesting, belong rather to the future biographer.

As a large part of the Eighth Regiment was of Groton, so most of its officers time immemorial were of the same town. The Allyn's, the Billings, the Averys, the Morgans, the Gallups, and others were noted not only for their high military positions, but for their fine military bearing. Groton bore her full share in the privations of the war of 1812. She held the old fort on Groton Heights, as we have seen, and for many months almost daily expected a warlike raid of fire and sword, similar to the one which their fathers experienced little more than thirty years before. The presence of the American fleet on the borders of the town so long pent up, being watched by the numerous naval armament of Sir Thomas Hardy, accustomed the inhabitants of Groton and New London to the constant alarms of war. Says the historian, Miss Caulkins, "An increase of force or a change of position in the blockading squadron would cause immediate apprehension.

"A signal-gun from the fort was sufficient to set every living being in motion. There were rumors of spies in town under various disguises, and suspicious

persons appeared and disappeared strangely. The American ships had in the mean time retreated up the river, and being lightened, passed the bar at Gale's Ferry.

"Commodore Decatur threw up a light intrenchment on Allyn's Mountain, near Gale's Ferry, where he had a fine view of the Sound and harbor. Sometimes a sloop or schooner would be chased ashore and the inhabitants would collect to defend it. This was always the occasion of great and apparently hilarious excitement in the neighborhood. In Mystic Harbor a spirited affair of this nature occurred on the 12th of June, 1813."

One sloop had been destroyed, and another, the "Victory," had been attacked, but the enemy was driven off after a warm action of fifteen minutes by a party of about twenty Mystic men, under the command of Capt. Haley.

The peace of 1815 was bailed with inexpressible delight, and the inhabitants, sick of war and war's alarms, were glad once more to address themselves to peaceful pursuits, which certainly had suffered by the predominance of the military. Yet up to the time of the reorganization of the militia system, Groton, as we have seen, kept up her five militia companies, varying to the phases of flank and artillery companies, and taking a martial pride in the semi-annual pageant of drill and review. A few of these old militia captains and soldiers still live to fight their peaceful battles of parade and plumes, and wassail at the choice of officers over again as they meet to recount old times.

CHAPTER XLI.

GROTON—(Continued).

GROTON MONUMENT—CELEBRATION, ETC.

FROM time to time after the war of 1812 there would be some memorial service on Groton Heights, like that of Rev. Timothy Tuttle on the 6th of September, 1821, who preached a memorial sermon on that occasion. Previous to the anniversary of that day in 1825 a movement for a celebration had been made, and as the gathering of that year led to the laying of the corner-stone of the present monument in 1826, the aid of the State, and the dedication of the monument afterwards, it is fitting a few words should be said further of those memorial days.

On the 1st day of August, 1825, "a meeting of citizens of New London, Groton, Stonington, etc.," was held in New London, in pursuance of a notice given in the public papers, to take into consideration what arrangements could be made "for perpetuating the remembrance of the battle fought at Fort Griswold on the 6th of September, A.D. 1781." Dr. John O. Miner, of Groton, was appointed chairman, and Lodowick Fosdick, of New London, clerk.

"Voted, That Ebenezer Avery, Elijah Bailey, Noyes Barber, Charles Bulkeley, Elias Perkins, John P. Trott, George Hubbard, Samuel F. Denison, and Jonathan Brewster, Esquires, be and they are hereby appointed a committee for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating in a suitable manner the coming anniversary of the 6th of September, and to give a seasonable notice thereof.

"And said committee are also hereby requested to prepare some place for a more permanent perpetuation of said day, and report such plan to the meeting that shall convene on Groton Heights on the 6th of September next."

This committee called a meeting on the 6th of August, at Elijah Bailey, Jr.'s, in Groton, himself a survivor of the massacre, as were several others of their number. This was the first direct action towards a monument, though much had been said about it. On the 6th of August the committee met and published the outline of their plans, which was that on the approaching anniversary of the massacre there would be an oration and an outdoor entertainment near Cold Spring, at Groton Bank. Subscriptions to defray expenses were directed to be taken at the several taverns in New London, Groton, Stonington, and Preston. As an inducement, the public were promised a sight of the survivors, who were to be present, and were invited to come as the guests of the public. In the next *Gazette* notice was given of the expected presence of the Third Regiment, Col. Ely, and of the Eighth Regiment, Col. Joseph D. Mason, also several volunteer companies attached to other corps. On the 31st of August a full programme was published, Charles Bulkeley, chairman. On the memorable day the following programme was carried out: A procession, under Marshals Adam Larrabee, of Groton, and Lodowick Fosdick, of New London, was formed in the following order: (1) the escort, composed of the Third and Eighth Regiments of Infantry, Capt. Trott's corps of artillery, Capt. Allyn's corps of infantry, (both of New London), and Capt. Stanton's corps of artillery, of Stonington; (2) Revolutionary officers and soldiers, consisting of eighteen venerable survivors of the massacre, some of whom were disfigured with scars received in the fort, and one wearing a vest perforated with two bullets; (3) committee of arrangements; (4) orator, Hon. William F. Brainard, and clergy; (5) officers of the army and navy, and officers of the militia not attached to the escort, in uniform; (6) citizens. There were ten thousand present as estimated, and they found great difficulty in getting transportation across the Thames River. During the march, which was delayed till after one o'clock, minute-guns were fired. "They marched with imposing dignity," says the *Gazette* editor, "to Fort Griswold, where a thousand females, the *élite* of the towns, were already seated on a platform in the rear of the veterans, and heard the patriotic, vehement, animated, and most eloquent oration of William F. Brainard, Esq.," which was published. The dinner came off at the Cold Spring. A company called the "Ledyard Volunteers," improvised for the occasion, temporarily manned the fort, and enlivened the scene. Rev. Dr. McEwen prayed at the beginning, and Rev.

Timothy Tuttle at the close of the exercises. A meeting of citizens on that day

"Resolved, That a monument be erected on Groton Heights, commemorative," etc., and Governor Oliver Wolcott was put at the head of a committee having it in charge. The Groton members of this committee were William Williams, Ebenezer Avery, Jr., Noyes Barber, James Mitchell, Adam Larrabee, and Jonathan Brewster.

At the May session of the Legislature, 1826, a lottery was granted for the erection of a monument. It was no new idea, for the General Assembly had once granted a lottery to build a meeting-house in Groton, and another in Stonington. The propriety of that method of aid was then unquestioned. The object was patriotic, and the tickets sold like indulgences among the medievals. The managers named by the Legislature were David Coit, Samuel F. Denison, Erastus F. Smith, Thomas P. Trott, and William H. Law, Groton being represented by Mr. Smith. The scheme gave three thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine prizes, the highest being five thousand dollars. The object of the grant, as expressed in the legislative act, was "to erect a monument on Groton Heights in memory of the brave men who fell at Fort Griswold on the 6th of September, 1781." The managers add: "The noble purpose for which the lottery is granted ought of itself to secure to it the countenance and support of the public; but, in addition to a motive of patriotism, adventurers have in this scheme a favorable opportunity to enrich themselves, while they contribute to the object for which the lottery was granted." Before the first drawing another grand celebration was to occur, and the corner-stone of the monument was to be laid amid enthusiastic thousands. The original committee, headed by Charles Bulkeley, with Lyman Law, James Mitchell, Adam Larrabee, and Charles Griswold, gave out the notices, procured one of their number to deliver the oration, and invited "the Masonic brethren and others" to attend the laying of the corner-stone.

On the 6th of September, 1826, the programme was fully carried out. The company convened near the house of Capt. Elijah Bailey (now occupied by the Hon. J. G. Harris, the president of the Centennial Committee, 1881), under the direction of Grand Marshal Thomas S. Perkins, Esq., of New London, assisted by Messrs. Erastus T. Smith, Stephen Haley, Albert Latham, James Mitchell, of Groton, and others.

1. The military, consisting of the Hartford Foot-Guards, under Maj. Wells; Capt. Stanton's artillery company, from Stonington borough; Capt. Child's rifle company, of Norwich; Capt. Allyn's flank company, of New London; the United States officers in the vicinity, naval and military; the artillery company stationed at Fort Trumbull, Capt. Green. 2. Officers of the Grand Lodge. 3. Officers of subordinate lodges. 4. Masonic brethren. 5. Citizens. Being formed, at a signal-gun fired from Fort Griswold the procession

moved to the Heights, where, resting under a canopy eighty feet square, tastefully adorned with flowers and evergreens, in festoons and arches, in the centre of which, and at the northeast corner of the foundation designated for the monument, was suspended by a windlass the corner-stone, which was lowered and laid by the Grand Lodge, Lyman Law, Esq., acting as Grand Master, in the presence of eight thousand people. A Sapphic ode, sung to the tune of "Old Hundred," succeeded; then an oration was pronounced by Charles Griswold, Esq., of Lyme. At the dinner which followed an original song was sung to the tune of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled."

The presence in the harbor on the evening before of the steamer "McDonough," from Hartford, that "leviathan afloat," as the *Gazette* described her, with her emblems of military and Masonic display, and her appearance during the day of celebration, very much enlivened the scene. The affair was a success, and it was soon after succeeded by the first drawing of the monument lottery. The organization of the Groton Monument Association dates from June 29, 1826. The act of incorporation appointed Charles Bulkeley its first president; Noyes Barber, James Mitchell, Daniel Burrows, William Williams, Adam Larrabee, etc., vice-presidents. The incorporators chose Maj. Thomas P. Trott, secretary, and Hon. Noyes Barber, treasurer. A sub-committee, consisting of the president and Messrs. Mitchell, Larrabee, Griswold, and Law, made the first contracts for a granite monument.

The monument itself, henceforth to be under the management of this association, was finished in 1831. Every year, on the 6th of September, the members met to choose officers and perpetuate the memory of the heroic deeds of their fathers. Sometimes an address or a company parade would enliven the anniversary. Capt. Jonathan Brooks, of New London, a patriotic but eccentric citizen, was there conspicuously so long as he lived and was able, dressed in full regiments to harangue the assemblage.

In 1833 the town was again deeply agitated with the old vexed question of a new town in the North Society, but the vote in town-meeting was adverse to it. This was followed the next year by a similar vote, but in 1836 the vote stood 76 for and 63 against the division, which was soon after effected, and henceforth Ledyard constituted a separate town. In the spring of 1838 it was voted to ask the Legislature to constitute Groton into a separate probate district. The town had been well served while united with Stonington, but party spirit, and possibly the itch for offices, prevailed; and so, in 1839, Groton and Ledyard were each made a separate probate district. (See list of probate officers.) Groton voted in 1850, 142 to 9, in favor of the constitutional amendment of electing judges of probate and justices of the peace by the people.

It was about this time the river road was asked be-

tween Groton Bank and Gale's Ferry. It was violently opposed, and at length, wearied with the persistence of certain leaders, the selectmen were forbidden to call any more meetings on the subject. But after fighting it for years at great cost before the Superior Court and the Supreme Court of Errors, the petitioners triumphed, and the town laid the foundation of a debt that has been augmented by the cost of other expensive roads and bridges in all parts of the town, some of which have proved very useful to the public. That leading from Mystic River to Mystic, on the west bank of the Mystic River, was built in 1853, and that along the east bank of the Thames, from Groton village to the Sound, at a later period, are noticeable. Unexpectedly to some, this town gave in 1855 a majority of thirty-two against the amendment to the constitution requiring the reading qualification for all new electors.

The same year the Mystic River bridge was made free by an appropriation of the adjoining towns, a contribution of the citizens purchasing the franchise. The Mystic Bridge corporation had been created by an act of the Legislature nearly forty years before, and had been till that time a toll-bridge, having a draw. About this time the fever for road-building ran high, producing the short O. T. Eraman (river) road, made necessary, as it was supposed, by the completion of the railroad across the lower part of the town (1857). These were followed by the Alden Fish road, the Giles Haley road, the Solomon Chapman (north) road, and the Gore Lane Street. This brings us to the great Rebellion.

The part which the town of Groton bore in the war for the Union was in accordance with its patriotic record in 1776 and 1812. When the call for seventy-five thousand came, Hiram Appelman, with others from this and adjoining towns, enlisted in the Second Regiment, and took part in the Bull Run fight. The town had not then fully awakened to its duty to encourage the patriotic impulses of her sons, and so the families of soldiers were at first unprovided for, and no bounties were offered. Before the close of the war, however, the town had spent about eighty thousand dollars for bounties, premiums, and support of families, which was more than any other town in the county had furnished except Norwich; and, outside of our cities, only two towns in the State excelled it; or, taking the amount paid by individuals in this town at twenty-two thousand dollars, as given by Chaplain Morris in his valuable book, there was only the single town of Stonington excelled her in liberality to the soldier, though there were as many as fifteen towns that had a larger grand list. The town, by an act of the Legislature, in 1863 issued bonds to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, in 1865 another thirty thousand dollars, and in 1868 twenty thousand dollars more; so that the debt of Groton, including other indebtedness, so late as 1873 amounted to the large sum of \$101,207.96. The Fifth Regiment had

in it Company G, Capt. Warren W. Packer, who partly recruited his company from Groton. Capt. Packer was promoted to be colonel, and led his regiment through the well-fought battles of Winchester and Cedar Mountain, where he was wounded, and came home on a furlough while his wound was healing, but soon returned to the front, where his regiment afterwards distinguished itself at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Cassville, Peach Creek, Atlanta, and through Georgia to the sea. Capt. Alfred L. Packer, a brother of the colonel, took command of the company made vacant by the promotion of his brother, and went through the war. The Eighth Regiment had also a company that was partly recruited from Groton, viz., Company G, Capt. Hiram Appelman. This regiment fought at Newbern, Fort Macon, and Antietam, where Appelman, who was now a lieutenant-colonel, was severely wounded. First Lieut. J. A. Rathbun was also of Company G, having risen from the ranks. He was also wounded severely in the same battle. Amos Clift, being transferred from the same company, became second lieutenant of cavalry. The regiment distinguished itself at Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Chapin's Bluff, and Richmond. Company C, Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers, enlisted ninety-two men in Groton, and chose Rev. John E. Wood captain, and afterwards chaplain. Capt. James H. Latham, of Noank, in the same town, succeeded him in the captaincy. John F. Randall rose to be second lieutenant; and Captain William W. Latham was also from this company. The regiment followed much the same fortune with the Eighth, commencing with Fredericksburg and closing with Richmond.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment had Company K, Capt. Jedediah Randall, from Groton. Capt. Randall, a gallant leader, was fatally wounded before Port Hudson, when Jabez S. Smith was promoted to be captain in his place; Simeon G. Fish, first lieutenant; and Herbert E. Maxson, second lieutenant.

There were fatally wounded or killed outright of Groton soldiers during the war: Orrin D. Backer, Elias W. Watrous, Horatio N. Fish, Wm. Johnson, Wm. N. Mulkey, Cyrus J. Pease, Edmund F. Smith, Abner N. Spencer, Samuel Vanauken, John Signeous, Wm. P. Latham, George A. Fish, and Thomas Fisher.

These died of disease, viz.: Augustus E. Maynard, Julius A. Perkins, John F. Putnam, Wm. H. Watrous, Channcey E. Wilcox, Samuel Rathbun, Adam C. Bentley, Wm. A. Colegrove, Wm. C. Fellows, Thomas Manace, Thomas H. Shirley, James Tinker, Wm. H. Watrous (2), John Brown, John Callahan, Directus F. Belden, John Maynard, George Freeman, Wm. C. Jones, Charles H. Evans, Raymond Otis, and Jesse Woodson. Many more have passed away since the close of the war. The memory of these martyrs will never perish. A post of the Grand Army, called Harris Post, after the name of a fallen comrade, was

established, after the close of the war, in the Mystic Valley to decorate the graves and honor the memory of their fallen comrades, both those who fell during the war and those who have died since. The post has passed into a voluntary association of veterans which has taken its place. Noank and Groton Bank have similar organizations. Sometimes an oration follows the procession and floral decoration.

The iron bridge across Mystic River, built at the close of the war, is a fine structure, and is another of the causes which helped to swell the town debt alluded to, which debt has been diminished to fifty-two thousand dollars, or nearly one-half, under the prudent administrations of successive boards of selectmen. Their best efforts are sometimes thwarted by the expense of new highways, which is only relieved by the possibility that there is so much added to the wealth and convenience of the town. And so the road from the Poquonoc Meeting-house to the railroad station, and thence to the Dark Hollow road, was provided for. The West Mystic Avenue street (before the war) and the Eastern Point and the Bindloss cross-road followed. Two short roads at Noank, the Pequot Hill road, and the erection of a brick lock-up at Mystic River came next. The Walker cross-road at Groton Bank, the Forsyth ship-yard piece, the Bank Street road at Mystic River, and two short roads at Groton Bank soon followed. The short connection link from Town Clerk Avery's, south and the ice-house and Daniel C. Brown road, in 1878, have been followed by Monument and Centennial Streets at Groton Bank. The Raymond Lamb road by and over Stark's Hill, and the short, ready-made Asa A. Avery road, complete the chapter on highways.

The business of Groton is diversified. The old farms are still cultivated, and in many instances have been greatly improved, yielding double the products which the fathers obtained with greater toil. This is owing in part to improved methods and implements, but more to a soil constantly enriched by cultivation and fertilizers, instead of the old process of annual exhaustion. Unfortunately, perhaps, the lands have been absorbed by large farmers, while the smaller landholders have sold out and moved West, or settled in the neighboring villages which skirt the borders of the town.

Groton, at the Bank, is still a flourishing, steadily improving village. Its site for summer residences is unsurpassed, and new cottages arise yearly to adorn its heights and river-slopes. Its chief source of industry is the quarries of granite which underlie its surface and are worked with great skill, and their products, being superior in quality, are everywhere sought for public works, costly structures, and cemetery-work. The polish which can be given to its surface would surprise the stone-cutters of the past, equaling that of the finest marble. The daily payroll of the quarries is one hundred dollars or more.

Mystic River, on the Groton side of the Mystic, the

choice residence of the haughty Pequots in their day, is still a favorite place of residence and resort. Ship-ping and ship-building did much to give it prosperity.

These have declined, but sufficient manufacturing of iron and of wood have come in to make it still a prosperous community. Its public schools are well graded, provided with excellent teachers, and are the pride of the village. It is connected with Mystic Bridge, on the Stonington side, by an iron draw-bridge, and has good railroad facilities. The well-known Whipple Home School for the Education of Deaf Mutes, a beneficiary of the State, is here.

Noank, two miles below, is another busy village, excelling all others in the town at this time (1881) in business enterprise; and if its ship-building and repairs continue, it bids fair to become ere many years the largest and most prosperous village in the town. It has been noted for its fishing-smacks, but that industry has been less profitable of late years.

Poquonnoc Bridge, though a small village, clustering on the plain around the Poquonnoc River, is an industrious community. Its fields, formerly considered of little value, have become by the use of fish-guano, manufactured on its border, and other improved modes of culture, among the most fertile in the town. Oysters are successfully grown in the river, and may yet prove a source of considerable profit.

The fish-works on Pine Island below are on an extensive scale, making large catches of bony fish for the sake of the oil, and then the *debris* of fish-pumice is made the basis of an important manufacture of fertilizers by greatly-improved machinery.

Centre Groton, once designed to be the metropolis of the town, the site of its first meeting-house and its Central School, is still a farming region. Mystic, at the head of the Mystic River, is partly in Groton, but has most of its business facilities on the Stonington side. The tanning business has been a profitable employment in years past. Here is located the house of worship of the oldest Baptist Church in the State, on which edifice is the village clock. The church, as an organization, will form a separate sketch:

It should not be forgotten that some of the farms of Groton are distinguished for raising greatly-improved breeds and grades of cattle, others for the variety and excellent quality of the timber for ship-building and railroad purposes. The population of Groton is about 5200, and its grand list about \$2,100,000.

Groton has always been a no-license town by a large majority, independent of party politics. Its churches form separate sketches, and its divines, some of whom have not been undistinguished, will there be noticed. Charity Lodge of F. and A. M., No. 68, originated at the public-house of the late Gurdon Bill, Esq., in the North Society (now Ledyard), in 1825. It was removed to Mystic River, where is its present lodge-room. It is regarded as a very flourishing body of Masons. The names of the present officers

are as follows: Nathan P. Nobles, W. M.; Thomas B. Hazard, S. W.; William W. Crandall, J. W.; Thomas W. Noyes, Treas.; Allen Avery, Sec.; B. Walter Morgan, S. D.; Frank Mabbitt, J. D.; Henry P. Chipman, S. S.; Frank Darling, J. S.; W. W. Kellog, Chaplain; John E. Williams, Marshal; George S. Burrows, Tyler.

A few words remain to be said of our great centennial, which occurred Sept. 6th and 7th, 1881. It belonged not to Groton but to the whole country, and well did the heart of the people respond to it. There were, however, certain features of the original battle that rendered it peculiarly local. It was fought on Groton soil, and three-fourths of its victims were well-known citizens of the town. Its forty widows in this one town, and the weeping of so many families for the loss of fathers and sons, some falling side by side, made it ever memorable and sorrowful; but the losses in New London and the desolate homes in other towns made the calamity more wide-spread and not to be overlooked. Two years before the centennial, the Groton Monument Association and the New London County Historical Society initiated proceedings. A centennial committee was appointed, which was from time to time enlarged by adding members from adjoining towns. Sub-committees were appointed to prepare details of work to be done. They seem to have anticipated everything, and were ready for the great occasion. The sum of three thousand dollars was appropriated by the State Legislature for the centennial celebration. Five thousand dollars was given by Congress for the celebration itself, and another five thousand for the Monument Association to expend in carrying the lofty shaft up to a symmetrical height, in repairing the column inside and out, and in beautifying the grounds. Private contributions were also solicited. Hon. J. George Harris, president, J. J. Copp, secretary, and Christopher L. Avery, treasurer of the centennial committee, and all its members were indefatigable. Hon. Richard A. Wheeler was president of the Groton Monument Association, A. F. Crumb, secretary, and Philo Little, treasurer. A committee of ladies did most efficient service, especially in preparing "the Centennial Loan Exhibition," wherein were shown the relics and specimens of art, industry, costumes, implements of war and peace, books and curiosities that belonged to the eighteenth century, and some to the first settlers.

The centennial committee decided to celebrate both September 6th and September 7th, the latter day having some reference to Capt. Nathan Hale, the martyr-spy, who was of New London when the Revolutionary call to arms reached him, before the Bunker Hill fight. It was a grand and successful rally from all parts of the country, and especially Connecticut. Some good judges of numbers estimated the assemblage from forty to sixty thousand. The 6th was a peculiar day. There were no clouds, but the sun was obscured by a yellow mist or smoke, which tinged

everything. The presence of a large fleet of United States men-of-war, and of all the military of the State, with the Governor and his staff at the head, of Gen. Sherman and his staff of the United States army, and of the chief justice of the United States, with other distinguished guests, gave *éclat* to the scene; but the absence of President Garfield, who was dying from the bullet of the assassin, was deeply felt. A sham-fight, in imitation of the massacre, which engaged all the militia and volunteer corps from abroad, the parade of the Knights Templar of the State, the oration of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, and the remarks of Congressman John T. Wait, and of Gen. Sherman, the poems of Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke and Rev. L. W. Bacon, D.D., of Norwich, the first day, and the oration of Hon. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, on his kinsman, Nathan Hale, and of Dr. Bacon again, the second day, are familiar to the thousands assembled, and need only be alluded to. Col. J. W. Barlow, of the United States army, was chief marshal.

CHAPTER XLII.

GROTON—(Continued).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Congregational Church,¹ Groton.—Thirty-nine years after Mason's victory a remnant of the Pequots were led in the war against King Philip by Capt. James Avery, of Groton. The death of King Philip made the lives of white people more secure in Eastern Connecticut. Settlers began to multiply on the east bank of the Thames, and to extend their habitations towards the Mystic and into North Groton. As they were still within the town of New London, many of them belonged to the church on the West Side, and all were taxed to support the ministry and worship there. No house of worship was yet provided for on this side, but from an early date religious meetings were frequent, generally held in private dwellings. In 1684 a new house of worship had been erected in New London, and the old one, after standing about twenty-five years, was sold for six pounds to Capt. James Avery. Having separated it into parts, he floated it by river, sound, and river to his farm in Poquonnoc, where, with additions and improvements, it was rebuilt into a dwelling for his family. When his family moved into it we can easily imagine that Capt. Avery, speaking for himself and his posterity, might have said, "I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever." As he was an active member of the church, doubtless the old audience-room was again often opened for the social prayer-meeting, and sometimes for a preaching service.

In 1687 it was voted in town-meeting that the people on the East Side should have "liberty to invite the

minister of the town to preach for them on every third Sabbath during the most inclement months of the year." In 1700 a separate organization was asked for, and this was allowed in 1702, viz., to build a meeting-house thirty-five feet square, to organize a church, to hire a minister, and to pay him a salary of seventy pounds, the whole expense to be paid by the town. According to the records, the meeting-house was built at Centre Groton in 1703, and it was ordered by the town on March 25th of that year that three hundred acres of land be sold to pay the expense of the building. Perhaps the house was not finished until the next year, since the town voted, April 20, 1704, "that eight acres of land be sold to Rev. Mr. Ephraim Woodbridge, the proceeds to be applied to finishing the meeting-house." The land sold to Mr. Woodbridge is described as lying "to the west of the meeting-house," and must have included the plat upon which the ancient building known as the Barber house now stands, and this proves that the first and fourth pastors lived nearly on the same spot.

While the town of Groton became legally distinct from New London in 1705, there is strong evidence that the Congregational Church of Groton was organized with full powers in 1704. On the 8th of November, 1704, Rev. Ephraim Woodbridge, a graduate of Harvard College, was ordained the first pastor of this church, and there is no intimation that he was made a colleague of Mr. Saltonstall, the pastor of New London.

We find in the town records one or two items of more general interest. In 1707, John Davie, a farmer, and the first town clerk of Groton, who graduated at Harvard in 1781, came into possession of a vast English estate and a baronetcy. Upon his departure for England he left a recorded gift of six pounds to purchase plate for Mr. Woodbridge's church. This gift has come down to us in the form of a handsome silver communion-cup, which is still regularly used in our worship, bearing the following account of itself: "The Gift of Sir John Davie to the Church of Christ at Groton." Three other cups used by the church bear each the following record: "The Gift of Mr. Elihu Avery to the First Church in Groton, 1748."

It appears from the following item that the fathers of this town loved not only the Sabbath, public worship, and good order, but also their own children. April 15, 1703, "Voted, that Edward Spisar take charge of the youth on the Lord's day, that they may not play."

The second meeting-house, located about three-fourths of a mile east of the present house of worship, was erected in about 1765. This church was occupied until 1833, when the third building was erected and dedicated. This was subsequently remodeled, enlarged, and beautified, and is the house of worship of to-day.

The following is a list of the pastors of the church from its organization: Ephraim Woodbridge, 1704-24; John Owen, 1727-53; Daniel Kirkland, 1754-57;

¹ Compiled from historical discourse delivered by Rev. J. A. Woodhull.

Jonathan Barber, 1757-68; Aaron Kinne, 1769-98; Timothy Tuttle, 1810-34; Jared R. Avery, 1839-51; George H. Woodward, 1851-56; Silvester Hine, 1856, remained five years as a supply; Samuel W. Brown, 1864-66; Joseph E. Swallow, 1867-70; James B. Tyler, 1871-72 (died); J. A. Woodhull, 1872-81; A. J. McLeod, 1881, present incumbent.

Seabury Memorial Church.¹—The Rev. R. M. Duff, of St. James' Church, New London, held the first services which led to the establishment of the mission in Groton on Wednesday evenings in Lent in the spring of 1874. In the following June a regular Sunday-afternoon service was begun, and continued without interruption until the appointment of the Rev. Millidge Walker as missionary. Mr. Walker took charge on the first Sunday in October of the same year. By his energy and perseverance sufficient funds were soon obtained to justify the board of directors of the missionary society of the diocese in appointing a committee to superintend the building of a suitable church. Plans, therefore, were drawn by Mr. Walker and adopted by the committee, and ground was broken on the 20th day of July, 1875. On Christmas-day of that year the first service was held in the church, although in an unfinished state, where the congregation continued to worship till the following Whit-Sunday, June 4, 1876. They then returned for a brief period to Mechanics' Hall (which they had previously used for divine service), in order that the church might be finished. It was soon completed, and on Sunday, Aug. 13, 1876, was again occupied by the congregation, the Rev. J. Ferdinand Taunt officiating. On Sunday, Sept. 3, 1876, Mr. Taunt assumed charge of the mission, having been appointed missionary by the bishop of the diocese, and remained till March 5, 1878.

During his administration the church was painted, the lot graded, and other improvements effected at considerable cost. He was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. H. T. Gregory.

The church is a memorial to Bishop Seabury, the first bishop of the American church and of this diocese.

First Baptist Church.²—In what year the first Baptist believers were found in Groton is not easy to determine, but the first Baptist Church had its origin in 1705, a few months before the incorporation and organization of the town, and less than two years after the Legislature gave permission to the inhabitants of New London residing on the east side of the Thames to form themselves into church estate of the standing order.

The few scattered Baptists in the vicinity in 1704, especially in the eastern part of the town, asked permission from the secular power to hold meetings, but receiving no response, they sent a respectful and fraternal request to a young Baptist minister of reputa-

tion in Rhode Island, Valentine Wightman by name, to come and be their leader. He accepted, and at once came. The young pastor was presented with a house and twenty acres of land, which became for several generations following the home of the Wightmans. It was the gift of William Stark, the leading Baptist layman, who was made the first deacon of the church at the time when the First Baptist Church was constituted and Elder Wightman was ordained, or soon after. This parsonage, located on Stark's Hill, as it was formerly called, was about half a mile west of the church edifice that was afterwards built. As the original petition to the General Court for a settlement as a dissenting congregation in 1704 was signed by "six brethren and six sisters," it is not without reason that we conjecture that the First Baptist Church of Groton consisted of not less than twelve communicants, possibly a few more, at the time it was founded. The early records have been lost, and our data at this period are fragmentary.

This little church was indeed the first organized Baptist Church in Connecticut. It preceded also the advent of the denomination in the colony of New York, for Mr. Wightman himself was the founder of the first church in New York of the same faith.

The biography of Mr. Wightman discloses a very symmetrical, consistent Christian character, and shows him to have been a man of more than ordinary talent, of sound learning, great zeal and piety, well balanced by discretion, a good debater, and all calculated to make him a suitable leader and pioneer in the maintenance and propagation of the faith and principles he represented. He was, moreover, a descendant of the Rev. Edward Wightman, the last Protestant minister that was burnt for his faith in Christ under the "Bloody Mary," a circumstance in the history and traditions of the family which perhaps made all the descendants of the martyr of a similar type of piety, heroism, and independence. Mr. Wightman, however, was not a factious controversialist, but rather a defender of his faith, and a firm and discreet leader when assailed. He had no controversy with the standing order and the ministers of his own or adjoining towns, for they loved and respected him for his efforts to improve and ameliorate society, his piety and abilities, and he ever labored side by side in accord with Woodbridge and Owen, the first two ministers of the standing order in Groton.

Indeed, such was Owen's liberality towards his Baptist neighbors that he incurred considerable criticism, and he was publicly condemned for his sympathy with the great preacher Whitefield, but he was as greatly honored by those who knew him best.

The Rev. Valentine Wightman's public debate with the Rev. John Buckley, of Colchester, on the subject of baptism is a matter of record, each side publishing his account of it; and whatever may have been the merits of the question, all agree that Mr. Wightman showed a learning and ability and an ad-

¹ By Rev. H. T. Gregory.

² By W. H. Potter.

mirable temper that did him credit as a public teacher. The first meeting-house of the Baptists was built in 1718, and was located on Stark's land in the valley, half a mile east of Stark's Hill and the parsonage. It was a plain square structure, of small dimensions, without paint or embellishments of any kind, and never had fireplace or stoves to warm it. But it had a history and memories of gospel sermons and worship which greatly endeared it to the two or three generations who successively occupied it. The Rev. Valentine Wightman, the first pastor, died peacefully, June 9, 1747, at the age of sixty-six.

The Rev. Daniel Fisk, of Rhode Island, was called to succeed their first pastor. He seemed to have had factions in the church, which he was ill adapted to meet.

The awakening from Whitefield and Davenport's preaching not only divided the Standing Order but the Baptists themselves into strict-communion and mixed-communion Baptists.

Mr. Fisk resisted the tide in favor of the Separatists, which carried with it the majority of his church, and which allowed them to partake of the elements together. To reconcile them council after council was called to no effect. At length a separation took place, and the church was reorganized about 1754. Mr. Fisk clung to the remnant of the old organization, and went out of sight with those that adhered to him. The records up to the date of this reorganization are found only in fragments, and the historian is puzzled to authenticate his facts. Elder David Sprague, of Exeter, Elder Stephen Gorton, of New London, and Elder James Brown were prominent in this painful schism. During the debate the independency of each particular church of any convention, synod, or association was clearly brought out and agreed to by all parties as fundamental to all churches composed of baptized believers.

From this time Timothy Wightman, son of the first pastor, became the leader of the church, first as a layman, being first selected as a deacon, and then as a minister and pastor.

He submitted to the unanimous judgment of his brethren, without asserting his own choice, in being called into the ministry and receiving ordinations, modestly claiming that he did not feel competent to be their leader. With him were associated eleven brethren and seventeen sisters, their covenant dating June 28, 1754. Elder David Sprague, of Exeter, R. I., was their chief counselor. Their persecuted brethren of the Separate Congregational order had their hearty sympathies at this period of their history, and were allowed all the privileges of Baptist members, so far as the records appear, which from this time to the present have been fully preserved; and it was not until the unhappy season of persecution had passed and the new light of evangelical truth, as preached by Whitefield and his co-laborers, had been recognized by the standing order and had be-

gun to give new spiritual life to the Congregational Church that the First Baptist Church of Groton and the leading church of that faith in the State, as well as the first-born, permitted the door to be closed against their New Light brethren, usually called Separates.

They again restricted the communion-table to baptized believers about A.D. 1765, and, as they had under Valentine Wightman, so ever after they have built on the faith that none but baptized believers composed the visible church, and that immersion only was baptism, holding the Christian faith in common with the great body of evangelical churches of various denominations. But in consequence of their return to strict Baptist faith and practice, the Second Baptist Church, sometimes called the Fort Hill Baptist Church, arose, whose history will form a separate sketch.

Rev. Timothy Wightman was ordained as a minister and pastor of the church May 20, A.D. 1756. Rev. Messrs. Joshua Morse, Abel Palmer, Davis, Wells, Babcock, Whipple, and Hammond took part in the ordaining council. Deacon Peter Avery, of the church, made the closing prayer. The historian and biographer Sprague says of Elder Timothy, "He was a man of medium stature, light and erect frame, black hair and eyes, affable manners, serious deportment, and manly bearing. He was wellnigh a model man, easy, serious, kind, ingenuous, earnest. Being once called before the County Court as a witness, and the opposing lawyer attempting to criticise him by cross-questioning, the judge remarked, reprovingly, "It is not necessary to criticise that man, his veracity and candor are evident in his appearance." As a preacher, Timothy was much like his father, plain, fearless, faithful. The period of his ministry reached through the two great upheavals in the history of our country, viz.: the separation, induced by the great awakening, that culminated in the establishment of evangelical doctrines, and the Revolution that inaugurated our national independence.

His church furnished its quota of patriotic blood in defense of liberty, and Timothy Wightman taught his people to honor the right. (See Rev. F. Denison's sketch of the Wightmans in Sprague's *Annals*.)

The Rogerine Quakers arose during Timothy Wightman's pastorate, and gave annoyance to orderly Christian worshipers by not only denouncing the Sabbath but interrupting public worship; but the good pastor was a man for the times. With the flash of the martyr's eye whose blood he inherited he united the patience and perseverance of the saints in which he devoutly believed. His firm but discreet course not only compelled these erratics to abandon their unlawful and unchristian proceedings, but taught them a wholesome lesson of good order and Christian forbearance. None are at this day more peaceful and quiet in their deportment than modern Rogerines. The notable revivals of 1764, 1765, 1786, and 1787

illustrated the spirituality of his pastoral and pulpit teachings. Pastor Wightman died Nov. 14, A.D. 1796, aged seventy-seven, and in the forty-third year of his ministry.

Then followed an interval of four years in which the church was without a pastor, but on the 13th of August, A.D. 1800, Rev. John Gano Wightman was ordained to take the place of his father. Mr. Wightman was baptized at the age of thirty-one, but he had received a classical education at Plainfield Academy, and after his conversion his mind gradually yielded to his impressions of duty and the call of the church to fill the pulpit of his fathers. He was a logical, fluent speaker, a thorough scripturalist, and a successful minister of Christ. Not less than ten seasons of revival were experienced during his pastorate, greatly strengthening the church and repairing the annual loss of membership occasioned by death and removals to the cities and villages of adjoining towns and the far West, which became almost a panic in our country churches.

He died in 1841, aged nearly seventy-five years, after a ministry of forty-one years. During Elder J. G. Wightman's pastorate, in 1831, the Third Baptist Church of Groton was organized as a branch of this church.

After the death of Mr. Wightman the church was served occasionally by Rev. L. W. Wheeler, Rev. Earl P. Salisbury (temporary pastor), and Revs. Erastus Denison, of Mystic River, and Mr. B. F. Hedden, of Mystic Bridge. The latter, a licentiate of the Fort Hill Church, was called to preach to this church, and was ordained April 21, A.D. 1842.

During his short pastorate a revival was enjoyed, Elder John Green aiding as an evangelist. On the 22d of February, 1843, the church voted "to remove their location to the Head of Mystic whenever a suitable house of worship shall have been erected at that place." In February following a branch at Ledyard was constituted an independent church. He resigned April 1, 1843, and was succeeded by the Rev. Charles C. Lewis, who remained with the church until April 1, 1844. The new meeting-house in the village of Mystic was dedicated Feb. 22, 1844. Rev. Cyrus Miner accepted their call, and entered upon his labors soon after; but in April, 1845, Mr. William C. Walker, at the call of the church, entered upon his pastorate, and was ordained at a session of the Association with the church, June 18, 1845. His pastorate of five years was marked with a good degree of harmony and prosperity. Rev. James Squier succeeded as pastor for a single year, when he was in turn succeeded by the Rev. Erastus Miner, and in him they were not united. Their differences grew to be so great that by advice of a council the church was for a time divided into two bands. They were happily reunited under Rev. J. E. Wood, who did a good work and resigned Nov. 1, 1860.

They then called Rev. Edgar A. Hewitt as his suc-

cessor. Upon the resignation of Mr. Hewitt, the Rev. Palmer G. Wightman, grandson of the Rev. J. G. Wightman, accepted a call to the pastorate, and entered upon his labors June 4, 1864, and for twelve years remained in the field where his ancestors had sown and reaped. He was educated at the Connecticut Literary Institution, and his ministry was acceptable, as his labors were indefatigable. Rev. Eli Dewhurst, his successor, entered upon his duties as pastor May 28, 1876, and closed his pastorate Aug. 1, 1881. Since that time the church has settled Rev. — Richardson. They have lost many valuable members by death and removal, and especially successive deacons of the church. The church, too, has been fruitful in the number of young men whom it has cherished and sent forth into the ministry. Since the death of that beloved brother, Deacon Allan Stevenson, in October, 1881, the officers stand as follows: Deacons, James C. Lamb and Nehemiah M. Gallup; Standing Committee, Simeon Gallup, Nehemiah M. Gallup, and Collins Chipman; Clerk, Samuel S. Lamb. Present number of communicants, two hundred and fifty.

Union Baptist Church of Mystic River.¹—This church being composed of two co-ordinate living and flourishing Baptist Churches, and united by common consent and a unanimous vote, August, A.D. 1861, it is necessary to briefly sketch the origin and progress of each of these constituent independent organizations before proceeding further with this sketch.

1. "The Second Baptist Church" of Groton, commonly known as the "Fort Hill Church." This body arose A.D. 1765, under the leadership of the Rev. Silas Burrows, who was accounted its founder. It had its origin about the time or at the close of a great revival among the Baptists and Separatists from the Congregational order, called New Lights, and was occasioned by the sympathy and fraternity which the Baptists extended to a New Light Church, then under the pastoral care of the Rev. Park Avery, located at Poquonoc. That fraternity and fellowship continued until near the close of the century, when this New Light Congregational body became mostly absorbed in the communion of the Fort Hill Baptist Church, the pastor of the New Lights having passed away in a good old age. This Fort Hill Church, under Elder Silas Burrows, before the year 1797 returned to the strict-communion sentiments from which they had dissented when they separated from the Wightman Church; but though now of one faith, they found the field wide enough for both organizations, and both churches worked harmoniously together, heartily co-operating in the consolidation of the two Baptist Associations to which they severally belonged. The Stonington Association and the Groton Union Conference became one, and held their first meeting after the consolidation at Fort Hill, on the anniversary of the Conference, in June, 1818. The history of the church

¹ By W. H. Potter.

during the ministry of its first pastor is not without interest. Unfortunately the records for the first forty years, except from fragments, are missing. Its leading members, such as Deacons Simeon Smith, Rufus Smith, and Jabez Smith, and Elisha Packer, Youngs Avery, Caleb Avery, Nathan Daboll, Sr., and others, were well known, not only in the church, but as officers of the town, holding many of its places of honor and trust. The pastor himself was the fifth in descent from Robert Burrows, one of the three earliest settlers of the town.

The meetings of the Fort Hill Church were held mostly for many years in the dwelling-house of the pastor. "Here the power of the Lord came down," says a well-known chronicler, the Rev. F. Denison, A.M., "souls were converted, and saints strengthened. The hill on which Sassacus maintained his royal fort became a strong fortress in defense of the truth. Coming up as a New Light Baptist Church, it believed in revivals, and enjoyed frequent times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord."

Pastor Burrows took a deep interest in the struggle for national independence. Two of his brothers, Elisha and Nathan, and a large number of his relatives were in Fort Griswold on the memorable day of the massacre. He was early on the ground the next morning, with his anxious mother, to look out for the brothers and succor the wounded. His house was thrown open as a hospital to these wounded, and every attention given, while he also visited and comforted the numerous families of the mourners, for the Angel of Death had come nigh to nearly all the households in his vicinity. His two brothers had been carried into captivity by the enemy, and had at length returned from the prison-ship broken in health, only to communicate the smallpox to the family; whereupon he again opened his house for all to come and be inoculated, and but one of the scores there treated died.

The church at length, after the war, built a plain one-story meeting-house on the summit of Fort Hill, which was afterwards, early in the present century, raised to two stories and a gallery added. It continued to be their place of worship until a separate house of worship was constructed at Noank, and a church there established. This left the centre of the membership at Mystic River. Afterwards the Fort Hill edifice was sold to the town of Groton for a town-house, for which purpose it is still used (1881). Elder Silas took a deep interest in "soul liberty," as they called freedom to worship God without the interference of the State in those days, and he, with the Wightmans, was one of the actors in framing, circulating, and urging the Baptist Petition, so called, for the complete equality of all men before the law in respect to religious liberty and privileges. He lived to see the principle triumph and incorporated into the State constitution.

The manner in which he dealt with Jemima Wil-

kinson, self-styled "The Friend," who claimed inspiration and infallibility, was characteristic of the man. Her followers, mostly from another State, claimed that Elder Burrows had denounced her without a hearing. He then publicly requested her to come to his house and hold a meeting and to set forth her claims, which had been so plausibly put as to deceive some of the best men in the town. He listened patiently to her extravagant pretensions till she had finished, and then calmly but effectually refuted her blasphemies and showed up the absurdity and fanaticism of herself and followers, until she would bear it no longer, but angrily interrupted him and left. This broke up her haunts in Groton.

The great revival of 1809 brought in large accessions to the Fort Hill Church. It continued eighteen months, and during its continuance he was greatly assisted by his son, Rev. Roswell Burrows. The father and the son during the year and a half of its prevalence baptized one hundred and thirty persons. The work continued and spread into the town of Preston, where as a result of it the First Baptist Church in that town was established, which began as a branch of the Fort Hill Church.

The strong point of Elder Silas Burrows' power was in prayer, though he was a good scripturalist and a persuasive preacher. In person he was tall and commanding, with a mild blue eye and stentorian voice that was heard more than a mile when he was speaking in the open air. He fell asleep on his birthday, A.D. 1818, aged seventy-seven years.

His son, the Rev. Roswell Burrows, was born at Fort Hill, Groton, Sept. 2, 1786. He was an apt scholar, and received a good English education. He became a merchant's clerk at Guilford, but coming home on a visit, during a season of awakening, he was converted and entered upon a religious life. He became, however, a prosperous merchant at Hopkinton, R. I., but the conviction grew upon him that he should become a preacher of righteousness. It was not until he was thirty-three years of age that he yielded to the call and commenced the public improvement of his gift. He was ordained in 1806.

His associate pastorate with his father, and his pastorate alone after 1818, was during all these years eminently prosperous. The church continued to grow. In a letter which he wrote to the editor of the *Christian Secretary*, some time before his decease, he says, "Since December, 1809, the Lord has visited this church with seven special revivals, in which time I have had the unspeakable pleasure of formally introducing into the church 635 members." About 90 were added during the year in which this letter was written, and the pastor lived to enjoy another season of refreshing in 1835. He died May 28, 1837, aged sixty-nine years.

Before the close of Mr. Burrows' pastorate, and at his request, the Rev. Erastus Denison supplied the church one year (1830), during the pastor's absence

on a visit to Western New York, where his sons had settled. (See biographical sketch of Roswell and Lorenzo Burrows.)

Rev. Ira R. Steward was for some two or three years engaged as associate pastor with Elder Burrows, and was called to ordination. He was an indefatigable laborer, a good preacher, and was sole pastor from 1837 to 1844. His church was widely scattered, but after the organization of the Groton Bank and the Noank Baptist Churches the old church removed its place of meeting to the village of Mystic River, at first occupying the Mariners' Free church, in common with others, and then having nearly 400 members of its own, many of whom had been brought in during the great revival conducted by that distinguished revivalist, Rev. Jabez S. Swan, the Second Church built a commodious conference-house in the centre of the village, where they worshiped and held their Sunday-school until they built a church edifice. Pastor Steward accepted a call to the First Baptist Mariners' Church of New York, where he continued for many years with great success, and until he was laid aside by his last sickness, which was followed by a triumphant death. The Rev. Augustus Bolles, of Colchester, was engaged as temporary pastor, and remained until April 1, 1845, when Rev. Henry R. Knapp entered his pastorate of five years. During that time the church dedicated its new house of worship at a cost of some four thousand dollars. A season of refreshing was also enjoyed. Elder Knapp was sound in the faith and an acceptable preacher, but resigned, to take effect April 1, 1850.

Rev. Washington Munger was the next pastor, who promptly entered upon his work, and continued three years with the church, a good man and a faithful pastor, but his health prevented his doing much pastoral work during the last year. In October, 1853, Rev. Harvey Silliman, of Western New York, became pastor, and continued to exercise the pastoral office for about two years.

Rev. J. M. Phillips, of East Haddam, received a call to the pastorate May 4, 1856, and began his labors in July following. During his four years' pastoral service a pleasant revival occurred in Quiambog. He resigned in October, 1860, leaving many warm friends behind. The church was variously supplied with preaching from the date of the last resignation to the union with the Third Baptist Church in 1861. The other co-ordinate independent body forming the Union Church we introduce, as follows:

2. Third Baptist Church.¹—This body arose as an outgrowth of the revival of 1831, at which time a number of brethren residing in Mystic River, then called Portersville, felt that the time had come for the organization of a separate body in the thriving village. But a difference arose between members of the First and Second Baptist Churches as to the neces-

sity of immediate action, which resulted in constituting a branch of the First Church, leaving most of the resident members of the Second Church aloof and still adhering to its communion. But the little branch, within three years, grew to be the Third Baptist Church of Groton, and purchased a conference-house, and then, after several adverse trials, was admitted into the Stonington Union Association, being cordially recognized by the Fort Hill brethren. Rev. Erastus Denison was its first pastor, a faithful servant of the church, but after two years he accepted a call to the Second Baptist Church of Waterford, and was succeeded by the Rev. John H. Baker, who served the church for two years. During that time there was a large accession by baptism. In April, 1839, Rev. E. Denison returned and occupied the field. In June, 1841, the Stonington Union Association met with this church. During the summer of 1842 the great revival under the preaching of Elder Jabez Swan was shared with the Second Church, the two pastors and their congregations cordially co-operating. During its continuance more than five hundred conversions were believed to have taken place. The Third Church, as the result of this reformation, received one hundred and fifty to its communion.

Rev. Erastus Denison resigned the pastoral care of the church in April, 1848. He had devoted the best part of his life and ministerial labors to the care of this church, and he was justly regarded as its founder and father. The severance of the relation was deeply felt by many. Elder Denison served in the pastoral relation in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Long Island, though he continued to reside in the village, where he built a house during the latter part of his life. His successor was Rev. Simon B. Bailey, who entered upon his labors in April, 1848, and remained two years. He was regarded as a useful minister of Christ.

Upon his resignation, Mr. Franklin A. Slater was chosen to succeed him, and he was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry on the 6th day of November, 1850, and resigned in January, 1853. He was succeeded by Rev. J. L. Holman as a supply.

Brother Holman came as a Free-Will Baptist, but in October, 1853, he came before the church, asking admission as a member, and stating his change of sentiment, in accordance with the belief of the church. He received public recognition November 29th, but soon left for another field.

Rev. William Cathcart received a call in December, and entered upon his labors in June, 1854. His commanding talent as a preacher soon gave him a full house, and his success continued to the end of his pastorate. An accession by baptism was enjoyed in the spring of 1855. Brother Cathcart resigned early in January, 1857, to take effect April 1st. It was accepted with much reluctance. Dr. Cathcart at once became pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Philadelphia, where he still officiates (1881).

¹ By W. H. Potter.

The Rev. Asa C. Bronson was called to the pastorate in May following, and at once entered upon his labors. The Mariners' Free church, where the church had worshiped mostly on the Sabbath, needing extensive repairs, the trustees of that organization surrendered to the church the control of the house, and it was thoroughly repaired and renovated. It was reopened for public worship in August following, and rededicated, and on the next day at two o'clock the pews were sold.

During the interval of repairs the Second Baptist Church shared with the Third their house of worship. A revival was enjoyed in 1858, which brought in some twenty members. But the time was approaching when the two churches, occupying nearly the same field, were to be one. Deacons James Gallup, Horatio Nelson Fish, and Nathan G. Fish took the lead, and were met by a committee of the Second Church. The union was cordially effected by the unanimous action of both churches, each acting separately, on the 11th day of August, 1861. We are now prepared to resume our sketch of the

The Union Baptist Church, Mystic River.¹—The Union Church called Rev. A. C. Bronson, pastor of the Third Baptist Church, to be their pastor, and he entered upon the larger field at once under the most favorable auspices. Either house of worship being too straightened for the new body, the church for a time met alternately in each house. But after deliberation it was decided to unite the two houses, the Second Church edifice being comparatively new and the other in good repair. This was done during the year 1862, the enlarged building occupying the endeared site of the Mariners' church, where such wonderful displays of God's work in former years had been seen, and the house was dedicated Oct. 9, 1862, Rev. Henry G. Weston, D.D., preaching the dedicatory sermon.

Previous to this time the union had been cordially recognized by neighboring churches in council, and the Stonington Union Association had held its annual session in the basement of the edifice.

During the spring of 1863 there was a season of revival, in which about forty members were added by baptism, besides many by letter, experience, and restoration. It was during this year that Deacon H. N. Fish passed away, much beloved, at the age of sixty-three years. Deacon Elisha Rathbun had previously died, having been for over thirty years a bearer of the Lord's vessels. The Sunday-school Convention met with them in 1864. In 1865 the list of church-members was examined and thoroughly revised. It was on the 11th of June, this year, that the one hundredth anniversary of the Second Church, one of the co-ordinate bodies of the union, was celebrated in a memorial discourse by the pastor.

In 1866 another revival was enjoyed, and on the

20th of September of the same year fell asleep in Jesus the Rev. Erastus Denison, full of years of usefulness, both in the churches to which he ministered and in the cause of education, he having been for many years acting school visitor for the town of Groton. His age was nearly seventy-five. In 1867 there were seventy baptisms, Rev. Isaac Westcott, of New York, assisting the pastor.

Brother Lauman Lamb, a former officer in the Third Church, died in October, 1867. Deacons Nathan G. Fish and George N. Wright, with Deacons Albert Edgcomb and William H. Potter, had been continued from the constituent churches. Our beloved Deacon Wright soon passed away, aged forty-eight years. On the 11th of January, 1868, Brethren Horace Clift, William H. Smith, John Gallup, and Leander Wilcox were chosen to the office of deacons. During this year, too, about fifty more were added by baptism, the venerable Dr. Westcott again assisting in reaping the harvest.

The meeting-house was enlarged, and thirty-six pews added, additional land having been purchased for the extension. Dr. Westcott preached on the occasion of the rededication, Dec. 20, 1868. Mr. Bronson, after a successful pastorate of eleven years, resigned April 1, 1869, and preached his farewell sermon the last Sunday in May.

During the interval of vacancy in the pastorate, viz., Aug. 7, 1869, Judge James Gallup passed away at the ripe age of nearly seventy-six years. He had been a constituent member, and for several years a deacon of the Third Church, and for a time acting deacon in the Union Church, of which organization he had been a warm advocate and a firm supporter. On the 28th of November, the same year, an invitation was extended to Rev. George L. Hunt, of Northampton, to become the pastor of this church, which he accepted December 10th, and entered upon his labors Jan. 2, 1870.

Deacon N. G. Fish passed from earth during this year, having been justly regarded as a pillar in the church. Several very pleasant revivals occurred during Dr. Hunt's pastorate of eleven years, ending Jan. 2, 1881.

The church, after a supply of several months, in which it enjoyed the effective preaching of Rev. Edwin Burnham, who had formerly labored for a few weeks here as an evangelist, and others, unanimously called to the pastorate the Rev. Charles H. Rowe, of Cambridgeport, Mass., and he entered upon his work on the first Sunday in October, 1881. Present membership about seven hundred.

Noank Baptist Church.²—The Noank Baptist Church was constituted on the 11th of March, A.D. 1843, by the dismissal of over two hundred members from the Second or Fort Hill Baptist Church, a preliminary meeting having been held January 5th of

¹ By W. H. Potter.

² By W. H. Potter.

that year. The next day after their recognition by neighboring churches the new church gave a call to the Rev. S. B. Bailey to be their pastor. He accepted, and commenced his labors April 1st. The church was admitted into the Stonington Union Association the June following.

Elder Bailey was ordained Nov. 29, 1843, sermon by Rev. L. Covill. A season of revival was enjoyed in the spring of 1846, the pastor being assisted by the Rev. John Green, of Hopkinton, R. I. Elder Bailey closed his labors after five years' pastorate, and Rev. David Avery received a call to take the pastoral care of the church, and entered upon his labors April 1, 1848, and remained one year. Rev. Wm. A. Smith succeeded to the pastorate, and closed his services April 1, 1850. Rev. James M. Phillips was then called to serve the church, which he did acceptably for four years. Another season of refreshing was enjoyed in 1851. In April, 1855, Rev. C. Havens was called as a pastoral supply, and closed his labors November 1st same year. The church had supplies from Rev. W. A. Smith (still a member) and others until June, 1856, when Rev. H. V. Jones, of New Jersey, having accepted the call to the pastorate, entered upon his labors, with a salary of six hundred dollars and his house-rent, which was increased in 1857 to eight hundred dollars and house-rent. Brother Jones resigned, to take effect in September, 1859, but was induced to remain until the following April, and then the Rev. Henry R. Knapp accepted the call of the church, and entered upon pastoral work April 1, 1860. Deacon John Palmer passed away July 16th of this year, aged seventy-two years, having been for more than fifty years a devoted Christian and a man truly mighty in God's word. Elder Knapp closed his labors with the church in November, 1860, when the church extended a call to Rev. Charles S. Weaver, of Norwich, who accepted and began his labors in December. He continued with them until the 1st of April, 1865, when he resigned. Elders Curtis Keeney, Ira R. Steward, Smith, and Bailey supplied the pulpit until March, 1866, when Rev. H. V. Jones, a former pastor, again accepted their call.

The Stonington Union Association met with them this year. In their letter, in June, they say, "It is our grief that you find us in a divided state. Amid our trials God has appeared for our comfort, and for many weeks the revival went on, till fifty precious souls, chiefly among the young, were gathered into the church." This church was again revived in the early part of 1867, and thirty-five happy converts were buried with Christ in baptism, Rev. P. G. Wightman assisting in the good work. In their letter to the Association in June, 1868, they say, "Our new house of worship was completed and dedicated in December last, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, of which sum two thousand dollars was contributed by our Ladies' Sewing Society."

Rev. Stephen Howell was called to the pastorate

in 1871, and continues until this day, being the longest pastorate on their records. During that time another of their deacons, John Palmer, Jr., an earnest Christian, has passed away. Their church clerks from the beginning have been Augustus Morgan and Robert Palmer, the latter still in office; their deacons, Ebenezer Morgan, Robert Palmer, Augustus Morgan, Levi Spicer, and Roswell P. Sawyer. Present number of members, three hundred and forty-six.

American Union Baptist Church of Noank.¹—This church was organized in May, 1865, with seventy-two members, mostly from the senior Baptist Church at Noank. Rev. Charles S. Weaver was their first pastor. They were publicly recognized as a church in their new meeting-house, Dec. 18, 1868, with eighty-nine members, the following churches being represented in the council, viz.: First, Waterford; First, North Stonington; Second Richmond, Voluntown, and East Had-dam. Since Elder Weaver left they have had as supply Rev. G. S. Bailey, now deceased, and Rev. S. B. Bailey and Rev. J. C. Foster. Their present number is fifty. R. Augustus Morgan, deacon and church clerk.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Noank.¹—This society was organized on the evening of April 9, 1878, and consisted of four brethren and three sisters. At the same time Rev. A. N. Bodfish, of Mystic Bridge Methodist Episcopal Church, presided at the first Quarterly Conference, at which the organization was completed by the appointment of stewards.

At the Quarterly Conference, May 4, 1879, the presiding elder, Rev. D. A. Wheeden, was present, when it was found there were fourteen members in full standing, and seven probationers; Mr. H. N. Brown, preacher in charge; new chapel completed; and real estate of the church valued at thirteen hundred dollars. At the close of the Conference year 1881, Mr. H. N. Brown was recommended for admission into the traveling connection. Rev. James A. Dean, D.D., pastor in 1881.

The Centre Groton Mission Chapel¹ was built a few years ago as a mission chapel, to accommodate the Centre Groton Sunday-school, which school was established by Deacon Coddington Culver (now deceased), A.D. 1851, and also as a place for holding religious meetings. It was paid for by subscriptions, but Capt. Ebenezer Morgan, of Groton Bank, was prominent in liquidating the debt of the association, which has official charge of the house and lot, of which association Prof. J. K. Bucklyn, of Mystic Bridge, is president. Each of the Baptist Churches of the town elects a trustee.

Poquonoc Baptist Church.¹—The history of this church as such begins with the year 1856. But the history of Christian work on this field reaches back to its early settlement. Here Elder Park Avery established a New Light Congregational Church in the days of Whitefield and his zealous coadjutors. That

¹ By W. H. Potter.

church flourished while the pastor was in his prime, but declined as he grew old. He died in 1797, aged eighty-seven years. The church at Fort Hill absorbed most of Elder Avery's members, and so it became extinct. But religious efforts were continued. The school-house was witness of powerful religious meetings in the days of Deacon Jabez Smith and others. Later, Deacon Robert Austin Avery, of the Fort Hill Church, took an interest in their Sunday evening meetings. Deacon Albert Edgcomb, of the same church, followed, and established and there maintained a Sunday-school, which has continued through all vicissitudes to the present day. Revs. Silas and Roswell Burrows and Rev. Ira R. Steward held preaching services when present, and in one way and another this community, notwithstanding an element of opposition, were never destitute of religious privileges of their own, besides those enjoyed by their near proximity to the Fort Hill Church, whose membership, until it removed its meetings to Mystic River, were ever numerous in Poquonoc.

The church, which grew out of the Sunday-school, was constituted Aug. 18, 1856. It had twenty-five constituent members. David C. Westcott was chosen its first deacon, and Gen. James Roath, clerk. Rev. S. B. Bailey, who was instrumental in its organization, became its first pastor. They were received into the Stonington Union Association at its June session following. Their first pastor continued his acceptable ministry among them for about eighteen months. He was succeeded by the Rev. George Mixter, an elderly servant, who continued his pastoral labors one year, during which a revival prevailed. This year death for the first time visited the church, removing Brother William T. Burrows, a valuable member. At this time a division of opinion arose in the church-going community, and a Separate meeting was established. It did not long, however, affect the membership or attendance of the church. Rev. Alfred Gates commenced pastoral labor with them in April, 1859, and was succeeded in February, 1861, by the Rev. John E. Wood. Their first deacon, who had been so essential a pillar, removed soon after to another field. Their pastor raised a company of volunteers and went with them to the war. Rev. Thomas Dowling having accepted a call to the pastorate began his labors in April, 1863. Mr. Dowling's ministry was doctrinally sound and spiritual, and he was not lacking in fluency. The letter of the church to the Association in 1866 says, "Elder Thomas Dowling left the 1st of May, after nearly three years of faithful pastoral labor, sowing much good seed." Mr. Dowling would have been as acceptable as he was able had he been willing to abbreviate the length of his services of prayer and preaching to the demands of the times. Few ministers in Connecticut surpassed him in natural or acquired abilities.

The Rev. Curtis Keeney labored the five months following with great success, in connection with Rev.

William A. Smith, of Groton Bank, who was then called to exercise the pastoral office. Their letter to the Association in June says of Elder Smith's labors, "We are instructed, reproved, and rebuked with all long suffering and doctrine." Sixty were added to the church during this time. Albert Kingsley and Cyrus Avery were chosen to the deaconship. Gen. Roath, a constituent member and their church clerk, died lamented, and Deacon Sanford A. Morgan removed West, much to the regret of the church. Deacon Kingsley also removed for the benefit of a change of climate, but his health continued to fail, and he passed away Oct. 17, 1870. A new and larger church edifice was dedicated Nov. 8, 1871. Youngs Avery, their very efficient Sunday-school superintendent, also died about this time. After Mr. Smith, Rev. J. C. Foster filled the pulpit for several months. Mr. Louis C. Sands was called to the pastoral office in May, 1871, and ordained at Mystic River, by a council, July 5th. His pastorate lasted a little over a year. Rev. William A. Smith was again called to the pastorate, which lasted till December, 1873. During the interval they were supplied by various ministers.

Rev. Stephen Perkins was called to the pastoral office March 4, 1876, and was ordained on the 15th of the following May. He was a very acceptable preacher, but closed his labors with this church in December, 1877. During this time Brother Osmar G. Buddington was licensed to preach. He afterwards graduated at Crozier Theological Seminary, Pennsylvania, and is now exercising the pastoral office over the Baptist Church of Florence, N. J., where he was ordained in 1880. Rev. E. C. Miller was called to the pastorate Oct. 5, 1879, and entered at once upon his duties. He is regarded as a faithful servant of the Most High. The present number of members is one hundred and twenty, and the following constitute the officers, viz.: Benjamin Gardner, Cyrus Avery, and W. T. Burrows, deacons; Daniel Morgan, church clerk.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Mystic River.¹

—Church services were first held in this place in Washington Hall, by Mr. John C. Middleton, B.A., of New London, a candidate for holy orders in this diocese, in July, 1859.

A Sunday-school was organized at the same time. Services were continued until March, 1860, when Mr. Middleton was ordained to the diaconry, and entered upon his duties as assistant minister in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., in June, 1864. Two or three services were held previous to June, 1864, when the Rev. Mr. Middleton, then of Calvary Church, Stonington, again held services in Washington Hall Sunday evenings. These were continued until the 1st of October the same year. On the 9th of the same month the Rev. Lorenzo Sears, by arrangement with

¹ By H. G. Beebe, Jr.

the Eastern Convocation of this diocese, began to hold full services. On the 11th of February, 1865, a parish was organized, under the title of St. Mark's, Mystic, when about thirty names were signed to the articles of organization. The first officers of the parish were Daniel W. Denison, senior warden; Roswell Brown, junior warden; W. W. Kellogg, John Lee, F. T. Mercer, T. J. Griffing, George Philpot, C. A. Jones, and Amos Watrous were elected vestrymen, and F. S. Bidwell parish clerk. The first confirmation was held on the first Sunday after Trinity, 1865, when six persons were added to the number of communicants.

Rev. Mr. Sears tendered his resignation to the Eastern Convocation, and closed his labors in the parish on the first Sunday after Easter, April 8, 1866.

During his rectorship eighteen hundred dollars was raised for building a church edifice, a lot purchased, and the foundations begun. The number of communicants had now increased from fifteen to thirty-one by admission and confirmation.

The Rev. W. Ingram Magill, late assistant minister in St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., entered upon his duties as rector of the parish July 14, 1866.

The corner-stone was laid in the "Sacred Name" Dec. 3, 1866, by the Rev. Dr. Robert A. Hallam, rector of St. James' Church, New London. The clergymen present were Rev. J. C. Middleton, S. Upjohn, Dr. Robert A. Hallam, and the rector of the parish.

It was purposed at that time to make this a memorial church to Bishop Seabury, who was a native of Groton. The first services in the new church were held Christmas morning, 1867,—a joyous day for all the parish. The Rev. W. Ingram Magill resigned, and accepted an election to Christ Church, Harlem, Ill., Oct. 14, 1869. The Rev. O. F. Starkey, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., commenced his labors with the parish in December, 1869.

During his rectorship the church paid up their debt and purchased a large organ from the First Congregational Church, New London. The church and Sunday-school were well kept up, and a deep interest taken in the parish. Mr. Starkey resigned his rectorship in December, 1872, and the church was supplied until Jan. 5, 1873, when the Rev. J. D. S. Pardee became its rector. During his rectorship the church, being free from debt, was consecrated by Bishop Williams, April 25, 1873, it being St. Mark's day.

The church lost one of its most prominent members in the death of the senior warden, Daniel W. Denison, Esq. He was one of the first organizers of the church, and it was largely due to his untiring labors that the church attained prosperity. He was always at his post, and took a deep interest in parish-work.

Mr. Pardee resigned his rectorship May 22, 1881, having received a call to Trinity Church, Seymour, Conn. The church was supplied until July by the Rev. Peter Shepard, of Saybrook, Conn., when the church extended a call to the Rev. Wm. F. Bielby, of St. Philip's Church, Putnam, Conn., who is the

present rector. The condition of the parish is at present very encouraging, and indicates a gratifying increase in interest and numbers.

The present number of communicants is one hundred and eight.

The officers of this parish for 1881 are Roswell Brown, senior warden; W. W. Kellogg, junior warden; F. T. Mercer, L. M. Fairbanks, M. B. Oviatt, F. H. Brewer, E. R. Williams, John Lee, D. C. Brown, Amos Watrous, and W. W. Kellogg, Jr., vestrymen; F. S. Bidwell, parish clerk.

The Groton Bank Baptist Church¹ is situated in the town of Groton, on the river Thames, opposite the city of New London, and was constituted March 16, 1843, composed of fifty-one members, fourteen male and thirty-seven female. It has erected two houses of worship, one in 1843-44, the other in 1871-72. The first cost about \$1600, the latter, \$15,000, with an audience-room with over three hundred sittings, a lecture-room with two hundred, a conference-room with one hundred and fifty, and a ladies' parlor.

This church has been served by six pastors, viz.: Rutherford Russell, two years; Isaac Chesebro, four years; George Matthews, two years; Edgar A. Hewitt, one year; Eli Dewhurst, two years; and N. T. Allen, the present incumbent, nineteen years, and a number of years they have been supplied.

There have been added to the church, four hundred and twenty persons, the large majority by baptism. Present number, two hundred and twenty.

A Sunday-school was commenced in 1843, and has been maintained till now. Present number, two hundred and twenty.

The Morgan Chapel¹ was built about five years since, by Capt. Ebenezer Morgan, of Groton. It is located about one mile from the Baptist church, at the terminus of the Providence and Stonington Railroad. It is an out-station, used principally for Sunday-school work. Occasionally religious service is held there. It cost about \$1600, and will seat two hundred persons. It is owned by Capt. Ebenezer Morgan.

CHAPTER XLIII.

GROTON—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.²

Ledyard, the Traveler.—One of the most noted men of Groton was John Ledyard, commonly called "The Traveler." He was a younger brother of Col. William Ledyard, the celebrated hero-martyr of Groton Heights, born in 1751. He was naturally a rover. For a short time he resided among the Six Nations.

¹ By Rev. N. T. Allen.

² By W. H. Potter.

We also hear of him exploring the Connecticut alone in a canoe. He made a sea-voyage with his intimate friend, Elisha Hinman. He then went to England, enlisted as a marine, sailed with the celebrated navigator, Capt. Cook, on his second voyage around the world, of which he published an account. He next started from London eastward on foot to make the tour of the world; visited St. Petersburg, and went thence through the most unfrequented parts of Finland. He proceeded through European Russia, and as far as Yakutsk, where the Governor arrested him, and sent him, like a modern tramp, back to the borders, and bid him go and never return to Russian soil, under pain of death. He was next employed by an association for the exploration of the African continent by ascending the Nile with an exploring-party. The adventurous traveler was now in his element, and about to achieve that fame for which his previous exploits had fitted him. But at Grand Cairo he was attacked by a fatal disease, and died A.D. 1788, aged thirty-seven. He was indeed a singular genius, with germs of greatness, and was a poet as well as a fine prose writer.

Bishop Seabury.¹

Hon. Silas Deane.²

Hon. Waitstill Avery.—Waitstill Avery was born in Groton (Ledyard) in 1741. His father, Humphrey Avery, Esq., was an honored citizen of his native town, having represented Groton in the General Assembly of Connecticut nine times, commencing with 1732. He found means to send his son Waitstill, who was a promising youth, to Nassau Hall, Princeton College, where he graduated with honor in the class of 1767, and having subsequently studied law, we find him in 1769 seeking a Southern home, attracted doubtless by the influence of his classmates in college, many of whom came from the sunny South. He settled at Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C. Having the true Avery grit, he soon rose to eminence at the bar, and found time withal to assert his fearless patriotism, doing much to awaken enthusiasm in the cause of independence. He was a signer and moving spirit, if not the author, of the celebrated Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, adopted at Charlotte, N. C., May 20, 1775, one year, one month, and fourteen days before the more celebrated, but not more pronounced, Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, from which we date our birth as a nation. The instructions to the North Carolina delegates in the Continental Congress, accompanying the engrossed copy of the Mecklenburg declaration, were in Avery's handwriting. This was the first concerted utterance, not for redress merely, but for absolute national independence of Great Britain. It had a powerful influence in strengthening the cause of freedom when the fear of consequences and a traitor's doom had kept

members of Congress discreet in their deliberations, and prepared the delegates from all the colonies for a united declaration a year later. Mr. Avery was the first attorney-general of the State of his adoption, and was Mecklenburg's representative in the Legislature for many years. He was also a commissioner to negotiate with the Indians, a difficult and delicate trust, which he discharged with satisfaction to the State. He died in 1821, aged eighty years, full of honors, leaving an unsullied name to his posterity. A North Carolinian writes, "From his patriotism and activity he was the object of the malevolence of the British, who took particular pains to burn his law-office in Charlotte as the army of Lord Cornwallis passed through the Carolinas."

His antecedents from his youth did not allow him to approve of the code of honor as it prevailed South, but his rivalry at the bar as he rode the circuit of the courts sometimes led him into serious differences. On one of these occasions a rival lawyer took exception at the severe personalities of Mr. Avery, as it was alleged, and a challenge followed. Mr. Avery felt obliged to accept it or to be brought into disgrace, at which his high spirit revolted. He accepted the challenge, chose his weapons, and with his second and his surgeon went into the field. At the word his rival fired and missed Mr. Avery, who fired his pistol towards the zenith. The seconds now interfered, they shook hands and were friends. That rival lawyer was afterwards the hero of the battle of New Orleans and President of the United States. The challenge itself is still preserved by Avery's posterity in the original handwriting of the giver. Mr. Avery never had occasion to fight another duel.

Marshal James Mitchell.—James Mitchell, Esq., was born A.D. 1777, and resided at Groton Bank, where his son, Col. William F. Mitchell, now lives. He was a leading townsman in Groton, more than once a representative to the Assembly, and member of the State Senate. President Adams appointed him United States marshal for the State of Connecticut, and he was reappointed by Gen. Jackson, retaining his position until his death in 1831, aged fifty-four years.

Hon. Noyes Barber.³

Hons. Elisha Haley and Stephen Haley.—The Haleys were not among the pioneers, but towards the close of the last century began to make themselves known in the management of town affairs. Elisha Haley was admitted to be a freeman in 1799; was tithingman in 1801; was surveyor in 1805; was selectman in 1811, and many times afterwards; representative in the Assembly in 1816, and several times re-elected; member of the State Senate in 1830, and four years a member of Congress. His brother, Hon. Stephen Haley, was well remembered as town-collector, deputy sheriff, selectman, representative, and as

¹ For life of Bishop Seabury, see history of St. James' Church, New London.

² See Supplement.

³ See page 472.

the first judge of probate after the district of Groton was constituted.

Hon. Albert Gallatin Stark.—Albert G. Stark, of Mystic River, was another genius who should be mentioned among the remarkable young men of Groton. He was born in 1824, and received only a common-school education. He was a self-made mathematician, a ready speaker and debater, and no mean poet. He was clerk and then judge of probate, and one of the earliest Free-Soil candidates for Congress, receiving a large and flattering support in his own town, where his admiring townsmen saw the germ of statesmanship which he was never destined to achieve, as he died in 1853, in the midst of his promising career, while holding the office of probate judge, at the early age of twenty-nine years.

Hon. Belton Allyn Copp.—Mr. Copp was born near Gale's Ferry, Groton, in 1796. He was by profession a lawyer, and took a prominent part in politics. The first part of his life was spent in Georgia, but he removed to his native town in 1832, where he settled down as a farmer, and yet practiced his profession. He was a member of the Legislature several times, beginning with 1838. In 1847 that body appointed him chief judge of the County Court. He died in 1858, aged sixty-two years.

Hon. Daniel Burrows.—Rev. Daniel Burrows died at Mystic River, in this town, in January, 1858, aged ninety-two years. He was the son of Rev. Silas Burrows, and brother of Rev. Roswell Burrows. (See history of the Second Baptist Church, Groton.) He was born at Fort Hill, Groton, in 1766. He was a first-class business man, and a Methodist Episcopal preacher of some distinction for sixty years. He made Middletown, Conn., his home, of which port he was inspector of customs for twenty-four years. He served in Congress during the last term of Monroe's administration. Congress was not perfect then, for he wrote while in Congress to his brother, Rev. Roswell Burrows, as follows: "I am sorry to say that every day's experience confirms me in the belief that there is a great want of integrity in men acting in high stations. I consider it very unfortunate for the country that a majority of Congress should be made up of second-rate lawyers, who can spout by the hour to no purpose, but just to be heard. I don't think I was ever before in so wicked a place as Washington. I have declined visits or dinings and tea-parties, beyond what can be made immediately subservient to the business for which I am sent, which with me shall be paramount."

Hon. Albert Latham.—Another of Groton's representative men was Mr. Albert Latham. He was the son of the artillery captain, William Latham, who had the command of Fort Griswold during the great fight in 1781, and his heart ever beat warmly towards the Revolutionary defenders of his country. He was born in Groton in 1766, and was admitted to be a free-man in 1809. In 1812 he began to fill offices of trust,

and he thus enjoyed almost all the offices within the gift of the town. He was selectman, beginning with 1827, eleven times, serving five times in the Assembly from 1829, and once in the Senate. He died in 1868, aged eighty-one years.

Capt. Adam Larrabee.—Another of the notable characters that arose in Groton (since Ledyard) is the name of Adam Larrabee. He was born near Allyn's Point, March 14, 1787. He entered West Point Military Academy Jan. 18, 1808, and graduated March 1, 1811, and he received a commission of that date as second lieutenant of light artillery. He was on the Niagara frontier in 1812, and in Gen. Wilkinson's campaign on the St. Lawrence in 1813 and 1814. He was made captain of light artillery Feb. 24, 1814, and was a participant in the battle of French Mills, on La Cole River. At this engagement he received a severe wound by an ounce musket-ball through the lungs, and was reported killed; and from the nature of the wound it was not supposed possible that he could live. He was courageous, and was taken to Saratoga, where he was carefully nursed in the family of Chancellor Walworth, and recovered.

Having resigned his commission, he returned to his native town, represented Groton in the Legislature, and was one of the Harrison electors in 1840. In 1828 he was one of the Board of Visitors at West Point. He removed to Windham in 1853, where he died, Oct. 25, 1869, aged eighty-two, full of years and honors.

Hons. Asa and Nathan G. Fish.—Asa Fish was born and reared in Groton. He is first remembered as an excellent teacher of youth. He married in Stonington, and settled at Mystic Bridge, in that town, to which his subsequent career as a member of both houses of the Legislature and judge of probate for many years, which was certainly an honorable one, belongs. Capt. Nathan G. Fish, a brother of Asa, and son of Deacon Sands Fish, was born and educated near the banks of the Mystic, where the first settler of the name purchased. He was for many years a shipmaster and owner. He was several times elected to the Lower House of the Assembly, and three times represented the Seventh Senatorial District. He also served first as clerk and then as judge of Probate Court.

Capt. Fish was noted as a member of the General Assembly in 1857, which altered the charter of the Mystic link of the Shore-Line Railroad, requiring the track to be laid where it now is, near the village, and took an important part in the discussion of a question in which the interests of his constituents were so vitally concerned. Capt. Fish was for many years deacon in the Union Baptist Church, Mystic River, and president of the National Bank and of the Groton Savings-Bank. He died in 1870, much lamented, aged sixty-six.

Col. Hiram Appelman.—Col. Appelman was born on the banks of the Mystic in 1825. When quite a

young man he studied law and removed West. He was a member of the Kansas Senate when the Topeka Constitution was adopted. Coming East about the time of the breaking out of the civil war, he recruited Company G of the Eighth Regiment, and was wounded at the head of his regiment, Sept. 17, 1862, having been promoted successively major and lieutenant-colonel. He was obliged to return home and resign on account of his shattered limb, but after long illness he partially recovered, and resumed the practice of the law in his native village; was elected State senator, and then Secretary of State, to which office he was re-elected, and finally died in office in 1873, aged forty-eight years. Mr. D. Webster Edgcomb, his chief clerk, from the same town, was appointed by the General Assembly to fill out his unexpired term.

Hons. Roswell and Lorenzo Burrows.—These somewhat noted men were born at Fort-Hill, Groton, and there received their early training. They were sons of Rev. Roswell Burrows. Having arrived at manhood, about the year 1825 they removed to Albion, N. Y., where the elder Roswell became eminent as a banker, and he has recently died. His brother Lorenzo yet lives at the age of seventy-six, having been a member of Congress for two terms, comptroller of the State of New York, and is now one of the oldest of the regents of the university, having enjoyed and honored that distinction for more than a quarter of a century.

Col. Amos Clift.—Amos Clift was born at Mystic River, Aug. 7, 1805, and died Aug. 18, 1878, aged seventy-three. He was a leading builder for many years. He was also colonel of the Eighth Regiment; many times selectman, three times a member of the Assembly, and for eighteen or nineteen years judge of the Probate Court for the district of Groton. His public and private record are alike unsullied.

Elisha Morgan, Esq.—Elisha Morgan enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-townsmen to a marked degree for many years. He held all the offices in the town; was selectman for many terms, represented the town in the Assembly five times, ending with 1862. But it is as town clerk he is best known, in which capacity he served the town acceptably for more than twenty years. He wrote a bold, plain hand to the last, and died in office in 1877, aged seventy-seven years.

Col. Daniel C. Rodman.—Daniel C. Rodman was born in Dover, N. H., Oct. 16, 1826. Before the war he was in the employ of the Colt's Firearms Company of Hartford, in the capacity of agent in the mining districts of Arizona. Returning to Hartford at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he enlisted as a private in the First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, being mustered in on the 19th day of April, 1861. Before the expiration of his three months' term of service he was promoted to be first lieutenant, which rank he held when the regiment was mustered out. Immediately upon his return from the field he re-

cruited a company for the Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, of which he was chosen captain, and mustered in Sept. 5, 1861. He was successively promoted to be major and lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh, holding the latter rank when the regiment was mustered out, after more than three years of arduous and honorable service. Among the engagements in which he participated were Port Royal, Fort Pulaski (where he was in command of the battery nearest the enemy's works), James Island, Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Chester Station, and Drury's Bluff. He was twice wounded at the memorable battle of Fort Wagner. The more serious wound of the two was inflicted by the fragment of a shell, which, striking the scabbard of his sword, forced it against his ribs, several of which were broken, and sowed the seeds of the disease which at last terminated fatally. Soon after the close of the war he was appointed United States pension-agent for the District of Connecticut, holding the office and discharging its responsible duties with ability and integrity until it was abolished under the general order consolidating the pension districts. Brave, clear-headed, and thoroughly sincere, in his death Connecticut loses one of the most distinguished soldiers of the late war. Having married a Groton lady, he took up his residence here a few years ago, and died at his home in Groton, Oct. 10, 1881, aged fifty-five years. It is said of him by his biographer, "A braver man and a more noble soul never lived."

Zerah C. Whipple.—Zerah was born in Quakertown, Ledyard, Sept. 1, 1849. His parents were Jonathan and Content Whipple, and his grandfather was Jonathan Whipple, the originator in America of the idea and practice of teaching deaf mutes to talk and to read the lips of people when they are talking.

Zerah was a precocious youth, honest, conscientious, inquiring, and he took the lead as a scholar among his classmates. A partial sunstroke while at work in the field, when about fifteen years of age, somewhat retarded his literary progress and impaired his physical strength. He was early an eloquent temperance and peace advocate, but of a sturdy independence, and refused to pay his military tax, for which he suffered imprisonment in the county jail. But Zerah Whipple's name will be chiefly remembered and honored as a teacher of the system—which his grandfather founded—of instructing deaf mutes to talk.

He commenced teaching this system when he was nineteen years old, and the next year, 1869, he opened a school at Quakertown on the Whipple plan. But he was a genius, and commenced the formation of a mute's alphabet, which he patented, by means of which the before mute pupil was aided in his attempts at articulation. He and his father removed their Whipple Home School to the heights north of Mystic River, where they purchased a fine three-story building for its use.

Meantime he went before the Legislature and asked for a State appropriation to aid every pupil of his school from this State. He finally obtained the same annual appropriation for each pupil as the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb received; and being thus recognized by the State, he had laid the foundation of a prosperous school, when he was stricken down by disease, and died in September, 1879, aged thirty years. The school continues in the hands of his widow and his father.

Mr. Whipple was at the time of his death secretary of the Connecticut Branch of the Universal Peace Society, having its seat in London. The annual sessions of this branch are held in the grove near Mystic River, and they are numerous attended.

Physicians.—There have been a few prominent physicians in Groton whose biography belongs to the public. The first that we name was Dr. Dudley Woodbridge. He was a son of the first minister in Groton of the standing order, and not only a good physician of liberal endowments and education, but he was known in the administration of town affairs, having been a selectman and nine times a member of the Assembly.

Dr. AMOS PRENTICE.—This physician lived during the times that tried men's patriotism. He was the resident physician that attended upon the wounded and dying that offered up their lives at the massacre on Groton Heights in 1781. He was there during the night that followed, and, like a ministering angel, went to the scattered and maimed invalids over the town, and it was owing to his skill and patience that so many of the severely wounded recovered.

Dr. Prentice was more than once elected selectman, and was enabled to add official weight, as an officer, to his benevolence as a physician in supplying the wants of families bereaved or impoverished by the horrors of war. He also had the honor of representing Groton in the General Assembly at the close of the war. We would like to say more of this good Samaritan.

Dr. JOHN O. MINER.—Dr. John Owen Miner was descended in a direct line from Henry Miner, of county Somerset, England, who was knighted by Edward III. He studied medicine under Dr. Amos Prentice, of Groton Bank. Dr. Prentice will ever be held in grateful remembrance for his services to the wounded at Fort Griswold, and in this attendance his student, Dr. Miner, was with him. Dr. Miner had in his boyhood and youth struggled heroically with adversity and labored diligently to help his mother, who was the daughter of Rev. John Owen, from whom young Miner took his name. After completing his medical studies he practiced medicine for a time in Stonington, and then in North Groton, or Ledyard, but finally settled down at Centre Groton, where for half a century he had a large practice, being the only physician in the town after the death of Dr. Prentice. His wife was a daughter of Col. Ebenezer Avery, who perished in the fort in the great massacre. After he

retired from his profession he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Adelia Randall, at Mystic River, where he died in 1851, aged ninety years. All of his eight children—seven daughters and one son—were present at his funeral.

Dr. BENJAMIN F. STODDARD.—Dr. Stoddard was a native of Groton, and studied medicine under Dr. John O. Miner, whose daughter Julia he married. He practiced medicine first in a neighboring town, but afterwards settled at Mystic River, in Groton, enjoying there an extensive practice. He was surgeon in the Eighth Regiment during the war of 1812. He died in February, 1848, aged fifty-six, much lamented.

Dr. JOSEPH DUFREY.—Dr. Joseph Dufrey resided at Groton Bank, and was for many years, during the recollection of the present generation, a popular physician. He was also well known in public affairs, and held a variety of offices of trust and honor, and among them he held the office of judge of probate for two terms. He died March 27, 1864, aged sixty-eight years.

CHAPTER XLIV.

GROTON—(Continued).

STATISTICAL.

THE names of selectmen have been given, in order, to the close of the Revolution; we now give a full list of representatives in a condensed form, not repeating names. It will be remembered that they were elected twice a year, in April and October, until the adoption of the constitution in 1818. We omit titles in these, and give the years in which they served in abbreviated form.

James Morgan, 1706, '07, '09, '13, '13, '14, '14, '15, '16, '24, '26, '30, '53; Andrew Lester, 1706; Nehemiah Smith, 1706, '07, '18, '21, '21, '22, '22, '23, '23; Samuel Fish, 1706, '07, '08, '12; James Avery, 1707, '08, '08, '10, '10, '11, '12, '15, '16, '17, '18, '24, '24, '25, '26, '27, '27, '28, '28, '29, '30, '31, '31, '34, '35, '36; John Morgan, Sr., 1708, '10, '10, '11, '31; William Latham, 1709; Samuel Avery, 1709, '16, '18, '19; John Morgan, Jr., 1711, '21; Moses Fish, 1712, '31, '47, '52, '54, '56, '57, '58, '62, '65, '65, '66, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70 (probably father and son of the same name); Jonathan Starr, 1712, '13, '13, '14, '14, '26, '28; Samuel Lester, 1714; William Morgan, 1715, '16; Nicholas Stent (or Treat), 1715, '17, '29; James Packer, 1717, '32, '32, '33, '33, '34; Joshua Bill, 1717, '20, '21, '22, '22, '23, '23, '24, '28, '29; John Seabury, 1718; Daniel Tracy, 1719; Ebenezer Avery, 1720, '20, '26, '36, '41, '46, '60, '52, '54, '63, '64, '68; John Burrows, 1720; Christopher Avery, 1724, '25, '34, '36, '38, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '42, '43, '43, '44, '44, '45, '45, '46, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '55, '56, '57, '57, '58, '58, '59, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64; Daniel Eldredge, 1727, '29, '34; James Eldredge, 1730; Ben Adam Gallup, 1730, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '67, '68, '69, '70, '70, '71, '76, '77; Humphrey Avery, 1732, '32, '33, '33, '34, '35, '38, '40, '41; Luke Perkins, 1735, '47, '50, '51, '56, '58, '60, '60, '61; Dudley Woodbridge, 1735, '36, '39, '39, '40, '40, '57, '61, '62; John Chester, 1736; William Williams, 1741, '49, '50, '56, '63, '64, '65, '68, '69, '78; John Ledyard, 1742, '43, '43, '44, '44, '45, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49; Robert Allyn, 1748, '89, '90; Ebenezer Avery, Jr., 1748, '98, '98; Nathan Smith, 1749, '53, '56; Silas Deane, 1752; Robert Gere (2), 1754, '60, '70, '94, '94, '97; Jabez Smith, 1759, '59, '63, 1800; William Woodbridge, 1761, '63; Simon Avery, 1769, '92, '94, '94; Joseph Gallup, 1771; Nathan Gallup, 1771, '75, '75, '77, '79, '82, '84, '84, '87, '89, '91, '93, '93; Nathan Fish, 1771, '72, '72; Ebenezer Ledyard, 1772, '79, '80, '82, '83, '83, '84, '86, '87, '88, '89, '96; Col. Wm. Ledyard, 1773, '76

William Avery, 1773, '79; William Morgan, 1773, '74; Thomas Mumford, 1773, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '81, '81; Stephen Billings, 1774, '78, '81, '87, '88, '88, '91, 1820; Park Avery, 1776; John Hurlbut, 1776; Thomas Ap Niles, 1780, '84, '85, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89; Amos Gere, 1780, '80, '90; John Morgan, 1781, 1810; Elisha Williams, 1782, '83, '83; Dr. Amos Prentice, 1782; Isaac Gallup, 1785; Isaac Gallup, Jr., 1785, '86, '86, 1801, '02; Nathan Niles, 1790; Thos. Avery, 1791, '91, '95, '95, 1815, '15, '19; Christopher Morgan, 1792; Simeon Smith, 1793, '93, '99, '99; Ben Adam Gallup, Jr., 1795, '95, 1801, '02; Ebenezer Morgan, 1796, '98, '98; Starr Chester, 1797, '97, 1801, '02, '05, '05, '06, '08, '09; Isaac Avery, 1799, '99; Vine Stoddard, 1800, '01; John Daboll, 1802, '03, '06, '09; Joseph Chapman, 1802, '03; Phineas Hyde, 1803, '04; Thomas Baxter Gray, 1803, '04, '08; Rufus Smith, 1804, '05; Joseph Morgan, 1804, '05; Amos A. Niles, 1805, '05, '06, '09; John Spicer, 1806, '32, '33; Roswell Fish, 1807, '08, '12; Paul F. Niles, 1807, '08, '09, '11; John Morgan, 1811, '12, '12; Elijah Bailey, 1812; Noyes Barber, 1813, '13, '18, '18; Seth Williams, 1813, '13; Stephen Hale, 1814; Elisha Ayer, 1814; Rodman Niles, 1815, '15; Judge William Williams, 1816, '17; Elisha Hale, 1816, '24, '26, '27, '32, '33, '34; James Mitchell, 1816, '17, '23; Erasmus Williams, 1816, '17, '24; Philip Gray, 1818, '18; Nathan Niles, 1820; Elisha J. Stoddard, 1821; Roswell Allyn, 1820, '26; James Gallup, 1822; Nicholas L. Lester, 1822; Adam Larabee, 1823; Erasmus T. Smith, 1825, '28; Rufus Chapman, 1825; John Brewster, 1827; Gardiner Bill, 1828; Albert Latham, 1829, '30, '35, '37, '43; Joseph Tuttle, 1829; Guy C. Stoddard, 1830, '31; Cyrus Allyn, 1834; Jacob Gallup, 1835, '36; Sanford Stark, 1836, '43, '48; Elisha Morgan, 1837, '40, '45, '47, '62; Belton A. Copp, 1838, '39, '42, '44; Amos Clift, 1838, '39, '46; Noah Chapman, 1840, '41; Elihu Spicer, 1841, '42; Caleb M. Williams, 1844, '45; David A. Daboll, 1846, '47, '71; Urbane Avery, 1848; James C. Lamb, 1849; Nathan G. Fish, 1849, '50, '67; Albert G. Stark, 1850; Waterman Z. Bnddington, 1851, '56, '60; George Eldredge, 1851; Waton A. Weaver, 1852; Elisha D. Wightman, 1852; Peter E. Rowland, 1853, '61, '62; Hubbard D. Morgan, 1853; Erasmus D. Avery, 1854, '74, '77, '79; Thomas M. Clark, 1854; Noyes S. Palmer, 1855; Elijah B. Morgan, 1855; Isaac W. Denison, 1856; Benjamin N. Green, 1857; Robert Palmer, 1858, '69; Isaac C. Ammidon, 1858; John W. Miner, 1859; William Batty, 1859; George W. Ashbey, 1860; Philo Little, 1861; John E. Williams, 1863; Jared R. Avery, 1863, '66; Benjamin Burrows, 1864; Asa Perkins (2), 1864; Jeremiah N. Sawyer, 1865; Albert L. Avery, 1865; William E. Maxson, 1866; Asa A. Avery, 1867; Gurdon S. Allyn, 1868, '74; Simon Huntington, 1868; William H. Potter, 1869; Lemuel Clift, 1870, '72; Daniel Latham, 1870; Cyrus Avery, 1872; William E. Wheeler, 1873, '75; James M. Turner, 1875; George B. Crary, 1876; George M. Long, 1876; Thomas W. Noyes, 1877, '78; Silas Spicer, 1878; Gurdon Gates, 1879, '81; John S. Schoonover, 1880; Robert A. Gray, 1880, '81.

JUDGES OF PROBATE,

residents of Groton when Groton and Stonington constituted one probate district, under the name of Stonington.

1814-19, Ralph Hurlbut; 1819-31, William Williams; 1836-38, Stephen Hale.

CLERKS OF THE SAME.

1818-19, Erasmus T. Smith; 1831-38, Nathan Daboll.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF PROBATE

for the district of Groton (constituted A.D. 1839).

1839, Stephen Hale; 1840, James Gallup; 1842, Nathan Daboll; 1845, Joseph Duffey; 1846, Amos Clift; 1847, Joseph Duffey; 1848, Zebediah Gates; 1852, Albert G. Stark; 1854, Nathan G. Fish; 1855, Amos Clift; 1859, Sanford Stark; 1860, Amos Clift; 1863, Hiram Appleman; 1864, Amos Clift; 1874, Lemuel Clift; 1876, William H. Potter, now in office.

CLERKS OF PROBATE COURT.

1839, Nathan Daboll; 1841, Nathan G. Fish; 1842, David A. Daboll; 1845, John Hndson; 1846, Albert G. Stark; 1854, Nathan S. Fish; 1859, Amos Clift.

Since 1859 the court has mostly acted as its own clerk.

TOWN CLERKS.

1706, John Davie; 1707, Nehemiah Smith; 1718, Samuel Avery; 1730, Christopher Avery and Christopher Avery, Jr.; 1768, William Avery; 1787, Charles Eldredge; 1797, Amos Gere; 1803, Amos Niles; 1804, Amos Gere; 1805, Amos A. Niles; 1821, Nathan Daboll; 1837,

Elisha Morgan; 1846, Sanford Morgan; 1850, James D. Avery; 1861, Sanford Morgan; 1863, James D. Avery; 1864, Sanford A. Morgan; 1869, Daniel Morgan; 1860, Colby M. Morgan; 1862, Elisha Morgan; 1870, David A. Daboll; 1871, Elisha Morgan; 1874, James D. Avery, now in office.

For sketches of ministers, see "Churches."¹

CHAPTER XLV.

GROTON—(Continued).

NAVY-YARD.

THE Thames is about sixteen miles in length, with depth of water for the anchorage of the largest vessels ten miles above its mouth. It furnishes the best harbor on the Atlantic coast, and perhaps in the world, landlocked and with good holding ground. Upon this river is situated the navy-yard lately established by the government, a brief account of which is here given.

On the east bank of the Thames, three miles above New London, the United States has established a navy-yard.

Early in the year 1862 the government became so deeply impressed with the need of greater facilities for the construction, repair, and dockage of its war-vessels that Congress authorized the Secretary of the Navy "to appoint a board of competent officers to examine the harbor of New London, Narragansett Bay, and League Island, and to report by the selection of which the public interests would best be promoted." This board spent some eight weeks in making the requisite examination of the different places, and reported "that the harbor of New London possesses greater advantages for a navy-yard and naval depot than any other location examined by this board." The board said in their report,—

The harbor of New London "has a fine, clear entrance from the ocean, accessible at all times and all seasons; from it vessels of any class can proceed to sea with almost any wind, and be clear of the land in a few hours."

"That no harbor in the United States is more susceptible of defense against the entrance of a fleet than New London."

"The harbor of New London is well protected from violent winds and sea, and is not obstructed by ice. Vessels of any size may anchor there with perfect safety at all times."

"The currents at New London are not rapid, the water is clear, and there is nothing to be apprehended from deposits at this place after the lines of wharves have been established and the wharves constructed."

"At New London an abundant supply of the softest and purest water can be obtained."

¹ End of W. H. Potter's history of Groton.

This report of the board of officers was referred to the Naval Committee of the House, and in the spring of 1864, after viewing the site and hearing the testimony of experts, that committee reported also in favor of the harbor of New London as eminently adapted to naval uses, and recommended the establishment of a navy-yard thereat. There was no immediate action on this report. In the year 1867 the following resolution, prepared by John R. Bolles, who had written many pamphlets and documents setting forth the advantages of the site, was passed by Congress:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive and accept a deed of gift, when offered by the State of Connecticut, of a tract of land lying on the Thames River, with not less than one mile of water-front, to be held by the United States for naval purposes."

In accordance with this resolution, the land was in 1868 donated by the State and duly accepted by the government. In 1877 a pile-wharf was built. In 1874 the first store-house was erected. In 1875 the Navy Department ordered three of its civil engineers to proceed to the New London station and make the necessary examination, and lay out the premises with the view of developing and improving the grounds for building and repairing ships-of-war. This board, consisting of Civil Engineers Chandler, Stratton, and Endicott, matured a plan defining the lines of quay-wall, establishing the grades of the yard, locating docks and dock-basins, hauling-up ways for iron-clads, and shops for all classes of mechanics required. These shops and store-houses are so grouped that each department is by itself and independent of every other. The plan was adopted by the department, and appropriations have been made by Congress for permanent improvements. Several acres have been graded and substantial buildings commenced.

Secretary Thompson conceived the idea that American boys could be induced to enter the service and ship as apprentices, to be under instruction until arriving at the age of twenty-one, and then at their option to remain connected with the navy or enter the merchant service. Several ships-of-war were detailed to test the practicability of this experiment. These ships, composing the "training-fleet," were to go into winter-quarters during the inclement season, and cruise for instruction in seamanship in the summer months.

As the headquarters of this fleet, the New London navy-yard offers unequalled facilities. The natural advantages are unsurpassed, and the anchorage, wharfage, abundance of pure water, and protection from the severity of storms has given this the preference over all other points in the opinion of experienced and intelligent men. Temporarily the training-fleet has been anchored in Narragansett Bay, at Coaster's Island Harbor. Preparations, however, have been made at the New London station for the reception of these ships, and a large drill-room has recently been con-

structed for the use of the school. This drill-room is one hundred and eighty-two by forty-feet, and designed expressly as a hall of instruction in the use of small-arms and manual exercise. This is said to be the most elegant drill-room east of New York City.

Estimates have been submitted for the construction of one thousand lineal feet of quay-wall, the granite material to be taken from quarries already opened within the limits of the yard and easy of access. For building purposes this granite is of excellent quality, and there is an abundance of superior sand for mortar and gravel for concrete, all valuable material in the construction of navy-yard improvements.

There are quarters constructed for the civil engineer, boatswain, and carpenter, and occupied by them.

The commandants have been Commodores Hunt, Worden, Fairfax, Simpson, and Hopkins.

The officers now in charge are Commodore William E. Hopkins as commandant, and B. F. Chandler, resident civil engineer.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CHANDLER was born in Augusta, Me., Sept. 19, 1816; is the seventh descendant of William Chandler, who came from England to Massachusetts as early as 1637. His son, Capt. Joseph Chandler, drowned Oct. 16, 1785, was a soldier in the French war, and had two sons, Joseph (2) and John. They became men of importance, and each held rank as general of militia. John was a Revolutionary soldier. Joseph (2), his father, born in New Andover, N. H., was appointed captain in the United States army in 1808, in command of forts in Portland Harbor. In 1809 he resigned his commission. In 1811 he was appointed clerk of the courts in Kennebec, and held that position one year. He became cashier of the "Kennebec Bank" at its organization; was the first president of the "Granite Bank;" in February, 1828, was chosen major-general of Second Division of Maine militia; was appointed postmaster of the city of Augusta in November, 1830, by President Jackson. He died suddenly, Sept. 12, 1846, aged sixty-six. Nov. 5, 1806, he married Mehitabel, daughter of Maj. Mark Andrews, of Augusta. They had five children, B. F. being youngest. Maj. Andrews was an officer in the Revolution; was also a successful merchant. He died at an advanced age in Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Benjamin F. received an academic and collegiate education at Waterville and Cambridge. His health failing while at college, by medical advice he exchanged his college course for the study of civil engineering, with which he became so pleased as to adopt it for a profession.

Mr. Chandler was a natural printer, his love for the "art preservative" amounting to a passion. When but a small lad his father with his knife cut out of wood the letter "A" to amuse him, and from that small commencement he not only made the acquaintance of types (spending almost his first "ninepence" for an alphabet), but was not content until he had in-



B. F. Chandler N. Y. N.

vented a press and was a printer. We extract from the Boston *Printers' Exchange* of April 23, 1878, this paragraph: "There has lately come into our possession a small newspaper, the *Star*, size 5 by 7, published in Augusta, Me., 1832, by B. F. Chandler, then a boy of sixteen. This was probably the first amateur paper ever published in this country. It was started with a capital of twelve cents. The boy continued his business for two years, then sold out his office for two hundred dollars, bought books, and entered college, receiving a scientific education, and is now and has been for many years a civil engineer in the United States service, stationed at the Portsmouth navy-yard, where many and great improvements have been made under his superintendence. The ruling passion is, however, still strong. We have lately sold him a Gordon press and a good variety of job type, with which he amuses himself during his leisure moments. He prints for his friends without compensation. He is a printer from an inherent love of the art, like the late ex-Mayor N. B. Shurtleff, of Boston. We have seen specimens of his work, which are equal to that of some of our best printers." Since this was published Mr. Chandler has purchased two entire printing-offices, has had three presses at one time, and nearly two hundred fonts of type. His office is well furnished with the signs and characters of all the arts and sciences, astronomical, chemical, mathematical, commercial, etc. It is strictly an amateur office. "Leisure hours, when not engaged in professional duties, are spent in 'sticking type' or 'kicking the Gordon,' for the fun of it."

After studying two years in Boston, Mr. Chandler received an appointment as engineer on the "Brunswick and Florida Railroad." He went to Florida for one winter, sleeping on the ground and generally "roughing it," and entirely recovered his health. From Florida he went to Augusta, married, Oct. 25, 1839, Silvina Parris, daughter of Luther Briggs, of Pembroke, Mass., and continued civil engineering. He became noted for his skill, and was employed by the town, by the State, and by the United States. When Augusta received its city charter Mr. Chandler was made civil engineer of the city, and was often appointed by the courts to survey the boundaries of disputed lands, and also "referee" in many of these claims. This led him to the study of law, but from distaste for the profession he abandoned it shortly after his admission to the bar.

About 1841, the British government needing a first-class engineer, engaged Mr. Chandler, through Sir John Caldwell, to go to the Grand Falls of the St. John River, New Brunswick, and make surveys and plans for the improvement of the rapids. This engaged him for a year, but Sir John suddenly died while on a visit from England. With his death the scheme of improvement ended, and Mr. Chandler returned to Augusta, entered the employ of the "Kennebec Locks and Canal Company," and was there and

elsewhere in active labor for years in his profession. In July, 1852, he was appointed civil engineer in United States naval service, and ordered on duty at Portsmouth navy-yard. This yard was then a very small and poor affair, and Mr. Chandler at once began to build and make permanent improvements. For twenty-seven years he was in charge at Portsmouth, and he has made it one of the best and most complete navy-yards in the United States. He made all the designs, and the work was done under his supervision. By his advice and through him the national government has expended thousands on thousands of dollars, and has never suffered the loss of one by negligence, carelessness, or trickery of his. In 1875, Mr. Chandler was president of a commission detailed to lay out territory for the development of a first class navy-yard at New London Station, Groton, Conn. Under his direction and superintendence the surveys were made, plans drafted, etc., and in July, 1879, he was transferred from Portsmouth to build up the new yard. From the time of his transfer the work of improvement has been going on, and at the present time (September, 1881) he has constructed a large brick building, a drill-room for naval recruits in the training-school. Mr. Chandler has served the longest period of any of the engineers in the naval service on navy-yard duty, and ranks as "commander" on the staff. During his service he has been temporarily on duty at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Pensacola, and has been frequently called to Washington by the Navy Department for consultation.

Of his eight children seven attained maturity, viz.: Silvia P. (deceased), Helen A. (deceased), Benjamin P. (deceased), Josiah A. (deceased), Joseph, Sarah Jane (deceased), and Frank. All were well educated. Joseph and Frank reside in Waverly, Mass. Mr. Chandler is a splendid specimen of the "genus homo," striking in personal appearance, resembling the poet Longfellow, for whom he is often taken. He is leal and loyal to his friendships, and a gentleman of broad, liberal views and intellectual culture, consequently an extremely agreeable social companion. His character through life has been marked by honesty, integrity, and honor, and he to-day, among the many officers of the navy, holds no second place in the regards of his large circle of friends, while his pre-eminent ability in his profession is conceded by all.¹

CHAPTER XLVI.

GROTON—(Continued).

The Averys and the Old Avery Mansion.²—The old Avery mansion is believed to be the oldest dwelling-house in the town of Groton standing on its origi-

¹ Oct. 15, 1881, Mr. Chandler was transferred to the retired and reserved list, with relative rank of commander.

² Contributed by J. George Harris.

nal foundations. It dates back two and a quarter centuries. James Avery, born in England in 1620, who came to Massachusetts Bay with his father, Christopher, in 1630, was raised on the farm near the fishing-station on Cape Ann, where Gloucester now stands, married Junna Greenslade at Boston in 1642, and with her and three children came to the Pequot settlement at the mouth of the Thames in 1650, with what was called the Cape Ann colony. He lived on the land allotted to him on the west side of the river until 1656, purchasing such other lands there as he considered desirable; but when he discovered the superior qualities of the broad plains of Pequonoc, a mile or two east of the river, he determined to cross over

that had been occupied there as a church edifice and watch-tower, which was exposed to sale to make room for a new meeting-house, took it in pieces, transported it over the river and through the woods to his place, and added it with improvements to his dwelling, where it still stands as a western part of the old mansion. The first story of the addition was continued as a single great room, and during the balance of his life Sabbath services were generally held there.

It is matter of history that dwelling-houses of the better classes of people in those days were of two stories, the upper jutting over the lower about a foot on the front side, with roof high and steep, frames of white oak, timbers much larger than those now in



THE OLD AVERY MANSION, ERECTED IN 1656.

and settle there. When he removed he sold his possessions on the western side and invested all his means in the acquisition of lands around his new residence, which was the middle portion, or first installment of this ancient Avery mansion, giving his place the name of Birch Plains. There he resided for nearly forty years, or until his death in 1694, during which time he held most of the principal offices of the new town of New London, of which it was then a part; a magistrate on the bench, and was a representative in the State Legislature for fourteen consecutive years.

Ten years before his death, when he found it difficult to travel two or three miles and cross the river to church every Sabbath, he purchased the building

use, and smoothly-finished beams all in sight. Between the inner and outer sheathing of the sides burnt or sun-dried clay was built in between "the clay boards," since called clapboards. And the old Avery house is perhaps the best specimen of that class of ancient architecture extant.

There, after the lapse of two and a quarter centuries, stands the old double and triple mansion, which, with its surroundings, has descended through eight or nine generations from eldest son to eldest son; in the early times known as "the two-chimney house," from the many years that it was the only house in town that had more than one chimney, and so diversified by the additions of later generations in its style of architecture that, in nautical parlance, it

appears as though it might have been built in a gale of wind.

If its history could be written, with due regard to the current manners and customs from one generation to another, its pages of eccentricities, from the standpoint of our own times, would be singularly interesting. It is to be supposed that the funeral ceremonies at the burial of James Avery were not unsuited to a man of his quality,—not unfashionable, for fashion ruled then as it rules to-day, and while the poor were quietly and silently buried, the rich were carried to the grave on the shoulders of the people with great display. When the Rev. Thomas Cobbett was buried at Ipswich, Mass., in 1685, it was "Voted, that some person be appointed to look to the burning of the wine and heating of the cider for the occasion;" and it is recorded that the expenses of his funeral was only one shilling short of twenty pounds. Indeed, the indisputable records show that there were used thirty-two gallons of wine, barrels of cider, more than a hundred pounds of sugar, and four dozen gloves, and this was but the funeral of a poor clergyman. Felt says the funeral charges of a highly-respectable man at Salem as late as 1739 were ten times as much. When Wigglesworth, an eminent divine, was buried by his parish, in 1753, six gold rings were furnished for the pall-bearers and eighteen pairs of white kid gloves for attending ministers. It even became necessary for the General Court to interfere and pass an act to prevent extravagant funerals, prohibiting such splendid spectacles on Sunday by declaring that they should not take place "on the Lord's day," until no one could be buried on that day without license first being granted by a justice of the peace.

If the old white-oak timbers, almost petrified by time, and as enduring of fibre as when they stood under their green foliage on Groton hills, could only tell us of all the interesting vicissitudes of their eventful years, their tales would equal those of the Arabian Nights. We might fancy the astonishment of the old timbers in 1718 to see the first tea ever brought to this country, which the women at first knew not how to steep, and by mistake served up as greens with a piece of boiled pork; and after learning how to make it, how long it was before the people could learn to like it as a beverage. If they could talk they might tell of their surprise at their first sight of wheat-flour in 1720 as an article of food, so high in price that only a very few rich families could afford it, the masses for years afterwards continuing, as formerly, to use exclusively bread made of rye and Indian corn; how they drank water and roasted rye until, in 1770, they reluctantly learned the use of coffee; how families sat around the fire and read and worked in the evening by the light of the pine-knots, burning clear and bright from their mixture of pitch and turpentine, until tallow candles were invented as well as a lamp to burn fish-oil; how much they were surprised to see a horse in a wagon driven up the lawn in 1730, and in

a sleigh in 1740, the first wagon or sleigh ever seen in town, for at that time all horses paced, and none were taught to trot until forty years afterwards, riding having always been on horseback, with the gentleman astride on the saddle, and his lady companion behind him, sitting sideways on the pillion, supported by her arm around his waist. They would tell us also of the wonderful curiosity with which the household examined and tasted two or three boiled potatoes on the breakfast-table in 1733, the first vegetable of the kind raised in this country in beds of the garden, as we raise beets and carrots; and also of the care with which, early in the nineteenth century, the ladies of the household cultivated in their flower-beds the round, red, love-apples that they never dreamed of serving up for the table as a dish of tomatoes. The brown weather-boards outside and the smoothly-polished woodwork inside would tell us of their infinite disgust when, in 1734, for the first time in this country, paint was used to cover their bronzed surfaces, and that to themselves none was applied until near a century later; when, in 1783, wall-paper first made its appearance, and at a much later period when the white and silver-sanded floors were swept and covered with woollen carpets. And then how many changes have they witnessed in the habits and amenities of social life! Only captains, merchants, schoolmasters, magistrates, and doctors, with their wives and daughters, were entitled to the address of "Mr." and "Mrs." (for common man and wife were called "goodman" and "goodwife," and their children "goody"), inasmuch that the General Court of Massachusetts passed a special act that one of its citizens, who had been convicted of stealing corn from an Indian, should no longer be called "Mr." It was not until after 1730 that any person in this country had a middle name, so desirous were the Puritans to avoid the pattern of royalty; and this desire is apparent up to a much later day,—not one who appears on the battle-roll of the Groton monument tablet has a middle name. The old frame would also tell us of the embarrassment in date and records produced in 1752 by an act of the British Parliament changing the beginning of the new year from the 25th of March to the 1st of January, and setting forward the calendar eleven days, so as to make the 1st the 11th of the month, producing the change from old to new style. It would tell us how the good Puritans reluctantly abandoned their plan of simply numbering the months from one to twelve, and adopted the Julian names, which they considered popish and as perpetuating the names of heathen idols. And if it were to tell us these things it would but speak as with the voice of true history.

The ancestral line who have inhabited the ancient edifice, from father to son, if we add Christopher, who came from Massachusetts to reside with his son James about ten years after he settled at Pequonoc, is as follows:

Christopher Avery, b. in England, d. 1681; James Avery (1), b. in England, 1620, d. 1694; James Avery (2), b. Dec. 16, 1646, d. Aug. 22, 1728; Ebenezer Avery, b. May 1, 1678, d. July 19, 1752; Elder Parke Avery, b. Dec. 9, 1710, d. March 14, 1797; Lieut. Parke Avery, b. March 22, 1741, d. Dec. 20, 1821; Youngs Avery, b. April 2, 1767, d. May 30, 1837; Parke William Avery, and his son, James D. Avery, its present occupant.

To the large quantity of arms and ammunition that the first James had accumulated in the course of his service against the Indians—for the State furnished neither one nor the other to any considerable extent—the second James, who from his will was evidently a gun-fancier, made large additions, and bequeathed to each of his seven sons “one-seventh of all my arms, guns, and swords,” in addition to an equal share of his property, and to each of his five daughters he gave as a last bequest “a silver spoon,” that, after the folklore of the time, it might be said each of them “was born with a silver spoon in her mouth.” Ebenezer became a man of large possessions, his land extending, according to tradition, from Dunbar’s Mill (still standing, north of the Stonington turnpike) to Eastern Point, and from river to river. Capt. Parke, sometimes called Elder Parke, turned the great room of the old house into a church after the Revolution on Sundays, and himself preached, without fee or reward, in resistance to the tithe system of the standing order, carefully seeing that his negro servants hitched and fed the horses of his congregation during service. Lieut. Parke was severely wounded in the battle of Fort Griswold. Indeed, the nine Averys who were killed in that battle, and nearly as many more who were wounded, were all of this family, and most of the wounded were taken to the old house and cared for after the battle. His son Youngs married Eunice, the daughter of Capt. William Latham, who commanded at Fort Griswold on the morning of the battle until Ledyard took command, and their son, Parke William, named after both grandfathers, who were veterans of Fort Griswold, succeeded to the inheritance, which has passed to the next generation, and is now owned and occupied by James Denison Avery, the town clerk.

CHAPTER XLVII.

GROTON.—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Jeremiah George Harris was born at Pequonnoc, in the town of Groton, Conn., Oct. 23, 1809. He is descended from two old English families, who came to New England about the time that Governor Winthrop located his colony on the shores of Massachusetts Bay. Over the chancel of the church edifice at Pequonnoc is a memorial window, on which are the following inscriptions: “Christopher Avery, born in England, d. 1681; James Avery, b. 1620, in England, d. 1694; James Avery, 2d, b. Dec. 16, 1646, d. Aug. 22, 1728;

Ebenezer Avery, b. May 1, 1678, d. July 19, 1752; Elder Parke Avery, b. Dec. 9, 1710, d. March 14, 1797; Lieut. Parke Avery, b. March 22, 1741, d. Dec. 20, 1821; Youngs Avery, b. April 2, 1767, d. May 30, 1837.” Mary, eldest daughter of Youngs Avery, born Jan. 19, 1790, was on the 25th of November, 1807, married to Richard Harris, of Norwich, with whom she had two children, Jeremiah and Erastus, and died at Groton, Feb. 2, 1881.

On the ancestral cenotaph in Groton Cemetery are the following inscriptions:

“WALTER HARRIS, b. in England, 1600, d. at New London, 1654.
GABRIEL HARRIS, son of Walter, b. 1630—d. 1684.
JOHN HARRIS, son of Gabriel, b. 1663—d. 1740.
RICHARD HARRIS, son of John, b. 1700—d. 1751.
JEREMIAH HARRIS, son of Richard, b. 1745—d. 1797.
RICHARD HARRIS, son of Jeremiah, b. 1786—d. 1816.
JEREMIAH GEORGE, son of Richard, b. 1809.—
JOSEPH EWING, son of Jeremiah George, b. 1841—d. 1865.

Renascentur.

RICHARD HARRIS.

HUSBAND OF

MARY AVERY HARRIS,

Died and was buried at sea Sept. 1816, aged 30 years.

THEIR SON

ERASTUS RICHARD,

Died and was buried at Pequonnoc,

May, 1838, aged 26 years.”

When Christopher Avery and son James came to Salem, in 1630, they proceeded at once to the farms adjacent to the European fishing-station on Cape Ann, and settled there as farmers, taking a leading part in local affairs that resulted in establishing the town of Gloucester. Later in life they moved to the then far West, and were among the first who settled at the mouth of the Thames and in the valley of the Pequonnoc. It was in 1632 that Walter Harris settled with his young family at Weymouth, on the western shore of the bay. As Christopher Avery was influenced by the youthful aspirations of his son James to follow the western way of the star of empire, so was Walter Harris influenced by his eldest son Gabriel. Even at that early period of our history there seems to have been a prevailing desire of the young men to move westward, and we find both these families at the mouth of the Thames as early as 1650, taking a leading part in the formation of the first settlement of Europeans in New London County.

Mr. Harris became a journalist as soon as he was of age, beginning his career as associate editor of the *Political Observer* at New London in 1830, afterwards editor of the *New Bedford Daily Gazette*, and then acquiring celebrity at Boston as a political writer, he was invited in 1838 by distinguished men of Washington City to go to Tennessee, where he established the *Nashville Union*, which reflected the influential political opinions of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and represented the rising fortunes of James K. Polk from congressman to Governor and President.

It is well said by a leading journal that in this con-



J. Geo. Harris.

nection it is not uninteresting to the people of New London County to recall the fact that nearly half a century ago, when the two great political parties of the country were almost as equally divided as they are now, with Henry Clay, of Kentucky, in the lead of the Whigs, and Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, in the lead of the Democrats, two young men, natives of this county, were invited from the North to conduct the two leading journals of the West, and shadow forth to the country the ruling opinions and policy of those two distinguished leaders of men, as emanating from them in their retiracy at Ashland and the Hermitage.

George D. Prentice, of Jewett City, had been called to Louisville, Ky., to conduct the *Journal* as the voice of Mr. Clay, and J. George Harris, of Groton, was invited to Nashville, Tenn., as editor of the *Union*. It was a time when Jackson and Clay were regarded, in the language of the day, as "the embodiment of the principles of their parties" respectively, and the *Journal* and *Union* became perfectly oracular in politics. From their exposed position at the front, when Kentucky and Tennessee were frontier States, where the people were to a great extent a law unto themselves, these New London boys had repeatedly to stand fire with the wild elements of Western politics. Of course they were wide as the poles asunder, as the representatives of their respective parties in the political arena, but their own personal relations, established here at an early day, were never disturbed, although, for the amusement of the public, they did a good deal of sharpshooting at each other between Louisville and Nashville with their quills, which had a tendency rather to strengthen than weaken friendship. The early prestige of the *Journal* as the voice of Mr. Clay, and of the *Union* as that of Gen. Jackson, established their influence on a foundation so firm that it is still maintained by them in the Southwest, and in all public affairs they now have wider influence beyond the mountains than any other political newspapers.

In 1842, Mr. Harris married Lucie McGavock, daughter of James McGavock, of Nashville, Tenn., with whom he had two children, Joseph Ewing and Lucie. The former had a brilliant but short career, and was a young man of fine talents and great promise. He died in London, England, Aug. 28, 1865, aged twenty-two, and his remains were brought to the family vault in Groton Cemetery. The latter married Dr. Van S. Lindsley, of Nashville, Tenn., April 16, 1868, and their children are Georgie, Harris, Lucien, and Joseph.

Mr. Harris was commissioned in 1843 by Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, as a commercial agent for Europe, and went abroad in that capacity. If we may judge from his voluminous reports to the State Department, of which so large a number of extra copies were printed by the United States Senate, his services were highly appreciated.

After Mr. Polk's election to the Presidency he invited Mr. Harris to conduct the official paper at Washington, which he declined, as he had before declined the editorship of the *Madisonian*, the official paper of Mr. Tyler's administration. Preferring a life-service in the navy to temporary civil service, Mr. Harris accepted in 1845 a commission as disbursing officer of the navy, which commission, with promotions to the highest rank of his grade, he still holds on the list of officers retired for long and faithful services.

The official and personal relations of Mr. Harris in the naval service have ever been exceedingly happy. In Hamersly's "Records of Living Naval Officers" it is stated that Pay Director J. George Harris was attached to the Gulf Squadron in 1846-47, and during the Mexican war he was a member of Commodore M. C. Perry's staff on all his shore expeditions; that he was at the capture of Tuxpan, Tabasco, and Vera Cruz, receiving from the commodore special letters of thanks for services rendered afloat and ashore; that from 1850 to 1854, inclusive, he was attached to the Asiatic fleet, and again with Commodore Perry when the empire of Japan was opened to the commerce of the world.

In his introductory report of the Japan expedition Commodore Perry makes special mention of the aid he had received from Mr. Harris in preparing his volumes for the use of Congress.

After the treaty with the Japanese was concluded, in April, 1854, in the tents that had been erected for the purpose on the beach of Yeddo Bay, the ship to which Mr. Harris was attached brought it to the United States, having made a cruise of nearly five years.

Mr. Harris spent two years on the coast of Africa, in the fleet appointed to suppress the slave-trade, and his journals, made while on the shores of Liberia and Guinea, were copiously used by Mr. Gurley, the government agent at Liberia, in his reports to Congress. For two years he was attached to the Mediterranean Squadron. On that cruise he sent home to public institutions some rare and curious antiquities, which are considered the very best specimens of their kind. During the civil war he held some of the most responsible positions of trust in the navy, both ashore and afloat, disbursing several millions of public money without the slightest deficit or loss to the government.

In his eventful career Mr. Harris' devotion to his native county has never abated. The great-grandson of William Latham, who commanded at Fort Griswold up to the time that Col. Ledyard took command, on the morning of the battle, and also of Parke Avery, his lieutenant, as well as kinsman of many others who fought and fell in the conflict, he took an early and active interest in the plans for the repair and enlargement of Groton Monument, and in making preparation for the centennial celebration.

At the organization of the Groton Heights Centennial Committee, in 1879, he was elected president of the Centennial Commission, and his administration of its affairs, that resulted in such perfect success on the 6th and 7th of September, 1881, was characterized by good judgment and executive ability. His thorough knowledge of the early annals of the county, and of Revolutionary events of a hundred years ago, that he learned in his boyhood from the lips of his aged ancestors, who had participated in them, found expression, during preparation for the centennial, in the following rhythmical narrative of the truths of history, replete with beautiful pen-pictures of actual occurrences and local scenery, followed by graphic illustrations of aboriginal manners, customs, and misfortunes, which we are permitted to reproduce as appropriate to the pages of our county history.

THE PEQUOT SHADE.

An Indian princess of the Pequot tribe,
Arrayed in toilet of the blissful realms,
Where her lost people realize their faith
In boundless hunting-grounds beyond the tomb,
Came soaring up with the next morning sun,
Wrapt in the wraithlike robes of vapory mist
That from the dewy meadows rose and rolled
In white, ethereal fleeces o'er the Heights.

Around her graceful neck and shoulders hung
A royal triple strand of purple beads,
Made for the sachems and the sagamores
From sapphire spots inside the quahaug shell.

She swathed the creamy drapery round her waist,
Threw back her floating locks of raven hair,
As tears that fell from her great lustrous eyes
Glistened like dewdrops on her pallid cheeks,
Waved her brown arms, adorned with glittering gems
Of rarest pink and blue and violet shells,
Dearer to her than diamonds, gold, or pearls;
Gazed round upon the sadly-stricken field,
And mourned in sympathy with those who wept
Beside the slain within the fort below.

"So did we grieve with broken hearts (she cried),
So fell our people all along these Heights
When we were the sole sovereigns of this soil,
One hundred four and forty years ago.
'Tis all of record in the Spirit lands,—
How the rude white man came with fire and sword,
Burnt and destroyed our sweet and sacred homes
We loved so much, that stood upon these lawns,
Spangled with dandelions and buttercups,
As night's clear skies are studded with the stars,
And ere our braves could rally in defence
Fled to their waiting ships and sailed away.

"These shores, where brilliant sea-shells so abound,
Were our rich mines,—our California,—
Won by our valor on a fair-fought field
By gallant braves with arrow and with bow,—
A better title than your paper deeds
That no one ever ventured to dispute,—
Until John Endicott, with ninety men,
Armed to the teeth, from Massachusetts Bay,
Plunged in our midst, like hawks among the doves,
Pretending falsely we had slain their friends,
Demanding what our people could not give,
And then provoked exterminating war.

"They came from lands where money governs all,—
Their love of it had brought them to our shores,—
Their idol was our coin, with which to get
From the interior tribes our wealth of furs,

So much desired for use beyond the seas,
Which their own gold and silver could not buy.

"We, who were free as joyous mountain-birds,
They tried to bind in slavery to their will
By treaties formed with heavy wampum-fines,
Made to be broke—the robber's shrewd device—
In terms that we could never understand;
And, failing, then they came with force of arms
To seize our mines and steal our native land.

"Ye should not wonder we prepared for war,
Hardened our hearts against our enemies,
Bent our best bows and filled our quivers full,
Placed women, children, and our aged sires
Within the wigwams on Pequonnuc plains,
And kept our watch-fires lighted on the hills
Around them, as they made the crops of corn,
Cut shells with our rude implements of flint,
Strung garlands of the glittering wampumpeage,
And trapped the alewives at the river-ford,
While Sassacus held court at his stronghold
On yonder beight, o'erlooking sea and land,
Sent his young braves to guard the mystic hills
Against Miantonomoh and his men,
But never dreamed our western Saybrook foes
Could possibly attack our east frontier,
For we had never learned the gross deceit
Of cultured warriors, now called strategy.

"But, sad to tell, as in the Mystic fort
Our people soundly slept, near early dawn,
Just as the full moon had gone down to rest,
They came in force, with Narragansett aid,
And like the fell Destroying Angel came,
Rushed through the matting screens on either side,
With fire-spied bullets, spears, and blazing torch,
Burnt everything, and massacred us all
As your brave men were butchered yesterday.

"We mourn with you at the soul-sickening scene,
Where mercy to the captive was not shown;
But now ye know how bled the Indian heart
When fathers, brothers, dear as yours to you,
Were in this manner slain within our fort;
When our young braves, your prisoners of war,
Were bound and carried to West Indian isles
By austere Massachusetts Puritans,
And sold for money as plantation slaves,
Or taken out beyond your harbor's mouth
And forced to walk a plank and drown themselves,
For which ye impiously gave thanks to God.

"We brood not o'er our people's grievous wrongs,
For such was war, war of the ancient years,
That silenced human laws and laws divine,
Proclaiming the old rule that night is right,
And that the strongest always must survive.
The poisoned chalice comes back to your lips,—
We who have drunk it know its bitterness,—
A century and a half hath done its work,
Then let the curtain drop before the scene.
The Indian had no written chronicle,
No records of his country, and he heard
No philosophic voices from the past,
Save mere traditions, household memories,
And legendary stories of his tribe,
His tale is told by his proud vanquishers,
And given to the world as history.

"Ye knew us not, and called us savages,
Without the neighbor's love or tenderness,
But we ne'er whipt, nor hanged, nor cropt the ears
Of those who could not share our own belief.
We sheltered them when'er they fled from you
Under the pelting of the winter storm,
As we did Roger Williams, whom ye call
The great apostle of soul liberty.

"Ye know us not, we children of the woods;
Ye called us heathen, godless, and devoid
Of revelation such as ye receive;
But Kutchion, the Great Spirit, we believe,
And see His mysteries and miracles
In all the glorious things that He hath made.
The sun and moon and the full-jeweled eky,
With all the elements of earth and air,
Tell us of Him who reigns in the free hearts
Of His brown children to the forest born,
Who never gave us culture of the schools,
Nor doth require that which He did not give.
He knows how great our provocations were,
How the first straggling traders cheated us,
And with forbidden lusts disturbed our peace,
Until our wrath was that of righteousness.

"Time in its ever-onward, changeless course,
Beating its pendulum from age to age,
A perfect equilibrium preserves,
Makes all things even, history repeats:
You had your Aroold, we our Wequash had,
Who, like the traitor you so much despise,
Was born and reared here on Mohegan's banks;
Both once beloved, both are alike condemned
For piloting their people's enemies
To the loved homes of those who gave them birth.

"Lo, the hereafter! Let us not repine
At the inevitable must-have-been,
We have a voice in that which is to be,
The might-have-been was never in our grasp.
To-day is ours. The guiding beacon-lights
Of ever-present, everlasting now,
That brightly blaze along the shores of life,
Resplendent on our duty's pathway shine.
And to the future throw their beams of hope;
Then let oblivion's gulf surge o'er the past
And drown remembrance of its deeds of death,
As we baptize our souls in living streams
Of mercy and forgiveness from on high.
But still, beware! Your liberties were ours—
We lost them, lost our country and our race.
Beware, beware! nor tempt your destiny.

"Our star of empire rose in the far west,
And crossed against the sun. It now hath set.
Yours rose in the far east, and on it goes,
Casting effulgent beams around the world.

"The spell dissolves. Your red and rising sun,
That comes to warm and waken all the earth,
So painful to my sight, absorbs the mist.
I go again unto the Great Beyond,
The happy and delightful far-away,
Where the calm mountains to the heavens rise,
Clad in green velvet and cerulean robes,
Forever tinged with sunset's golden glow.

"Adieu to all these dear, familiar scenes,
Scenes of my people's sorrows, joys, and tears;
Of childhood's sportive, innocent delights;
Of youthful aspirations, bridal hopes;
Fields where the sower and the reaper toiled
And bound the autumn's ripened, yellow sheaves;
Bright, smiling valleys and secluded dells,
Where we communed with silent plants and flowers,
Selected healthful, aromatic herbs
And graceful, swaying ferns of maidenhair;
Wide waving woods, where the arbutus trailed
Its fragrant blossoms, herald of the spring,
First blush of beauty from the bursting buds;
Where great white lilies, with their golden hearts,
Floated like fairy-queens on woodland ponds,
Loading the morning air with fresh perfume;
Where broad-crowned chestnut and tall walnut-trees,
Vocal with music of the merry birds,
Showered down their brown and ripe nutritious fruit
On shaded play-grounds of the little ones;

Meadows whence floral exhalations rose
Up o'er the hills with rhododendrons crowned,
Where we were wont to glory in the chase;
Streams from perennial springs in quiet gloes,
Rippling along between their rushy banks,
Under the willows and the tangled vines,
Still singing the same songs they sang of yore,
Alive with mountain-trout, wherein we caught
Otters and beavers for their silken furs;
The glasey Sound, on which our fathers roamed
And sped their light and beautiful canoes,
Amid the sparkling spray and sunny sheen
Flashed from their arrowy swiftness o'er the sea;
The breezy shores, on which we gathered shells
And egg-like pebbles, fair and smoothly worn
By billowy attrition on the sands,
In fancy baskets that our mothers made;
These, and the spots where our ancestors repose
Beneath the little daisy-covered mounds,
Farewell! farewell! forever fare ye well!
Time flies apace. No more Kutchion commands;
We meet again in the great Spirit lands."

Thus closed the vision of the phantom-maid
That hovered o'er the Heights,—the Pequot Shade.

GROTON HEIGHTS (FORT GRISWOLD), SEPT. 6, 1781,

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

On through the darkness of a cloudy night,
Like gloomy spectres brooding o'er the deep,
With canvas spread before light southern airs,
A naval squadron worked its noiseless way
Over the quiet waters of the Sound;
And, as the golden radiance of the dawn
Began to gild the steeple-spires on shore
And play around the peak of Lantero Hill,
That last of landmarks to the outward bound
And first to greet him with a welcome home,
They met with haffling winds and ebbing tides,
Beat up and down, and cast their sounding-leads
Abreast the ancient Pequot Harbor's mouth,
Then neared the land, and furled their flapping sails,
As soaring ospreys closely fold their wings
For swift descent upon discovered prey.

The royal ensign and crossed Union-jack
Announced the then proud mistress of the seas
As convoy of a British transport-fleet,
Laden with all the appliances of war
For hostile demonstration on our coast;
And shimmering in the sun, the polished arms
Of regiments in scarlet coats were seen,
Paraded and prepared to take the field.

There stood upon the flag-ship's quarter-deck
A fallen champion of our country's cause,
Who knew the bearings of the land too well,
Where on both sides the wide and waveless Thames,
Glistening like burnished steel from bank to bank,
The purple hilltops on each other rose
In the far distance, even to its source,
Casting their shadows o'er familiar scenes
Around his native home.

There he stood,
In chief command, surrounded by his staff,
With open chart marked off as for a guide,
Delivering orders and explaining plans,
His arm uplifted and his finger raised
In the direction of the batteries
Booming with private signals of alarm
That he had learned, and had kept up
Continued fire from the invading fleet
Their rallying indications to pervert.

He knew how small the force was to be met,
The weakness of the points to be assailed;
He knew that six long years of wasting war
Had drafted many fighting-men away;

That all the gallant seamen of the port
Were then abroad upon the privateers;
That not a hundred well-armed men were left
The women and the children to protect;
That in Fort Trumbull, then a mere redoubt,
Less than two dozen soldiers served the guns;
That Griswold's armament was incomplete,
And the small garrison so unprepared
Perchance an early, vigorous attack
Its prompt capitulation might assure;
And, facing his battalions of renown,
How utterly defenseless was the town!

On either hand, with frontage to the sea,
The snow-white beaches curved around,
Where from the slumbering ocean's gentle swell
O'erlapping wavelets softly kissed the shore
And whispered in the sparkling silver foam
Fretting the pearly borders of the sand;
And there he bade them land in equal force,
Two grand divisions, separate of command,
And carry both the river-sides at once.
Winding their way along up o'er the hills,
Then covered with full crops of ripening corn,
Its broad and graceful leafage, flowery tops,
And fleecy tassels of the bronzing ears
Aglow with early autumn's mellow hues,
Brimful of promise for the harvest-home,
He bade them hasten on without delay,
Under the foliage of adjacent woods,
Fiercely attack and capture by surprise
The noisy batteries with their signal-guns,
That were awakening all the country round;
And if too stubbornly they made a stand,
To burn, destroy, and desolate the land.

Their cause was that of a most faithless king,
Who knew no law but his own sovereign will,
Who scourged the innocent, oppressed the poor,
And robbed his people of their chartered rights.

What though their disgraced chief they all despised,
They fought to win—his treason was their gain;
His the command, their duty was to serve,
And on the ignominious traitor's head
Was all the blood that on that day was shed.

The hundred men who rallied on Town Hill,
Bleak and unfortified, could not withstand
The onset of so much superior force,
While Trumbull's little guard trained sharp its guns
Upon the storming-party rushing o'er
The dark salt marshes on its western side,
Let fly a telling blast of whistling grape,
Beneath which stalwart men were seen to fall,
Then spiked the pieces, hastened to their boats,
And crossed the river under rattling fire
To take a stronger and a better hold,
To share the perils of the fearless band
That in Fort Griswold had resolved to stand.

Then, like a gang of plunderers, the foe
Gave up the town to pillage and to flames,
Rushing with fire-brands through deserted streets,
From house to house, and all along the quay,
Until the stores and shipping were ablaze,
The lurid smoke upcurling to the sky,—
A direful sight, yet but the opening scene
Of the great drama coming on the stage.

That morning to the summit of the Heights,
Crowned by the enduring monumental shaft
That in its silence is so eloquent,
A hundred yeomen of the country-side,
Roused from their slumbers by the cannonade,
Had come to join the watch, who through the night
Their rounds had paced upon the parapets.

They came with such arms as they each possessed,
With spontoons by the village blacksmith made,

With heirloom, buccaneer, and hunting-guns,
Used by their great-grandfathers on Pequot Hill,
And in the fight of Narragansett Swamp,
Against the savage aborigines;
Each his cartouch-box, belts, and bayonet-sheath,
With bullets moulded on his hearth at home,
His flints well picked, his powder-horn well filled,
His shoes of cowhide, hat of felt or straw,
His towel frock and leathern overalls,—
The Revolution's home-made uniform,—
On which fatiguing watch by night and day,
The sweat and grime of work and weather-stains,
Had rudely wrought its own embroidered arms,
As on the escutcheon of their sacred cause,—
A lineage patent with heraldic signs
More emblematical of glorious deeds
Than the devices blazoned on the shield
Of the proud house of Hanover.

There they had come,
Hastening on foot and horseback, one by one,
To meet a thousand veterans of the line,
Arrayed in gorgeous trappings and equip
With all the grand accoutrements of war,—
Two chosen regiments, for daring famed,
The royal Fortieth and the Fifty-fourth,
Detailed for the attack on Groton side.

Nor was it long delayed. At mid-forenoon
The barges of the fleet came sweeping in
With the invaders upon Eastern Point,
Who hurried up the western woody slope
Of Shonnecossot Neck, nor called a halt
Until they reached the ancient Iodiao Field
And the adjacent bluff of Packer's Rocks,
Where martyred Ledyard's ashes now repose.

They did not wait for their field-battery,
The last to land, that still was in the rear
On a mistaken, rough, and pathless route,
But sent a flag of truce with the demand
Of prompt surrender unconditional.

Amid the smouldering ruins of their homes
The brave defenders were not in a mood
To hesitate in their pronounced reply:
"Never!" (said they) "We'll try to hold the fort
Whate'er may be the fortunes of the day."

Then moved the Fifty-fourth upon the work
As skirmishers belied the knolls and rocks,
Deploying from the bluff towards the Thames,
Crouching and creeping on with trailing arms,
Until advantage of the field was gained,
When in array of battle they advanced;
While from the vale beyond, where Beaver Dam
Crosses the bubbling brook still rippling down
Along Dark Hollow to Pequonoc plains,
On which High Rock like a grim giant stands,
Covered with moss and seasoned by glacial scars,
As it hath stood through all the centuries,
The Fortieth came dashing o'er the hill,
Under the thicket of the cedar glade,
Captured the little gun of the redoubt,
And joined the Fifty-fourth in the assault.

The cannon of the fort were brought to bear
At shorter range to check their near approach,
And many a gap that opened in their ranks
Was quickly filled by well-skilled veterans,
While the defenders firmly stood their ground,
Picked each his man with an unerring aim,
Nor fired until the foe was closely came.

The conflict had begun; the gates were closed;
The siege was now complete. Within the fort
How truly was it liberty or death,
For there was no more aid and no retreat.

Then raged the storm,
As rages the tornado in its wrath:
Their leaders slain, like monsters they became,
Jumped in the trenches out of musket-range,
And under shelter of the frowning wall,
Sprang on each other's shoulders up the wall,
Wrenched the projecting pickets from the frieze,
And with such fury the embankment scaled
That their united, overwhelming force,
Like a resistless torrent in its course,
Our little valiant phalanx could not stay.

When from the ramparts they came leaping down,
With bayonets fixed and heavy sabres drawn,
Life's crimson currents dripped from gleaming blades,
Until our Spartan band was overcome;
Then, marching in close order through the gate,
And under orders, firing by platoons
Upon their captives, now no longer armed,
Coolly shot down surrendered prisoners,
Whose bravery had been worthy of their steel,—
An act of fell revenge in sight of heaven
That no mere martial rules should justify,
A barbarous act, by them alone surpassed,
For then with bayonets they speared the dead,
Slew the severely wounded in their swoon,
Braided dying men with beetling musket-stocks,
And left them thickly lying on the ground
Through that intensely hot and sweltering day,
To seethe and sadden in the broiling sun.
No friend, no surgeon, no physician there,
No one to help the wounded, none to give
The simple cup of water that they craved,
For which instinctively with their parched lips
Exhausted nature cried unconsciously.

There, stript and robbed, the martyred patriots lay
Until the sun in a black cloud went down,
As if to veil and turn his face away
From the red carnage of that awful day.

The darkness of a moonless, starless night
Followed the gloaming's pale, expiring light,
And where the battle-roar had rent the air
Silence prevailed, the silence of despair.

Those still surviving had been borne away
To Avery's house, now standing, near the shore,
Where their own ministering angels came
To raise their drooping heads, bind up their wounds,
To whisper love's sweet, sympathetic words,
And soothe them with restoratives.
But there within the broken battlements
Lay eighty-four of the defenders, slain,
Just as they fell, in rows and sprawling round.
Their forms so much disfigured, hurt, and bruised
And so discolored by the scorching sun
That even dearest friends who knew them best
Could not discover their identity.

There fifty widows that the day had made,
In hoods and shawls, with flaring torches came,
And through their midnight vigils groped about,
Wiping the gore from many a mangled face,
In quest of those that they so fondly loved.
There children, too, with lanterns in their hands,
Were, with their mothers, aiding in the search,
Hoping to find, and yet afraid to see;
And when a recognition was assured
The piteous wailing of the poor bereaved,
Their groans of anguish and heart-rending shrieks,
Gave the nocturnal, dark, and ghastly scene,
Under the lurid glare of flickering lights,
A semblance of some weird and hideous dream
Of diabolical regions where the demons dwell.

And there they stayed until the dawn of day,
Weeping and wandering round among the slain,

Frantic with grief, and inconsolable;
The only show of mercy still vouchsafed
Came through a timely providential hand
To queue a match-train kindled by the foe
Before he fled ingloriously away
With base intent to fire the magazine,
Blow up their hecatomb of honored dead,
And rob them of the little solace left
In sacred burial-rites for their beloved.

In that half-hour of conflict on the Heights,
With the great odds of more than five to one,
What firm and dauntless courage was displayed,
What unexampled sacrifices made!

No one but he who hath in battle been
Knows how a good man feels when first he aims
His loaded gun to kill a fellow-man;
So, as Parke Avery stood beside his son,
A lad of seventeen summers scarcely past,
Inside the breastworks, firing at the foe,
Thinking the boy might flinch, he cheering said,
"Fear not, my son, but do your duty now."
The gallant youth as cheerfully replied,
"I'll do my duty, father, have no fears,"
And fell, with "duty" ringing in his ears.

As Ajax bore Patroclus from the field,
The doting father lifted up his son
And bore him, lifeless, to the barrack-room,
Then, hastening back into the breach again,
And with the invader grappling hand to hand,
Was himself crushed as by an avalanche,
And brained and bayoneted, and left for dead;
But still the veteran lived for twoscore years,
And made his annual visits to the spot
So sacred to his memory and his tears,
Leading his little grandson by the hand,
Over the ramparts and the broken walls,
And with his staff uplifted pointing out
Where his brave boy had fallen by his side,
Where two of his own brothers were cut down,
Where Latham with his battery held a point
Until his cannonbeers were shot away,
Where the first breach was made, and then
How like a deluge was the furious storm,
Where was the thickest of the hopeless fight,
Where Ledyard, his commander, stood and fell,
And how the blood of captive prisoners ran
When the atrocious massacre began.

How many aged, venerable sires,
Themselves unfit for service on that day,
Gave up their children, and did offer them
Upon the altar of their native land!

When the two Stanton brothers, side by side,
Were laid out, cold, in their old father's house,
He asked to see them ere the coffin-lids
Should close their forms forever from his eyes,
And entering the room, stood at their heads,
Bent down and fondly kissed their marble brows,
Then looking up beseechingly to heaven,
As hot tears trickled down his furrowed cheeks
And dript upon his white and fleecy beard,
"O God (he cried), how great this sacrifice!
But—but—'tis freely made: thy will be done!"

What an abiding, pure, and living faith!
By Father of the Faithful not surpassed,
Who rose, like them, with brightening of the dawn,
Without consulting either kith or kin,
And took his son up to Moriah's mount
For sacrifice by the divine command.
But here no guardian angel's arm appeared
To avert the fatal sacrificial blow:
'Twas done, recorded, and the blessing came
In independence and in liberty.

Fair Freedom, in the pall of battle-smoke,
Was hovering o'er the hilltop all that night,
As mourners fondly linger round the tombs
In which their dear and best-beloved sleep;
But when the flag of the young rising States,
So rudely torn and trampled in the dust,
Was the next morning given to the breeze,
She soared away to other battle-fields,
And left the scene to valor and to hope.

Oh tell me not the "tale of Troy divine"
In trumpet strains of gladiatorial fame,
Of battles lost and won in classic lands
By servile forces with ambitious chiefs,
Impelled by thirst for power and love of gold,
Trusting in mythic heathen deities,
But tell me of a people, all as one,
United in defense of fatherland,
With fortunes, lives, and sacred honor pledged
To stand or fall together in their cause,—
Patient, enduring, and heroic men
Of deep convictions, of sincere belief,
Unfailing headspring of life's purest streams,
Belief in God, themselves, and in mankind,
That truth and justice would at last prevail,
Whose lion hearts found utterance in their deeds
Of noble daring to maintain the right
Regardless of eventualities,
Who fought through years of desolating war,
Never discouraged, always undismayed,
Until the foreign despot left their shores
And their desires became their history.

These are such men as constitute the State,
Theirs was the sacrifice we celebrate.

CENTIENNIAL ANTHEM.

Up with the brave old flag on high
And let it float along the sky,
Salute its stars and streams of light that beam on all below,
As we, with offerings divine,
Bow like the pilgrim at his shrine,
Where our forefathers fought and bled a hundred years ago.

All honor to the gallant few
Whose locks were glistening with the dew
Of that September morning, in the day-spring's early glow,
When, hastening from beloved ones,
Responsive to the signal-guns,
To fight for home and country here a hundred years ago.

Sing praises to that noble band
Who died to save their native land,
Who flattered not when face to face with the invading foe,
Who stood like martyrs in the fight,
Through hope forlorn and for the right,
And fell as heroes love to fall, a hundred years ago.

Let our united voices rise
To celebrate their sacrifice,
Let claxon strains of gratitude in choral numbers flow,
Till from the summit of these hills,
Resounding o'er the vales and hills,
Shall echo our memorial of a hundred years ago.

Alfred N. Ramsdell was born in Mansfield, Conn., May 12, 1819. His father, Isaiah, was a native of New Hampshire, a farmer, and one of a numerous family. He possessed a great amount of character and ability, and the Ramsdell family, in its entirety, was quite prominent in that State. He moved to Mansfield in early life, and became a representative farmer, much respected by his fellow-townsmen. He had only moderate means, and his sons, as they grew up, became scattered, and were generally successful. Albert left home when about sixteen, came to New

London, entered the employ of a shoe-house, probably that of an elder brother, and continued as clerk and partner for about six or seven years. He then became identified with banking and railroad business, and continued largely interested therein until his death, May 10, 1873. He was a man of wonderful capacity for business, of great intuition, developing his plans with lightning-like rapidity, and uniformly with success. He was a natural financier, and became president of the New London City Bank, and his name was a synonym for ability and highest financial standing. As president of the New London Northern Railroad Company, he exhibited great tact and business ability. Taking the management at a time of great embarrassment, the stock selling at a mere nominal price, considered by many as worthless, he made it one of the best investment securities, selling at twenty-five per cent. premium. His large means were never withheld from any local enterprises which were calculated to promote the interests of the community in which he lived, and his private charities, although unostentatious, were commensurate with his fortune.

In the following resolutions, adopted by the board of directors of the New London Northern Railroad, we have a fine testimonial to the character of Mr. Ramsdell and the appreciation of his nature by his most intimate associates, than whom none could better or more accurately judge him:

"*Resolved*, That this board has heard with the greatest sorrow of the death of Albert N. Ramsdell, who has been for more than seven years the president of this company.

"To his masterly management of its affairs this corporation mainly owes its past success and its present prosperity. It has lost its firmest supporter, its wisest counselor, and its ablest advocate. His kindness of heart, his fine sense of honor, his clear and ready judgment, and his unswerving loyalty to his convictions gained him the perfect confidence and esteem of all his associates.

"In deep grief at his death we offer to his family our warmest sympathy and condolence.

"*Resolved*, That, out of respect to his memory, the board will attend his funeral, and that the secretary be instructed to enter these resolutions upon the records of the company, and to transmit a copy of them to Mrs. Ramsdell."

Mr. Ramsdell was twice married,—first, to Caroline A., daughter of Capt. Alfred and Jeannette (Mitchell) White; she died in 1846; second, to Mary J., daughter of Latham and Betsey W. (Lester) Avery, of Groton.

Col. H. D. Morgan.—James Morgan, the first settler of New London, Conn., bearing the name borne by so many of his descendants, was born in Wales in 1607. In March, 1636, he and two younger brothers emigrated to America, and arrived at Boston in April following. Wherever he settled at first, he was at Roxbury, near Boston, before 1640. He married there Margery Hill, of Roxbury, and was made a freeman May 10, 1643. He was a freeholder there as late as 1650; the same year he removed to Pequot, now New London, Conn., and was assigned a house-lot. The lands were granted to him, according to New London records, and occupied by him as a homestead, and the further entry that "James Morgan hath given



Chas. Hornell

him about six acres of upland, where the wigwams were, in the path that goes from his house towards Culver's, among the rocky hills." These lands were sterile and dreary, in what is now the western suburbs of the city of New London. James continued resident "on the path to New Street," or "Cape Ann Lane," till on Dec. 25, 1656, he sold his homestead, and shortly after removed, with several others, across the Thames, upon large tracts of land previously granted them by the town, in what is now the south part of Groton. The spot where he first built in Groton, and where he lived and died (in 1685, aged seventy-eight), is about three miles from Groton Ferry, on the road to Pequonnock Bridge, and has never been out of the possession of his lineal descendants, and nearly always occupied by a "James."

James was a large proprietor and dealer in lands, distinguished in public enterprise, often employed in land surveys, establishing public highways, determining boundaries; as a magistrate adjusting civil difficulties, as a Christian man and good neighbor, enjoying to a marked degree the confidence and trust of the people. He was one of the "townsmen" or selectmen of New London for several years; was one of the first "deputys" sent from New London plantations to the May session of the General Court at Hartford, 1657, and was nine times afterwards chosen a member of that grave and important assembly. As an evidence of his sterling integrity and the estimation in which he was held by his compeers, we would state that in a controversy between the General Court and the New London plantations about boundaries and jurisdiction it was ordered that the matter be submitted to three arbiters, mutually agreed upon. New London named James Morgan, their own townsman, and in their own interests, but the General Court promptly accepted him, agreeing to submit to his sole decision, which, when made, was satisfactory to all. He was an active and useful member of the church, and he was prominent in every important movement. In 1662 his list on the town assessment stands third highest. It was only two hundred and fifty pounds, but this was a large estate in those days, for out of the one hundred tax-payers of that year only seven had a list exceeding two hundred pounds. Such a man his descendants do worthily esteem and venerate. His sterling qualities of mind and honesty of purpose have been shown on many occasions by his descendants, and throughout the broad land the bearers of the "Morgan" name are worthy members of society, occupying positions which reflect credit on the unbending integrity of their progenitor.

The following "Invocation," prefixed by N. H. Morgan, Jan. 1, 1869, to his "Morgan Genealogy," is well worthy presentation here: "Kinsmen of the name, you I invoke! To you I now make an appeal. Hear me for my cause. On the spot where our first American ancestor reared his humble abode, in the ancient land of the Pequots, now the town of

Groton, and where an unbroken succession of his line, each bearing his own honored name of James Morgan, have continued to dwell, even unto this generation, there, on that hallowed spot, repose the ashes, not only of himself and of his good wife Margery, but also of his children and grandchildren, the patriarchs and mothers of us all. Time has wellnigh obliterated from the little, rude, and crumbling headstones the name, the date, and the story; but by the flickering light of tradition, of old records, and of broken inscriptions, I have been enabled recently, amid the tangled thorns which enshroud them, to trace out and identify every grave. Now is the day and we are the men to mark more suitably this their last resting-place, and thus save from oblivion the story and the memory of this hallowed ground. Ours is the privilege and ours the duty to consecrate anew this ancient necropolis of our family, by erecting thereon to the remembrance of these our sires and mothers a fitting and enduring monument worthy of them and worthy of ourselves. Shall this be done? Have we the motive? These mouldering graves appeal with silent eloquence to the living,—'E'en from the tomb the voice of nature cries!' Have we the means? Our family is conspicuously marked for its wealth. Have we the wish, the filial desire to preserve and venerate the memory of this sacred ground? Let a monument be the answer, and let me read it ere I go hence."

James², born March 3, 1644, married, first, Mary Vine, of Old England, November, 1666; second, Hannah ———, and died Dec. 8, 1711, aged sixty-eight. He was one of the two first deacons of the first church in Groton, was the principal magistrate, and at the first town-meeting after the incorporation of the town was moderator, and chosen first townsman or selectman. He was chosen captain of the first "train-band" in Groton in 1692, and had then been two years a captain and commander of the dragon force of New London County, under special commission from the General Court. He was deputy to the General Court from New London from 1689 to 1700, and one of the first deputies from the new town of Groton in 1706, and was for several years a commissioner to advise and direct the Pequot Indians in the management of their affairs. His children were all by his first wife, and he lived and died in the home in Groton, already described. His oldest son, Deacon James³, born Feb. 6, 1667, lived on the same homestead in South Groton as his father and grandfather, and was twice married, having four children by his first wife. He was an active and useful man in all church and civil affairs, drafting and taking acknowledgments of deeds, wills, and other legal instruments as the principal and almost sole acting magistrate, and until a short period before his death his name appears generally as moderator in all town and society meetings. He died May 4, 1748, aged eighty-one. His children were James⁴, Daniel, Mary, and Anna. Anna married Rev. John Owen, the second

minister of Groton. James⁴ was born in 1693, and was the fourth lineal occupant of the same name of the homestead. He was twice married, having seven children by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Capt. John Morgan. He died Aug. 25, 1770, aged seventy-seven years, and is buried, with his wives, in the family burial-ground near the old home. James⁵, his oldest child, born 1730, lived and died on the old place. He married Catharine Street, 1758. They had seven children,—James⁶, Nicholas, Moses, Daniel, May, Fanny, and Catharine. He married Mrs. Lydia Miner, April 28, 1779, and had two children, Lydia and Jerusha. Daniel, born March 3, 1765, settled in Groton, and married Jemima Gallup, who had one child, which died in infancy. She died March 25, 1800. He married for his second wife, Priscilla, daughter of Capt. D. H. Burrows, who was killed in Fort Griswold at the massacre of 1781. He was a native of Groton, married Sarah Avery, also of an old Groton family. He was in the prime of life when he was shot, the first victim of the British at the massacre. Daniel Morgan was a farmer; never aspired to political distinction, but was a plain, hardworking, economical man; Democratic in politics, an attendant of the Congregational Church, and much respected by all. He died Jan. 21, 1838, aged seventy-three, leaving five children by his second wife,—Priscilla, Hubbard D., Sarah A., Mary Ann, and Moses E.

Hubbard Daniel Morgan was born in Groton, Conn., May 12, 1804. He remained at work with his father until he became about seventeen or eighteen years of age, when he was made lame by something resembling a fever-sore, and in consequence thereof he went to New London and learned the shoemaker's trade. His opportunities for early education were only those afforded by the common school at "North Lane," and it is surely worthy of credit that the spirit of diligence and perseverance which has characterized him through life should have been manifested in the independence that would give him, although a lame youth, a livelihood by his own exertions through his labors even in the trade of a shoemaker. After learning his trade, Mr. Morgan went to Springport, N. Y., where his sister Priscilla (Mrs. Jabez D. Halcy) resided, and followed his trade for one year. He then returned to Connecticut, when his father exchanged his farm in Groton for one in East Haddam, for the purpose of retaining Hubbard with him. When the exchange was made Hubbard Daniel was about twenty-one. He remained with his father, diligently applying himself to keep the family together, and by great toil, as he expresses it, "just making strap and buckle meet," and continued thus occupied for about twelve years, when a younger brother became large enough to take his turn in charge of the farm. Mr. Morgan, feeling the necessity of more means than his circumstances had hitherto given him, left the farm without a dollar, and engaged in the wood and lumber business with Elias Loomis, his

brother-in-law. They were prospered, and after one year's time in partnership Mr. Morgan purchased Mr. Loomis' interest, and continued the business in his own name for two years, drawing and causing to be drawn about five hundred cords of wood each year, besides sawing quite an amount of ship-timber. This introduced Mr. Morgan to the ship-timber trade, which he soon adopted as his sole business. Being in want of a vessel to carry timber to New York, he purchased one-half interest in the sloop "Morning Star," the other half being owned by the commander, Capt. Henry Sisson. On the return voyage of the first cargo of lumber to New York, and *en route* to Hartford with a cargo of coal and provisions, the sloop was lost on Saybrook bar in a gale of wind. Capt. Sisson was a young man, unused to business, and had signed a bill of lading in which damages by sea was not excepted. As a consequence Mr. Morgan not only lost the results of his three years' labor, but was involved in a lawsuit of several years' duration. By the kindness of friends, however, and particularly Governor Oliver Ellsworth, his strong personal friend and legal adviser, the case was withdrawn, at an expense to him of not ten dollars, Governor Ellsworth charging him nothing for his services. The opposing parties had costs of about seven hundred dollars.

When Mr. Morgan was about twenty-five years of age he enlisted in the first company, Second Regiment of Horse Artillery of the militia of Connecticut. He became much interested in the service, and, with his usual directness and ambition to excel, attracted the attention of his superior officers, and he made many friends by his proficiency. He was rapidly promoted, held the various commissions of captain, major, and colonel, and was considered one of the ablest officers in that arm of the service. After the loss of the "Morning Star," Col. Morgan resigned his commission, but it was not accepted. The whole of his time was imperatively demanded by his business, and his reduced finances would not allow of any diversion from business, so at last, much to the regret of all his associates, his often-renewed resignation was accepted. It reads thus:

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

"EAST HARTFORD, Sept. 10, 1839.

"SIR.—Your resignation of the office of colonel of the Second Regiment of Horse Artillery, Connecticut militia, has been received by His Excellency, the commander-in-chief, and is accepted. When your successor shall have been chosen and commissioned, you are hereby honorably discharged from the duties of said office.

"By His Excellency's command.

"SAMUEL L. PITKIN,

"Adjutant-General.

"TO HUBBARD D. MORGAN,

"Col. commanding 2d Regt. Horse Artillery."

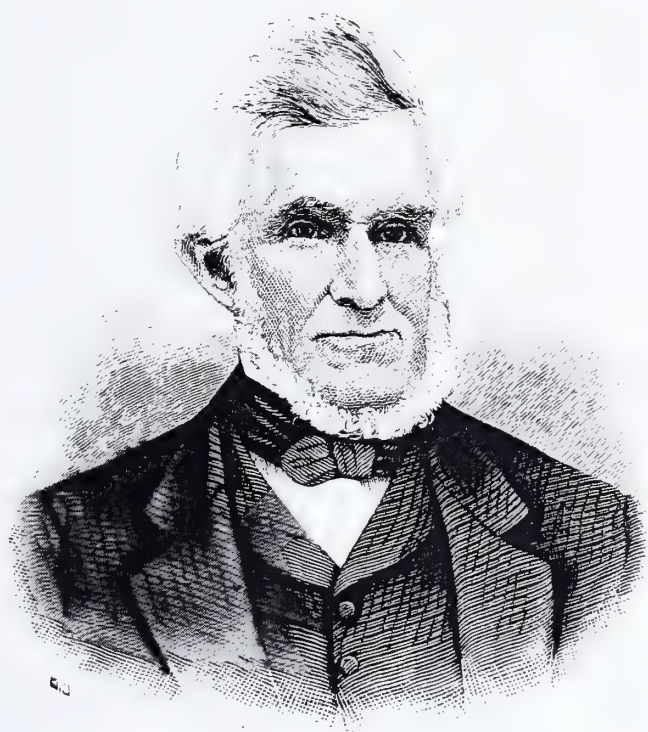
Col. Morgan continued shipping chestnut timber to New York for about four years, until the demand for that wood ceased. He then went to Long Island and got white oak and cedar for the same trade. While thus engaged his attention was called to the vast



Handwritten signature or text, possibly "J. H. H."



SANFORD MORGAN.



Elisha Maynard

amount of oil in the menhaden fish and the efforts made to extract it. On returning to Groton, through his exertions, a company of seven others with himself was formed, the crude works of the first experimenter purchased, and an attempt made to extract the oil. This was about 1845. From the difficulties surrounding the initial steps, the other stockholders became dissatisfied and disgusted, and Col. Morgan, with far-seeing sagacity, purchased their interests, and took as a partner Mr. Franklin Gallup, under the firm-name of Morgan & Gallup. This was the origin and theirs the first successful manufacture of an article which has had large sales, and which has as a business attained large proportions in this section. This partnership continued for fifteen years, and the partners acquired from forty to fifty thousand dollars. Sanford A. Morgan then purchased an interest of one-third, and the business continued for a year or two under the same name as before. Mr. Gallup and S. A. Morgan sold their interest to the Quinnipiac Company of New Haven. Col. Morgan, after getting them well under way, sold his property to them and retired from the business. To his sagacity, perseverance, and business capacity is alone owing the success of this great enterprise, now employing so many men and so much capital.

Col. Morgan represented his town one term in the Legislature, being elected by the Republicans. He has been for many years a member of the Baptist Church, and is prompt in supporting all things tending to advance the interests of Groton. He married, Aug. 7, 1844, Lucy A., daughter of Park W. Avery, of Groton. She died Nov. 25, 1851. He married Maria J., daughter of George Slater, of Webster, Mass., Oct. 25, 1858. She is of the family so noted in connection with manufactures.

Sanford Morgan.—The annals of an honest, useful, and industrious life are of more value as a lesson for coming generations than those of kings or emperors, and perhaps none can better reward the time of the historian than the subject of this sketch.

SANFORD MORGAN, son of Nicholas and Phebe (Avery) Morgan, and seventh generation from the first American James, was born in the home of his father, near Pequonnock, Nov. 11, 1798. His early years were passed among the pleasant associations of a father's home, and when eighteen he was apprenticed to Timothy Daboll & Bros., house carpenters. With them he remained until he was of age, but followed his trade but a short time thereafter. This work was all done on Long Island, the workmen leaving Connecticut in the spring, and remaining until fall, taking with them all materials, supplies, etc., demanded. In September, 1821, Mr. Morgan married Lovina, daughter of Joshua and Hannah Avery, and commenced married life by working on his father's farm, where he remained seven years. In 1831 he engaged in trade as a merchant at Pequonnock, and for twenty-nine years was steadily pros-

pered. There was but little trade at some times, and not wishing to pass the time in idleness, Mr. Morgan worked also at his trade in an adjacent shop, making wheels, etc., and in this proverbially thrifty and industrious neighborhood was held high in the estimation of the people. His son, Sanford A., succeeded him in merchandising when years suggested less application to business, and Mr. Morgan only looked after his farming interests, to which, at the hale old age of eighty-two years, he still attends. Brought up in a Democratic household, Mr. Morgan has been unswervingly a Democrat. The people of his town have frequently called on him to discharge important local trusts, such as selectman, town clerk, etc. These have been uniformly done to the satisfaction of his constituents. For many years he has been a member of the Congregational Church and a consistent Christian. For over eighty years he has walked among the people of Groton, mingled with them in their labors, their recreations, and their devotions, and never could malice or suspicion whisper aught against his integrity. He leaves his children the legacy of an unblemished name. He has been three times married. By the first wife, above mentioned, he had two sons, Sanford A. and Orlando, who died aged three years. His second wife was Harriet, daughter of Samuel Edgecomb. They had two children, Daniel and Harriet, who died, aged twenty-eight. He married, July 10, 1837, Cornelia, daughter of Cyrus and Micah (Bailey) Avery. Of the seven children of her father's family but two now survive, Mrs. Morgan, aged eighty-one, and Mrs. Hammond, who resides with her, aged eighty-six. Both are in possession of fair health and clear intellects.

Elisha Morgan, son of Dr. Elisha Morgan, was born in Groton, Conn., Feb. 28, 1794. He is a lineal descendant from James Morgan, the emigrant, through Deacon William, son of James², who was born March 4, 1669, and married Margaret, daughter of Capt. James Avery, of Groton, July 17, 1696. They were members of the church at New London before the church at that part of New London now Groton was founded. At the establishment of the first church in Groton, Nov. 8, 1704, he was chosen deacon. He died Dec. 25, 1750, aged eighty-two. His wife survived him five years. They had nine children, of whom Solomon was born Oct. 5, 1708. To him, shortly before he died, in 1749, William gave a deed of the family homestead in Groton, containing two hundred and fifty acres of land, and he probably lived and died here. He married Mary Walworth, July 1, 1742, and had eight children. He was a deacon of the church, and died Nov. 22, 1791, aged eighty-three. His tombstone in the family graveyard, on the James Morgan homestead, bears this tribute to his memory: "Esteemed for his integrity, peaceableness, and fidelity, and his Christian life and character." Dr. Elisha Morgan, youngest son of Deacon Solomon, was born March 7, 1762. He was surgeon

at Fort Griswold at the time of the massacre, but by feigning death he escaped, and after the British left he extinguished the fuse set by them to explode the magazine. He never practiced very steadily as a physician, but made several voyages to sea. He married, October, 1790, Abigail, daughter of John Morgan (son of James⁴) and Dorothy Avery, his wife. Both he and his wife died in the same month, April, 1796, he on the 1st, on his passage home from Demerara, aged thirty-four; she on the 22d, aged twenty-five. They left three children,—Frederick, Elisha, and Abigail.

Elisha was but two years old when his parents died, and he spent his childhood with his grandmother and a bachelor uncle, John, who had a stiff knee from a wound received at Fort Griswold. He remained with them until the war of 1812, when, to prevent his being drafted, his uncle apprenticed him to a woolen manufacturer in Westerly, R. I. His education was acquired first from the close and analytic teachings of the celebrated mathematician, John Daboll, and afterwards from Amos Niles, a teacher of note. These advantages were appreciated, and when but sixteen Elisha began teaching district school, and continued teaching winters with great success for several years. After learning his trade he engaged in manufacturing at Centre Groton, with Harry and Gilbert Williams. When about twenty-five, Jan. 3, 1819, he married Caroline, daughter of Theophilus and Mary (Hinckley) Morgan. She was born Dec. 22, 1801. They had ten children,—Mary A. (Mrs. Nathan D. Smith, of New London); Caroline M. (Mrs. James D. Avery, deceased); John A., of Mendocino, Cal.; Henry E., of Port Townsend, W. T.; Osmer H., of Whithy Island, Oregon; Jennette E. (Mrs. N. S. Fish); Ellen A. (Mrs. Palmer B. Woodward, of Madison, Ga.); Colby M. (deceased); Stephen A.; and Sarah H. After marriage Mr. Morgan commenced life as a farmer on the place so many years his home, and where Mrs. Morgan and daughter Sarah yet reside. He was a man of more than ordinary executive ability, had foresight, and yet was cautious enough not to run rashly into losing speculations, and became an opulent farmer. He built a grist-mill, saw-mill, and blind-factory at Pequonnock, and did more, perhaps, than any other in this part of the town to give employment to others. He was always ready to encourage any enterprise that promised benefit to his town or people, and the first works for the manufacture of fish-oil were constructed on his place. He was for many years a magistrate of wide usefulness, and famed for his skill in drafting wills, deeds, etc.; was for years town clerk, and often represented Groton in the Connecticut Legislature. He was of social disposition, warm and strong in his personal attachments, and tender and loving as a father and husband. He died much regretted, March 15, 1877.

Deacon Roswell Augustus Morgan was born in Noank, Conn., Oct. 14, 1816. His great-grandfather

was Joshua Morgan, son of James⁴, born 1733. He married Esther Stoddard, of Groton, Nov. 13, 1760, had five children,—one son, Joshua, and four daughters,—and died Oct. 10, 1774. Joshua, Jr., born 1767, married, when about twenty years of age, Jemima Fish, settled in Groton, and died July 9, 1796, at the early age of thirty-one. He left four children,—Joshua, Roswell Avery, Gilbert F., and Prentice. Roswell Avery Morgan was born in Groton, Nov. 22, 1789, married Jemima Fish, of Salem, Sept. 24, 1814, settled in Groton, followed coasting in early life and boat-building in later years, and died June 4, 1830, leaving five children, of whom Roswell Augustus was oldest. He was possessed of some property, but his will was not admitted to probate until more than nine years had passed after his death. (*Vide* Morgan genealogy.)

Roswell Augustus when a lad enjoyed the advantages of the common schools of Groton, supplemented by a number of terms at the "Connecticut Baptist Literary Institute," a very creditable school, located at Suffield, Conn. Acquiring a knowledge of boat-building with his father, after the latter's death Mr. Morgan continued in that business, and has been continuously engaged therein until the present time. Mr. Morgan married Margaret, daughter of William and Sally (Ingham) Wilbur, Oct. 29, 1839. Their children are Francis W., who married Ella Graham, of Branford, and has one child, Leroy; Harriet (Mrs. Charles I. Chester), who has three children, Wayland, Harry, and Webster; Emeline (Mrs. Charles H. Weaver, of Rock Island, Ill.), who has three children, Maggie, Charlie, and Hattie; and Augustus V., residing with his parents.

Mr. Morgan's sons are associated with him in his business. They are good, reliable men, promising to do well their part in the community and in their business. About 1876, Mr. Morgan began the building of steam-yachts as a specialty, and this branch of his business is steadily increasing. He has had four of them in process of construction at one time. These are only built to fill an order, and these orders come from various States, one coming from Colorado, attesting the value and workmanship of Mr. Morgan's work.

Mr. Morgan has been for years, as well as Mrs. Morgan, a member of the American Union Baptist Church at Noank, and is a deacon of the same. He is always in the foreground of all progressive and loyal movements, but never cared to hold office, and has steadily refused nomination for any civil position. In politics he has been a pronounced Republican, but is now a Prohibitionist. Industrious, frugal, honest, and honored and respected by a large range of acquaintances, Mr. Morgan is truly a representative man of Noank, and one of whom none of his descendants can ever wish to change one quality or trait, and who will never bring discredit on the "Morgan" name.

Levi Spicer.—Silas Spicer, the first American an-



R. H. Maym





Elihu Spicer



JOHN G. SPICER.

cestor of this family, was said to have been of Quaker extraction. He came from England when a young man, with one or two brothers, and settled in that part of Groton now called Ledyard in the early part of the eighteenth century. He learned the wheelwright trade in England, and in connection with working at that trade became a farmer. He married Hannah Draper, had a large family, and about 1790 moved with most of his family to the western part of New York State, where they bought quite largely of land and became permanent residents. (The father of Silas was Thomas, who married a Button.) Silas, in the latter part of his life, was prospered financially, and when he died was far advanced in years, and an honored man in his community.

Three of his children remained in Connecticut,—his third son, Levi, the youngest son, Alanson, and his daughter Mary. She married Ralph Carpenter, of North Coventry, Conn., moved thither, and there resided until her death, leaving several children. Levi Spicer was born in Groton, now Ledyard, Feb. 20, 1767. He had the advantages for education afforded by the common schools of those early days, was reared a farmer, and also learned the wheelwright trade of his father. His first wife, Lavinia Cheseboro, died April 13, 1794, leaving one child, Levi C. Spicer, who settled in Ohio, and there remained with his family until he died.

When about twenty-eight years old Levi Spicer moved to Stonington to work as a wheelwright or ship-carpenter, became acquainted with and married Prudence, daughter of Elihu and Ruth Palmer, and a direct descendant of Walter Palmer, of Wequetequock. Elihu Palmer was a farmer, and in his last years lived near the present site of Noank; had several children, one of whom, Elihu Palmer, was the father of Deacon John Palmer, who established the ship-yard at Noank, now conducted by his son Robert (see biography elsewhere).

Prudence was born June 5, 1771. Soon after this marriage Mr. Spicer, who had removed to Noank, built him a house, which is now standing (see plate), and became a small farmer, in consequence of a cut in his left knee, which rendered the leg stiff, and so disabled him from successfully pursuing his trade. He, however, in connection with farming, worked at wheelwright and ship-building. Some of his workmanship is still in existence, and shows him to have been a skillful workman. This mode of life he continued until the death of his wife, Aug. 13, 1846. Shortly after he gave up active business and went to live with his son Elihu, with whom he remained until his death, April 26, 1850.

His children by Prudence Palmer attaining maturity were Elihu P., born Oct. 1, 1796; Eldredge, born June 23, 1798; Lucy C. (Mrs. Henry Latham), born June 8, 1803; Sally (Mrs. Peter D. Irish), born Nov. 10, 1806; John P., born Sept. 14, 1808; and Silas, born April 29, 1811.

All are now dead but Elihu and Silas. For many years both Mr. and Mrs. Spicer were honored and esteemed members of the Baptist Church. He was of a genial, social nature, fond of home, family, and friends.

He loved a good story, and was fond of a joke. In politics he was a Democrat of the old school, believing that the government should be carried on as he did his own affairs, in a frugal and economical manner.

His lameness was the direct cause of his death, for in climbing over a ledge of rocks he caught his leg, and was precipitated in such a way as to injure him so severely that death resulted therefrom in a very few weeks.

Capt. Elihu Spicer.—Elihu Palmer Spicer was born at Noank, in a house then standing where the store of Levi Spicer now stands. He received a common-school education. He commenced his seafaring life when very young as cook of the "Thetis," one of the first fishing-smacks engaged in the business. From that time he followed the sea until he was about forty-five years old, passing consecutively through the various grades from cook and common hand to that of captain.

While fishing in open boats during the war of 1812 he was often compelled to run the British blockade, was several times chased by their cruisers, and had many narrow escapes.

The first vessel he commanded was the fishing smack "Luzerne," which was engaged in Southern fishing and wrecking.

Afterwards he commanded the schooner "Empress," engaged in Southern coasting and West India trade for several years. He was also master of the schooner "Magellan" for several years, engaged in the same business. He then took charge of the brig "Apalachicola," and was engaged in transporting troops during the Seminole war, under Gen. Scott, after which she was engaged in Southern coasting trade for a number of years.

As a captain he was careful, prudent, and successful, never meeting with a serious accident or loss.

When Stonington was attacked by the British in the war of 1812 he was placed on duty to extinguish the fires caused by the bursting of the enemy's shells, and also helped to repulse the English troops on their attempts to land.

On July 21, 1817, Capt. Spicer married Jemima, daughter of Ebenezer and Lydia Fish.¹ Jemima was born April 28, 1797, died May 22, 1849. The children of Elihu and Jemima were William (deceased), born Aug. 1, 1819; Prudence A. (Mrs. Capt. P. T. Brown, dec'd), born May 19, 1821; Emeline (deceased), born June 16, 1823; Elihu, born April 13, 1825; Levi,

¹ Ebenezer was a grandson of Samuel and Sarah Fish, and a son of Capt. John and Lucretia Fish. Lydia Fish (his wife) was a granddaughter of Moses and Martha Fish, and a daughter of Capt. Jonathan and Abigail Fish, all born in Groton, Conn.

born June 1, 1830; Sarah (Mrs. Andrew G. Dickenson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.), born May 20, 1833; Hiram (deceased), born Nov. 27, 1839. He married for his second wife Eliza H. Roath, April 30, 1850. She died Nov. 1, 1874.

Capt. Spicer still resides in his home at Noank, with his son Levi and family. Capt. Spicer is a reserved and quiet man, of strong opinions and positive character, of warm friendships, careful and considerate in all his dealings, and successful financially.

He was appointed by the United States government for several years as tide-waiter of the Mystic River; represented Groton two terms in the Legislature of Connecticut, and in each position stood high in the esteem and confidence of his townsmen. Democratic in politics, he has never swerved from the principles of Thomas Jefferson. For many years he has been a valued member of the Baptist Church.

At his advanced age he now can look back over a long and useful life with pleasurable emotions and a just pride in seeing his descendants occupying honorable and representative positions in society.

Capt. John G. Spicer, son of James and Lydia (Pride) Spicer, was born in that part of Groton now Ledyard, Nov. 26, 1804. The first American Spicer of this line was John, who emigrated from England to Virginia, and removed from there to Groton, Conn. He was great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch. John¹ had three sons—John², Cyrus, and Abel—and several daughters. He married Abby Allen, was a tanner and currier, and died aged forty-seven. John² was a farmer and carpenter; married Nancy Parks, and had one son, James, and four daughters, Mary, Hannah, Clara, and Eunice. All married save Mary, who lived to the age of ninety-two years. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and his widow drew a pension for his services. He died aged about sixty-seven. James Spicer was born Nov. 30, 1779. He married Lydia Pride; she was born Jan. 2, 1778. His second wife was Eunice Pride, born Dec. 18, 1775. Their children of Lydia were William, John G., Herbert P., Lydia M., and Mary; those of Eunice were Abigail, Sarah, James, and Charles. James, Sr., was a carpenter and farmer. He was an industrious, frugal man, and died in Preston, Conn., whither he moved about 1812, and where he continued to reside until his death, April 2, 1867. Lydia, his first wife, died Jan. 3, 1812; Eunice died May 25, 1867.

John G. married Clarissa, daughter of William Kimball, 18—. She was born Sept. 14, 1805. Their children are John O., Harriet A. (Mrs. Lucius Baldwin), Susan (Mrs. Noyes B. Meech), Damaris (Mrs. William A. Bedant, of Preston), William, and Everett.

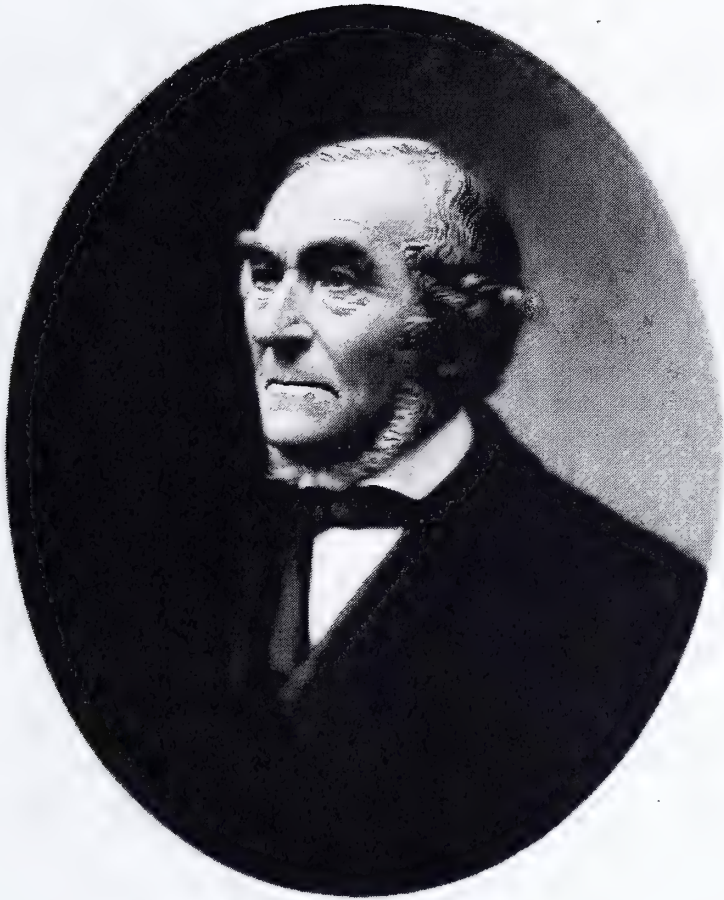
At nineteen years of age Capt. Spicer went before the mast on the sea; in two years' time became captain of brig "Ann Maria," in the West Indian trade. After two years spent in her he bought a half-interest in sloop "Eliza Allen," in coasting and Panama trade. In about a year he took command of schooner

"Planter," remaining in her three years. He then commanded, with one-half ownership, the schooner "Chesapeake." She was lost on the first trip on the Henry Banks, Abico. The same year he took command of schooner "Andrew Jackson," with one-half interest, sailing to New Orleans, West India, and Spanish Main. He remained in her about eighteen months, and since then has been a farmer. He is a Republican, but has never obtruded himself in politics, never sought official position; is a good citizen and strong friend, and is prized by his circle of friends for his many good qualities and sterling worth.

Capt. William Clift.—William Clift, the first of the family who came to America, was put ashore in the harbor of Scituate, Mass., when but seven years of age. Tradition reports through Pero, an old negro servant, who died in 1807, aged eighty-one, and who knew the first generation, that William "was sent from England by interested parties, because he was heir to a large estate which they would inherit in case of his death." He married Lydia Wills, and nothing further is known of him than that he had several children and was a resident of Marshfield.

Capt. William Clift is his descendant in the fifth generation, and is son of Nathaniel Clift and Eunice Denison, who were married Aug. 5, 1801. Nathaniel spent the early portion of his life in trading-voyages along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and rose to the rank of commander. He finally settled in Mystic Bridge (Stonington), engaged somewhat in trade, and became the popular proprietor of a public-house near the present "Hoxie House."

Capt. William was born in Mystic Bridge (Stonington), Conn., April 20, 1805. He was educated at the common schools of Mystic Bridge, supplemented by two terms' attendance at the private school of Sheffield & Kirby, at Stonington Borough. He commenced active life by teaching school two years in his native town, and then for three years held a position as clerk in the store of Gilbert Denison, at the head of Mystic River. His health, from his sedentary life, was not good, and when twenty-three years old he went to sea in a fishing-smack to improve it. In three years' time he had regained his original strength, and then, with eleven others, formed a joint-stock company, bought the sloop "Montgomery," altered her to a schooner, and went on a sealing-voyage to the west coast of Patagonia. She sailed from Mystic, Aug. 18, 1831, and was the first vessel that sailed from Mystic in this business. Mr. Clift sailed as a common sailor, yet he appears to have had the whole management of affairs. The enterprise and voyage was successful, and Mr. Clift immediately started on another voyage, this time as "master" in schooner "Mary Jane." This was also a successful voyage, paying the owners a dividend of one hundred and twenty-five per cent. net profits in twenty months. These two voyages were very laborious, replete with hardships and vicissitudes, and



Wm. C. Liff

Capt. Clift endured great physical discomfort and dangers, being on one rock seventy-three days and nights, and on another forty-six days and nights. On his first voyage in the "Mary Jane" Capt. Clift was selected by the Foreign Missionary Society to convey two missionaries, Revs. Armes and Cowan, to Terra del Fuego. Knowing their lives to be not worth anything in the hands of the people of that land, as they were cannibals, Capt. Clift prevailed on them to change their destination and conveyed them to Patagonia. The unprecedented success of these voyages gave Capt. Clift great reputation as an able navigator, and he was invited to take command of exploring expeditions untrammelled by orders, and could have accepted very high marine positions. But his sagacity and carefulness caused him to decline all these brilliant offers, and, knowing that his was a commercial mind, he bought the schooner "Hudson," and continued as master during the remainder of his nineteen years of seafaring life, the first five years of which were spent "before the mast." He never sailed for wages, but always for a share. His business capacity, shrewdness, and ability were rewarded by very handsome financial results. When he retired from the sea he owned a part of a number of vessels, and became their New York agent, spending the most of his time in that city for fifteen years, taking care of the vessels and managing their business. At the same time he was extensively engaged with Nathan G. Fish and others in ship-building at Mystic, and himself purchased all the material demanded in New York. In 1865 he retired from active business. Every vessel that he ever had anything to do with was successful, never failing to declare a dividend. He was a man of careful system, and for many years no policy of insurance was carried on his vessels, and not a dollar was lost. One of his peremptory rules on ship-board was that no one, sailor, officer, or passenger, should swear, play cards, or drink liquor.

Capt. Clift was chosen director in "Mystic River Bank," Aug. 1, 1854, and has been in the board since. He was elected its president Aug. 24, 1870, and held the office until June 7, 1881, when he resigned it on account of his failing health. When the Groton Savings-Bank was organized, July 3, 1854, he was elected vice-president; elected its president, Sept. 6, 1870, and held that position until July 27, 1875, when he declined a re-election, but accepted that of vice-president, which office he still holds. He was president of the Elm Grove Cemetery Association from April 16, 1866, to April 11, 1881.

He never held any political office, although doing much as a private citizen to help his party, which in early life was Whig, and since 1856 Republican. In religious matters he has been very active for the last ten or twelve years, using his money very liberally and freely in building up not only the Union Baptist Church, of which he has been for years an esteemed member, but all good enterprises. He is

always giving, and lavishly, to charitable societies, educational projects, and all good objects, and is particularly generous to the poor.

Capt. Clift married, June 18, 1833, Bridget, daughter of Sands Fish, of Groton. They had two children, Mary H. (Mrs. Edward Y. Foote) and Hannah F., both of whom are living. Their mother died Sept. 17, 1845. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Daniel Burrows, of Middletown, Sept. 16, 1846. She died Jan. 10, 1865.

In the fullness of years, honored by the confidence and love of the better part of the community, Capt. Clift can have the satisfaction of knowing that he has worthily and honorably passed a useful and laborious career, and that his memory will be forever a sweet remembrance in the hearts of a large circle of friends.

Hon. Nathan G. Fish.—The Fish family can claim a very early Saxon existence. The original name, traced in the rolls of German nobility, is Fisch, and runs back to a remote era. At a time not definitely ascertained a branch of the family removed to England, and from this English line three brothers, it appears, emigrated to Massachusetts in the early colonization of the country. Their names were Nathaniel, John, and Jonathan. They first settled in Lynn, but in 1637 they went to Sandwich, Cape Cod. Here, it is said, Nathaniel located permanently. Jonathan finally joined the settlers of Newtown, L. I. John, with his wife and at least three children, came to Groton, Conn. At least a John Fish, wife and children, were living here in 1665, among the first settlers. He is the first-known ancestor of the Fish family of Groton. His children were John, Jonathan, and Samuel. This Samuel (born 1656 or '57, died Feb. 27, 1733) had numerous children, among them Nathan¹ (born 1699, died July 13, 1732). His name appears in New London records in 1704, the year prior to incorporation of town of Groton. On organization of Groton he became second townsman, and was re-elected many years. He was captain in the French and Indian war. By his first wife, Abigail Havens, he had one son, Nathan² (born Sept. 11, 1727, died Oct. 22, 1822). By a second marriage he had other children. He was a member of the Presbyterian (now First Congregational) Church of Groton. Rev. F. Denison says, "I infer that Abigail, the first wife, was inclined to the faith of the Friends, as her mother, Mercy Havens, on Shelter Island, was a decided disciple of that school, and a most estimable woman." Nathan² married twice,—first, Catharine Niles; second, Catharine Helme. He had four children by the first wife and ten by his second. He was but five days old at the death of his mother, and not five years old when his father died. His grandmother, Mercy Havens, took him home to Shelter Island and kept him seven years, when he was placed in the famous school of "Master Niles," in Groton. He inherited a handsome estate. He was a quiet man, fond of home and social life, but disinclined to public life and political

preferment. He was tinctured with the principles of the Friends, yet often invited clergymen to hold meetings in his house, and joined the First Baptist Society of Groton, July 25, 1755. He lived to be ninety-five, and wore the old-fashioned dress of the last century,—short clothes, long vest, knee and shoe-buckles, flowing hair, and broad-brimmed hat. Sands Fish, son of Nathan and Catharine (Helme) Fish, was born in Groton, July 1, 1761, and died Aug. 20, 1838. He married Bridget, daughter of Deacon Benadam and Bridget (Palmer) Gallup, June 17, 1789. They had eight children, of whom Nathan G. was seventh. Inheriting a portion of the paternal acres, industrious and frugal, Deacon Sands acquired as a farmer sufficient property for his not extravagant needs and the just demands of charity; he was therewith content. Caring nothing for public or political preferment, he moved chiefly, and always wisely, in religious circles. A member of the First Baptist Church of Groton from 1787, he for many years was deacon, discharging the duties of the office with fidelity until his death, at the ripe old age of seventy-six years, and was honored with the esteem of the whole community.

Nathan Gallup Fish was born in Groton, Conn., Sept. 7, 1804, received an extremely good common-school education, supplemented by some time in attendance at Plainfield Academy. His early life was passed until eighteen on the Fish homestead, and after teaching school some time on Long Island he went to sea, and for about twenty years led a seafaring life, the most of the time being master, and made numerous voyages to Southern ports, West Indies, Mexico, and South America. He was very successful, and on retiring from the sea was owner in a number of vessels, and became their agent in New York. In company with Capt. William Clift, B. F. Hoxie, and W. E. Maxson, he started a ship-yard at "Old Field," Mystic River, and carried on an extensive business. About 1860, Messrs. Hoxie and Clift retired, and Mr. Fish and Mr. Maxson carried on the yard, building a large fleet of ships, steamers, etc., among them the ironclad steamer "Galena" and gunboat "Vicksburg."

He was of positive nature and a leader in the community. Every position he held he filled with dignity, ability, and fidelity, and was immensely popular. He was a Whig and Republican. Represented Groton in the State Legislature in 1849, '50, '57, served as State senator three consecutive terms, 1851-53, was elected judge of probate in 1854, and was railroad commissioner of Connecticut. The Groton Bank was incorporated in 1854, and Mr. Fish was chosen president. At the organization of the Mystic River Bank, in 1851, he was chosen second director, and from Aug. 7, 1860, until his death was its president. The bank became the Mystic River National Bank, Dec. 5, 1864.

He was kind-hearted, generous, and social, and enjoyed the esteem of a very large range of acquaint-

ances. For nearly a quarter of a century he served faithfully and acceptably as deacon of the Baptist Church, and his life was always consistent with his professions. He favored all things tending to improvement, education, and Christian progress, and gave them substantial aid. He was one of the founders of Mystic Academy, and president of the board during its continuance.

Mr. Fish married Emeline F., daughter of Dr. John O. Miner, of Centre Groton, Jan. 9, 1833. They had seven children,—Susan L., Ellen M. (deceased), Simeon G. (married Eliza Eldredge, and has two children), John O. (married Frances Eldredge, and has two children), Horace W. (married Anna Potter, and has two children), Phebe M. (married Robert P. Wilbur, and has two children), Roswell W. (married Isabel Park, and has one child). Mrs. Fish died in Groton, Jan. 9, 1871. Mr. Fish died Aug. 1, 1870.

Mr. Fish was known as an honest man, faithful to every trust in an age when political corruption, bribery, and "rings" for ill-gotten gain seemed to be more than usually prevalent, and never was his integrity doubted, or his gentlemanly, Christian character deemed aught than consistent. He leaves his children what is better than worldly goods,—the legacy, far more precious, of a good name and a long life of good deeds.

John Palmer, son of Deacon John Palmer, was born July 16, 1818; learned the trade of ship-building with his father; was all his life connected with the Noank ship-yard with his father, and in partnership with Robert, his brother. He was converted when but fourteen years of age, and joined the same year (1832) the Old Fort Hill Baptist Church, under the ministry of Elder Roswell Burrows, and during the remainder of his life was in act, word, and deed an active and unusually earnest Christian worker. He was a constituent member of the Noank Baptist Church. His heart was bound up in the prosperity of Zion. His church was his delight; her membership the excellent of the earth in his estimation. He married Julia, daughter of Peter and Dolly (Fish) Baker, Jan. 1, 1840. Of their seven children, three sons—John, Charles R., and William—are now living. His death occurred, after an illness of seven years, Sept. 30, 1876.

As a husband he was affectionate, faithful, and thoughtful, endearing himself to his beloved wife by all those worthy qualities and little attentions which bespeak tenderness, appreciation, and interest. One of his marked traits of character was unselfishness.

Thoughtful of all around him, forgetful only of himself, it might truly be affirmed he lived not for himself but for others; generous to a fault, fond of his home, true to his friends, given to hospitality, he lives to-day in a thousand hearts.

As a father he was generous, indulgent, cheerful, and patient, and the three sons who survive him—



Chas. G. Fisk



John Palmer.



Robert Palmer

John, Charles, and William—can never refer to an impatient or unkind word from this best of earthly fathers; but year by year, as the grass springs upward and the flowers bloom over his grave, they can repair to that hallowed spot and say, "Here lies our father, companion, and friend."

During an illness of seven years he found in an affectionate and loving wife the sympathy and assistance so indispensable to his comfort, and a full repayment of the wealth of affection he had lavished upon her, and it is doubtless due to her skill and watchfulness that he lingered so long among us.

As a brother he was both respected and loved by his brothers and sisters, and each in their degree sought to comfort him in his last days.

A life-long and unbroken attachment existed between the deceased and his brother, Deacon Robert Palmer, of the most intimate and spiritual nature, dating from their earliest home associations. Theirs was a truly Christian home. With but six years' difference in ages, reading from the same Bible, bending at the same altar, it is not strange that a love of more than ordinary cohesion should bind them together. Not much less, however, was the love given to him by all who knew him; even the children were attracted by the sweetness and gentleness of his nature, and mourned his loss as much as those of maturer years.

The day of his funeral was like a Sabbath in its solemn stillness. Work seemed suspended, the flags on the shipping were displayed at half-mast, and the whole village, as if moved by one impulse, gathered in the house of God before the body rested there.

Robert Palmer, son of Deacon John and Abby (Fish) Palmer, was born at Noank, Conn., May 6, 1825, and is consequently fifty-six years of age.

His great-grandfather, Elihu Palmer¹, was a native of New London County, and a resident of Ledyard in early life. He had children,—Elihu², Prudence (who married Levi Spicer), and Lucy (who married Francis Clark, of Greenport, L. I.). He was a farmer, and much esteemed by his neighbors. Elihu² followed the sea, married Anna, daughter of William and Sarah (Denison) Latham, and was lost at sea while quite young. They had one child, John. Mrs. Palmer married for her second husband Benjamin Ashby. They had children,—Moses, Benjamin, Latham, William, and Nancy, all now living but Moses. Benjamin married Hannah Fish, who is now living at a very advanced age. Nancy married Aaron Main, of Ledyard.

John Palmer was born in Noank, town of Groton, Conn., June 11, 1787. He had common-school advantages for education, and engaged in fishing for several years, but early learned the trade of boat and ship-building; commenced to work at it at Noank, and pursued it until he retired, an old man. He married Abby, daughter of John Fish, of Groton, Oct. 19, 1809, and after her death Asenath Whittlesey, March 22, 1859. His children were Prudence

(deceased), Abby (deceased), Elihu (deceased), Lucy (married, first, Capt. William A. Wilbur, of Noank, second, Capt. Jeremiah Wilbur, of Mystic), Abby (Mrs. James A. Latham, deceased), Mary (Mrs. T. J. Sawyer), Caroline (Mrs. P. Chipman, deceased), John (deceased), Lydia (Mrs. John D. Latham, deceased), Robert, William (deceased), and Roswell (deceased).

Mr. Palmer continued his business in a small way until about 1832, when he entered into partnership with James A. Latham. They enlarged and extended the business somewhat, sometimes employing help and sometimes not. Near 1836 they commenced building fishing-smacks. Their reputation for good work extended, and the business gradually but steadily increased. About 1845, Mr. Palmer retired from active labor, and Mr. Latham not long afterwards formed a co-partnership with his brother, John D., consequently Mr. Palmer's two sons, John and Robert, became successors to their father, who died July 16, 1859, aged seventy-two.

Mr. Palmer was a man of industry, perseverance, and activity in every direction, Whig and Republican in politics, and outspoken and pronounced for his principles. He was a consistent and faithful Christian, a deacon for over fifty years in the Baptist Church, and very active in all religious or church matters, holding many meetings in the absence of a pastor, and although of stern and unyielding manners where principle or integrity was at stake, was actuated by the broadest Christian charity. He was liberal almost to a fault in every case of distress or need coming to his notice. In connection with his deep piety, he had great Scriptural knowledge, was a wise and discreet counselor, a pillar in the church, to whom the Noank Baptist Church is more indebted than any other person for its existence and strength. His loving, Christian influence made itself felt not only in the early development of religion in his children, but through the entire community, doing good to many, and manifesting itself a power which yet shows a potent influence.

Robert Palmer had a common-school education. At an early age, say twelve years, he went on the water as a sailor during summer months, and continued there until he was nineteen, when he went to Stonington, to work with Stiles West at boat-building. After remaining there two years, he worked for Charles P. Williams on a ship that he was building, but his father being in need of his services in his ship-yard at Noank, he soon went there and entered into active business, which he has ever since continued. On the withdrawal of Mr. Latham, John and Robert entered into partnership. In October, 1845, Robert married Harriet, daughter of Deacon Ebenezer and Grace (Gallup) Rogers. Their children are Robert (died in infancy), Harriet (died at three years), Jane (Mrs. Simeon W. Ashby), Harriet (Mrs. Harry Knapp, of New York), Robert, Jr. (married Libbie Murphy, of Noank), Jessie (died at five years). The brothers

continued in business at the upper ship-yard till about 1855, when Robert, in company with his cousin, Daniel E. Clark, of East Marion, purchased the lower ship-yard. Mr. Clark, after two or three years, sold his interest to John and Robert, who continued work in both yards until the partnership was closed by the death of John, in 1876. In 1860 the brothers put a set of marine railways (then the largest between New York and Boston) into the upper yard, and business came in rapidly. During the war they had a very large amount of work to do, rebuilding, among others, two ships for Baltimore parties. In 1879, Robert purchased the interest of his deceased brother, and put in the gigantic steam marine railways now in use. These are probably the largest in the world. We give their dimensions: Length of ground-ways, 658 feet; timber of ground-ways, 12 by 18 inches; length of cradle, 265 feet; depth of water (high water) with cradle lowered, 12½ feet at bow; length of chain, 450 feet; diameter of chain, 2¼ inches; length of link, 17 inches; weight of chain, 27,280 pounds; incline, one-half inch to the foot; number of iron rollers under the cradle, 475; diameter of rollers, 5 inches; weight of rollers, 29,093 pounds. A 75-horse-power engine is used in the hauling. This is supplied with power by two return flue steam-boilers 18 feet long and 36 inches in diameter. The engine is geared to make one hundred revolutions per minute, which moves the cradle three feet. The machinery was made by C. H. Delamater, New York. The construction and erection of machinery was superintended by Erastus W. Smith, superintending engineer of the "Providence and Stonington Steamship Company." No marine-ways in New York or Boston can compare with these. The first vessel placed on them was the steamer "Naragansett," of the Stonington line, rebuilt in the winter of 1879-80, after her collision with the "Stonington." June, 1880, she was taken out and rebuilt again.

She was completed and launched the last day of August, 1880.

Since September, 1880, Robert Palmer, Jr., and Simeon W. Ashby have each owned a quarter-interest in the yard, and the firm is "Robert Palmer & Sons." Their yard is one of the most active business centres of New London County, employing now (August, 1881) about one hundred and twenty men. The largest vessel ever built in the State is now in process of construction here. It is the new "Rhode Island" steamer, which will take the place in the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company's line of the lost "Rhode Island." It is 345 feet long, 46 feet beam, 82 feet wide over guards, 15½ feet deep in lowest place. Robert Palmer & Sons enjoy a high reputation as workmen, and have most of the ship-building and repairing of the New Jersey Central Railroad. They also number among their large patrons the New York and New England Transfer Company, John H. Starin, and many other large companies.

Robert Palmer is a man of influence in his town and church, and throughout a business acquaintance reaching along the whole Atlantic seaboard. Republican in politics, he was sent to represent his town in the State Legislatures of 1858 and 1869. He was an early member of the Noank Baptist Church, and for thirty years has been a deacon. He has a kindly, affectionate nature, and cherishes home and friends dearly. He has a winning personal magnetism which makes him many friends. To these he is loyal, and he enjoys to an unusual degree the marked confidence of the better portion of society and leading business men. He is generous in the highest degree, and even beyond his ability, in contributing to religious and charitable objects, and no case of deserving need or suffering ever appealed unsuccessfully to him. He is not only a prominent and leading business man, but, higher yet, a consistent Christian, whose active zeal has done much for the church and society of his locality.

Hon. Noyes Barber.—Noyes Barber was a descendant of Thomas Barber, who came to Boston in the ship "Christian" in the year 1635. Stiles' "History of Windsor" says that Thomas Barber came to that town in the same year in company with Stiles, and was made a freeman in 1645; was a sergeant in the Pequot fight, and was mentioned by Capt. Mason in his "Brief History of the Pequot War." Thomas Barber had six children, the oldest of whom was John Barber, who afterwards removed to Springfield colony, Mass. His son Thomas had a son Jonathan, who at fourteen years of age entered Yale College, and in the year 1726 graduated from that institution and entered the gospel ministry. When Whitefield came to this country he and Rev. Jonathan Barber became fast friends, and as a consequence of their intimacy Mr. Barber accompanied Mr. Whitefield to Georgia, and had charge of his orphan asylum for seven years. At the expiration of that period of labor he came North, and was settled over the Congregational Church at Oyster Pond, Long Island, for ten years, and in the autumn of 1758 was installed pastor of the church in Groton, Conn. Here he twice received visits from his friend, Mr. Whitefield, and from a platform projected from the upper windows of the minister's house—which is still standing at Centre Groton—multitudes listened to the eloquence of this wonderful man. One of his sons, John Barber, who lived and died on the spot where his father had lived, was the father of Noyes Barber, his mother being Elizabeth Denison, of Stonington, a lineal descendant of George Denison and Anne Boredil, and his grandmother (the wife of Rev. Jonathan Barber) the daughter of Thomas Noyes, a physician of Westerly, R. I., and granddaughter of Rev. James Noyes, the first minister of Stonington, Conn. Noyes Barber was born April 28, 1781, and at eleven years of age entered the store of William Eldridge, at the village of Groton, where he served as clerk until at the age of

twenty he bought out the proprietor and engaged himself in business, marrying the same year Catharine Burdick, thus assuming all the responsibilities of manhood, depending solely upon his own energy and skill and the good will of his fellow-citizens. He became one of the largest buyers of farmers' products and dealers in farmers' supplies on the Thames River, and carried on besides a considerable trade with the West Indies, and was interested more or less in the various ventures by sea common in a maritime town.

With the pecuniary prosperity which followed his efforts came the approval and consideration of those around him. He was elected captain of his company in the Eighth Regiment of Volunteers, and in the war of 1812 was promoted from captain to major, by which title he was known among his neighbors until his death. He was summoned to Stonington with the volunteer troops on the 10th of August, 1814, when an attack was made on that town,—a day on which he was to have been married (a second time) to Mrs. Mary Smith, the widow of Elijah Smith, and daughter of Starr Chester; but the marriage, delayed by this event, was consummated the next day. Being a Jeffersonian Republican, Mr. Barber supported Mr. Madison's administration and the war, and while Commodore Decatur was blockaded in New London Harbor he sometimes entertained him and his officers at his house, with other men of prominence in the region of differing political views, and all his life addicted to hospitality, and his house was open not only to men of distinction with whom he had intercourse, but to a large circle of friends who were wont to meet under its roof. The Republican party of Jefferson was largely in the ascendant at that time, and with this party Mr. Barber heartily sympathized, and every position of honor and trust within the gift of his fellow-citizens was open to him.

He was twice elected to the Legislature of Connecticut, and in 1821 was nominated for Congress, and elected as a member of the House of Representatives, and returned each successive election until 1835, a period of fourteen years, which has not been equaled before or since in this State, except by Benjamin Tallmadge, of Litchfield, who served eighteen years in the House of Representatives. When Mr. Barber took his seat James Monroe was President, and Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, John Q. Adams, and Andrew Jackson were members of Congress. It was a brilliant period in our national history, and though the subject of this sketch could not be reckoned among those who moved the House by the power of his eloquence, he faithfully and diligently sought to be useful to his constituents and his country, and was as earnest and untiring in his efforts to serve his political opponents as those who favored his own views. The records of Congress assure us his vote was always recorded in the interest of economical administration of the government, liberality to the nation's benefactors and pensioners, and in favor of

liberty for the oppressed in our own and other lands. Mr. Barber was appointed on the Committee of Claims, of which Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, was chairman, and on this committee he served to the close of his congressional career. It was a committee where much hard and difficult work was to be done, and from all that can be learned two more faithful and laborious men could not be found in the Congress of the United States than Elisha Whittlesey and Noyes Barber. No period in the history of the government has been more often referred to for economy in the administration of its finances and righteousness in the adjustment of its claims. A change came over the politics of our country, and in 1824 the Electoral College failed to elect a President, and the House of Representatives being required to do it, John Quincy Adams was elected over his opponent, Andrew Jackson, and the old Jeffersonian Republican party was disrupted, the Jackson Democracy claiming to be the true Democracy; but not so thought Mr. Barber, and, with the sounder and safer men with whom he followed, he was proscribed by the popular party, though returned to Congress by his constituents. As he had done before so he continued to do,—strive to keep fraudulent claimants from thrusting their hands into the treasury, voting in favor of a measure that for each day's unnecessary absence of a senator, representative, or delegate he shall forfeit his eight dollars, and on a motion to adjourn on the 22d of February, in honor of Washington's birthday, voting adversely with a majority of the House, because, as was said by Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, "the most respectful tribute the House could pay to the memory of Gen. Washington was a due attention to the discharge of their proper duties." In the bitter contest between Gen. Jackson and the United States Bank Mr. Barber was on the side of the bank, and as an evidence of his practical wisdom Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, said to one of Mr. Barber's descendants that at the time of Jackson's famous veto Webster, Clay, and some of the more distinguished men of the party thought it would render him unpopular, but Mr. Barber said, "No, it won't; where he has had one vote he will have two," and events justified the correctness of his opinion. In 1835, Mr. Barber, though receiving more votes than in any previous election, was, with his party, returned to private life, but in all that concerned the welfare of the country his interest did not abate, and he was sent regularly from his town to the Whig conventions of the State. At the last one before his death, being unable to attend because of impaired health, he wrote to a friend of his inability to be present, and expressing a preference for Clay and Davis as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, concluding his letter with advice characteristic of the man, "Be bold, have no skulking." He died Jan. 3, 1844, at his home in Groton, and the comments of the various journals of his own State and others on his life and character were such as his most

intimate friends know to be only just and true. The *National Intelligencer*, of Washington, quoting an eulogy from the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, says of it, "And far from being chargeable with the usual exaggeration of partial friendship in regard to the dead, utters no more than the literal truth of one of the best men, in both his public and his private character, that it has ever been our fortune to meet," and with the editors of the *Intelligencer*, Messrs. Gales and Seaton, Mr. Barber was on terms of intimacy. Though not a communicant, Mr. Barber was a constant attendant upon the services of the Congregational Church, in which he was reared, and a supporter of the institutions of religion, and his house was one where the ministers of the church were cordially received and hospitably entertained. In these days it is well to review the political life of those who represented the country in its earlier history, when the old-fashioned writers of economy, integrity, and devotion to its best interests were not at a discount, and may a review of the public life of the subject of this sketch prove useful to those who have known of him, though living too late to have known him personally.

Hon. Elisha Haley.—Elisha Haley, son of Caleb and Mary (Helm) Haley, was born in Groton, two miles from Mystic River, Jan. 21, 1776. He had in early life the common-school advantages of a farmer's boy, and that was all the schools of the land ever gave him. He continued on the farm with his father until his marriage, July 24, 1803, to Nancy, daughter of Nathan Crary, of Groton, and until 1816, when he purchased a little piece of land, and lived with his brother Stephen, in a house on the place now occupied by Warren Haley. There he continued to reside until 1846 or 1847, when he removed to Centre Groton, and made his home there until his death, Jan. 22, 1859. He was a great student, and acquired much more valuable practical knowledge than many colleagues. He was well developed physically, and had a well-balanced mind. He was stirring and active, a leader in society and in politics. He knew no such word as fail. Whenever he took hold of a measure or principle it was carried to success. He was never a candidate for any office and failed of an election, and he was popular not only in his own town, but throughout the range of his extended acquaintance. He came from good Democratic stock, and was firm and fearless in the advocacy of those principles. He was intrusted with various important positions in his native town, represented it in the General Assembly of Connecticut for several years, was State senator more than once, and was early elected member of Congress from Connecticut. He was always ready to help every scheme of public improvement. In 1816-18 was largely interested in constructing turnpikes in both Connecticut and Rhode Island, and held stock in several of these companies more or less during his life. He was for several years a captain in the State militia, and was universally respected and honored by

his townsmen. He was a representative farmer, and owned six hundred broad acres in Groton. Mrs. Haley was born Nov. 30, 1780, and died Sept. 11, 1860. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church for many years. Their children are Henry, born May 11, 1804; Giles, born Sept. 24, 1805 (deceased); Austin, born May 11, 1810; Abby A. (Mrs. William F. Mitchell), born May 28, 1814; and Eliza, born Nov. 13, 1818.

Henry has always been a farmer, residing at Centre Groton since 1844; had common-school education, taught district school several terms, and married, June 15, 1853, Mary Ann, daughter of John B. and Betsey (Haley) Burrows. They have had three children,—Virginia (Mrs. Nelson Morgan; she has one son, John A.), Betsey A. (Mrs. Albert C. Burrows; she has two daughters), John B. (residing with his father; he has four daughters). Mr. Haley is a quiet, law-abiding citizen, never accepting any public position, even refusing to sit on a jury. He owns about three hundred and fifty acres of land, and, like his father, is a strong Democrat. As long as the Democrats were in power the January meetings were held at the Haley residence, and it was the regular place for holding Democratic caucuses.

John J. and Deacon A. L. Avery.—Capt. James Avery, the first American ancestor of the numerous Avery families of Groton, was born at Salisbury, England, in 1620, and emigrated to America with his father, Christopher, and for a time settled at Gloucester, Mass., where he married Joanna Greenslade, and afterwards moved to New London, Conn., where he was granted land, Oct. 19, 1650; had the fifth lot of six acres on "Cape Ann Lane," and settled there in 1651. In 1652 and 1653 he with others received grants of land in South Groton. He was a man of mark in the community, was a leading member of the first church organization in New London, and was assessed in 1664 on property valued at two hundred and thirty-six pounds. In June, 1668, with Cary Latham, was appointed by the town to treat with the Mohegan chief Uncas and settle the boundary line, a very important trust; was twelve times deputy to the General Court, for fifteen or twenty years was commissioner (justice), was a noted Indian-fighter, and was in active service through King Philip's war; was assistant judge of the County Court, was chosen townsman in 1660, and held the office twenty-three years. He removed to Pequonnock between 1660 and 1670, and died there in 1694. A part of the house now occupied by James Avery, of Groton, a lineal descendant, was built by him, and has been continuously in possession of the family for seven generations. He left several children.

James Avery, Jr., was born at Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 16, 1646; married Deborah, daughter of Edward Stallyon, Feb. 20, 1669; with his wife, stands first on church records of Groton, admitted profession not given. They had twelve children. Mr. Avery died



Eliza Haley



JOHN J. AVERY.



Albert L. Levy

Aug. 22, 1728. James Avery (3) married Mary Griswold. He was born April 20, 1673, and had eight children. The line of descent continues through John, his son, born 1700, married Mary Elizabeth Morgan; Elijah, baptized Sept. 15, 1734, married Prudence Avery, and had three children,—Caleb, Elizabeth, who married Wm. Eldredge, and John J., to Albert L.

John J., born March 4, 1776, was therefore in the sixth generation from James (1). He was born in Groton, Conn., as were all his ancestors following James. He was a well-to-do farmer, was modest and unassuming in his manners, owned seven hundred acres of land, was one of Groton's leading farmers, and one of the solid, substantial men of his day. He married Nancy, daughter of James Murdoch, of Saybrook, in 1794, and had twelve children,—Maria M., born Jan. 26, 1796, died July 13, 1867; Elijah, born May 27, 1798, died 1834; Dean Loy, born Feb. 14, 1800, died April, 1824; George Anson, born Jan. 28, 1802, died May 8, 1856; Delia A. (Mrs. Samuel B. Wheeler); Carlton M., born April 24, 1806; Courtland, born Dec. 18, 1807; Erastus, born Dec. 8, 1809; Albert L., born July 12, 1812; Oscar F. and Amanda M., born May 24, 1813; and Solon C., born May 27, 1816, died July, 1854. Mr. Avery was a Whig in politics. He died Oct. 25, 18— . At this writing (June, 1881) Carlton, Amanda, and Albert are the surviving children.

Albert L. was born on the place in Groton, near the Thames, where F. Bill now resides. He received his education at the district schools of Groton, and the then highly-celebrated "Bacon Academy," at Colchester. His home was with his father until his marriage, March 15, 1837, to Phebe Esther, daughter of Deacon Charles Wheeler, of North Stonington. She lived but a short time.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Avery removed to Eastern Point, Groton, and has been resident there since. Quite a marked contrast exists between the state of the Point then and now. Surely if the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor, why is not Mr. Avery entitled to the same distinction? Here has his life-work been given. The best road in Groton runs from the Point to New London, but when Mr. Avery first came there there was no road for quite a distance, and the rest of the way it was but a gate-road, with five gates to open. The nicely-graded streets, the beautiful villages of cottages, evidences of refined and cultured inmates, are most all indebted to Mr. Avery for their existence. Alone, with far-seeing sagacity, he discerned the opportunity of development, and in spite of the opposition of neighbors and friends, has convinced them that he was right. He commenced his married life with two hundred and fifty dollars cash capital. The next year he built the house where he now resides, at the cost of one thousand dollars, and for ten years improved the land.

At the expiration of that time he had gotten it nicely into improvement, well stocked, and all improvements, stock, etc., paid for except one hundred and twenty dollars. He then purchased the land (three hundred acres) from his father, his brother Erastus purchasing the remainder of his father's possessions in this part of Groton, over three hundred acres more. He ran in debt for the entire purchase-money, eight thousand dollars. He had then conceived the idea, for which some persons called him crazy, of making a watering-place and summer resort of the pleasant point. In pursuance of this object he sold to Capt. Fisk, of the "Ocean House," a piece of land for a merely nominal price, to secure the building of another house. At that time (1842) there was but Mr. Avery's residence and the "Ocean House" on the point. Since then, by Mr. Avery's persistent labor and energy, a three-rod road was laid out on the bank of the river, about 1871, and in addition to the other residences spoken of, thirty-eight summer residences have been built by wealthy gentlemen from various places. In connection with this improvement, the steamboat "Cecil" was built to ply between New London, Pequot House, Edgecombe House, and Ocean House. The round trip was made every hour through the day during the summer season. The travel increased so that in 1880 there were two boats on the same route. (Mr. Avery has a free life-pass on this line for his services in developing Eastern Point.) The boat from Norwich to Watch Hill makes two calls a day, and several other lines make regular stops. The streets have been made under Mr. Avery's personal supervision, at his expense and the cottage-owners', and although done by permission of the selectmen, he has never called on the town for a dollar. He paid nearly four hundred dollars himself to improve one street. Mr. Avery married Joanna B. Wheeler, sister of the first wife, Jan. 1, 1839. She died March 5, 1866. Their children are George A., born March 4, 1840; Rebecca W., Jan. 17, 1842; Maria L., Feb. 5, 1844; Martha W., who died aged seven years; Augustus P., June 11, 1849; John D., June 8, 1852; Jerusha P., Sept. 17, 1855; Thomas W., Dec. 26, 1858; and Annie H., April 20, 1861. He married Mrs. Abbie J. Burrows, of Norwich, Feb. 8, 1869. Although never seeking office, Mr. Avery has been called to fill various representative positions, was two terms on State Board of Agriculture, was one of the originators of the New London County Agricultural Society, and served as president two years, declining the "third term." He has at various times been selectman; was chosen in 1865 to represent Groton in the General Assembly of the State. Mr. Avery particularly distinguished himself in the Legislature by his determined opposition to the attempted removal of the county-seat from New London to Norwich, and by a telling speech and active labors he rendered efficient service and acquired great popularity. Mr. Avery has been a consistent member of the Congregational Church for

nearly half a century, and succeeded his brother Erastus, who died in 1878, as deacon. For over fifty years he has diligently labored in the Sabbath-school, holding its superintendency for about twenty years. He was an active member of the building committee in rebuilding of the church, and has shown himself to be a worthy son of worthy sires by his active and cordial support of all things tending to improve mankind or develop the progress of his native town. He is to-day one of its honored and prominent citizens and a leading man in the community.

The Burrows Family.—In the early settlement of New England, it is said, there came with the Pilgrims three brothers, John, William, and Robert Burrows, who being Baptists were driven out by religious persecution from Manchester, England. One finally settled in Pennsylvania, one in New York, and Robert, who was one of the first who removed from the vicinity of Boston, Mass., settled in Wethersfield, Conn. He there married a widow, Mary Ireland, prior to 1642. About 1643, Robert, with a few others, made a permanent settlement at Pequot, now New London, Conn. After the organization of the town of New London a special grant of land was made to him, dated June 2, 1650. On the division of the lands vacated by the Pequots in Groton, Robert Burrows, John Packer, and Robert Park settled on the west bank of Mystic River. Mr. Burrows' grant, dated April 3, 1651, was a "parcel of land between the west side of the river and a high mountain of rocks." The records also say, "Goodman Robert Burrows was chosen the first ferryman to ferry horse and man across Mystic River for a groat" (four-pence). With his house in New London and his estates at Poquonnock and on the Mystic, he was in 1664 the third gentleman in the New London settlement in the amount of his taxable property. His children were Samuel and John, both presented to be freemen of the colony in 1669. He died in Groton in August, 1682. John was born in 1642, married Hannah, daughter of Edward Culver, Dec. 14, 1670. Their children were John, Mary, Margaret, Samuel, Robert, Jeremiah, and Isaac. Mr. Burrows was one of the patentees of the amended charter of the New London settlement (1704), that up to this date included Groton. He was evidently of large property and honorable position. His remains, marked by a large granite slab, marked "J. B., 74, dyed 1716," are in the Wightman burying-ground, near the site of the first meeting-house of the Baptists. He was a liberal supporter of the first Baptist Church in Groton, which was also the first in Connecticut. His sons, John, Samuel, Robert, and Jeremiah, were in 1712 among the "accepted inhabitants of Groton."

John (2), born in Groton, 1671, married Lydia, daughter of Hugh and Jane (Latham) Hubbard, Oct. 14, 1700. Their children were John, Lydia, Mary, Hubbard, Hannah, Silas, Abigail, and Amos. He died in 1752. His remains, with those of his wife, Lydia,

are in the old Packer burying-ground, in Groton, on the southwestern slope of Pequot Hill. John (3) was born in Groton, Nov. 14, 1701, became both farmer and ship-carpenter, married Desire, daughter of Capt. James Packer. They had thirteen children, of whom Mary, Lydia, Phebe, Lucretia, Waity, Desire, Nabby, John, Nathan, and Daniel attained maturity. The mother, Desire, died in 1808, aged ninety-three. Of her tradition relates that once, seeing great flocks of pigeons flying past the hill where she lived (now Cliff's Hill), she took a gun and by a single shot brought down more than a score; and also, during the extremely cold winter of 1740-41, she, in a huge chopping-tray for a sled, darted from her chamber-window eastward over the snow-filled valley far away across the river. Nathan, born in 1744, married, first, Amy Williams, June 2, 1765; second, Sarah Williams, 1788. By his first wife he had eleven children,—Joseph, Waity, George, Betsey, Amy, Abigail, James, Nancy, Experience, Lydia, and Desire; by his second wife seven,—Benjamin, Jesse, Nathan, Simeon, Betsey, Edward (1), and Edward (2). During the Revolution he made two trips with ox-teams from Groton to Boston, Mass., conveying supplies to the patriot army. He died Aug. 18, 1808, in Chenango County, N. Y., whither he had removed.

Capt. Benjamin Burrows, Sr., was born in Groton, near Mystic River, Oct. 20, 1789. He was oldest child of Nathan and Sarah (Williams) Burrows. He received his education at the common schools of his native town. His parents moving about 1805 to Chenango County, N. Y., he accompanied them, but not liking a farm-life, he obtained his father's consent to return to Connecticut and follow a seafaring life. He was then about seventeen. He accompanied an uncle on foot to Jersey City, and after reaching his destination he at once went sailing on a fishing-smack, and for nearly a quarter of a century was engaged on the sea as a fisherman. In that pursuit he went as far south as Florida. He was not long in becoming not only captain but owner. One of his smacks was sunk during the war of 1812 to keep her out of the enemy's hands. He enlisted in the "Sea Fencible" at that period, and drew a pension for his services. He was for a long time a member of the Fort Hill Baptist Church, which was the first organization of that denomination in the State. Capt. Burrows was a true type of the old New England man, of plain, simple habits and clear perceptions, resolute, of great energy and force of character, penetrating in reading character, keen to observe, and could unerringly detect a sham or fraud in any one. If he had been educated for the bar he would have stood pre-eminent as a lawyer. He was four times married,—to Rebecca Thompson (born June 14, 1787; died Nov. 23, 1842), March 17, 1808; to Lucy Perkins, Nov. 10, 1844; to — (Y.) Williams (date unknown); to Sarah (R.) Holdredge, Nov. 22, 1864. By his first wife he had



BENJAMIN BURROWS, SR.



CALVIN BURROWS.

thirteen children,—Nathan (deceased), William T. (deceased), Hannah (Mrs. Franklin Gallup, deceased), Benjamin, Calvin, Edwin S. (deceased), Roswell S. and Rufus S. (twins, both deceased), Sarah E. (Mrs. Franklin Gallup), Simeon S., Mary Ann (Mrs. Geo. W. Morgan, deceased), George. By his second wife he had two children,—Lorenzo D. and Daniel L. (both of these were soldiers in the civil war, and died in 1863, while in service). Capt. Burrows died March 27, 1876. From a communication to the *Norwich Weekly Courier* of April 5, 1876, we extract the following:

Capt. Benjamin Burrows, Sr., one of our oldest and a highly-respected citizen, passed away on Monday, 27th ultimo, after an illness of only a few days, at the house of his son, Benjamin Burrows, Jr., at the age of eighty-six years and five months. Capt. Burrows was one of a family of eighteen children of Nathan Burrows, of Mystic, living in the house now occupied by Col. Amos Clift, in the north part of our village, his parents removing to Greene township, Chenango Co., N. Y., about 1804. Benjamin came back to his native village in 1806, walking to Jersey City, and coming over to New York, where he embarked on board a Mystic fishing-smack for his place of destination. He then shipped on board a fishing-vessel, and spent the next twenty-two years of his life as a fisherman or marketman at Charleston, S. C., and in New York City. He was known as an enterprising captain in this trade.

He became an extensive land-owner after he gave up going on the water. Capt. Burrows was a volunteer in the last war with England, and received a land-warrant. He cast his first vote for President Madison in 1812, voting at every succeeding Presidential election to the last, viz.: for Monroe, Adams, and with the anti-Jackson, Whig, and Republican parties. But though punctual and reliable at the polls, he would never take office nor suffer his name to be used. When elected a justice of the peace, and well qualified for such a position, he would not accept. He was a man of sterling virtues, his firmness resembling the old Roman, but he had a kind heart, and his departure will be sincerely mourned, not only among his children and their descendants, but by all who knew him. He was interred in the family burying-place upon Fort Hill.

Capt. Benjamin Burrows, Jr., son of Benjamin and Rebecca Burrows, was born Feb. 6, 1815. He received a common school education, and when but ten years old accompanied his father on a cruise to Havana. When seventeen he went to sea as a sailor before the mast. After one year became mate of schooner "Bolivar" for one season; sailed as mate of several vessels. In 1838 became captain of the schooner "Talma," in Southern and coasting trade, and continued in this avocation until 1872, when he retired from the sea and entered into the coal trade at Mystic River, in which he is yet engaged. He is a solid man of Groton, well respected and esteemed.

He has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1835. In politics he has been a Whig and Republican, and represented Groton in the Legislature of 1864.

He married, July 25, 1838, Sarah A., daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Avery) Hammond. She lived



CAPT. BENJAMIN BURROWS, JR.

only two years. He married, Oct. 23, 1854, Ann M., daughter of Urbane and Amanda Avery. Their children were Elizabeth A. and Benjamin F. Mrs. Burrows died April 12, 1860. For his third wife he married, March 26, 1867, Frances L., daughter of Isaac and Levina (Fish) Denison, of Mystic Bridge. Capt. Benjamin is prudent and careful, of good business faculties and judgments, and has been prospered in his undertakings through the most of his life.

Calvin Burrows, son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Thompson) Burrows, was born in Groton, Conn., March 22, 1817. He was brought up in Groton, receiving his education at the common schools, and remained with his father's family till he was twenty-two years old, when he went as a sailor in fishing-vessels for several years. About 1851, Mr. Burrows, in company with Capt. Darwin Rogers and others, fitted out the schooner "Edward L. Frost" for a voyage to California. They had a pleasant trip of one hundred and seventeen days to San Francisco. On account of ill health Capt. Burrows only remained in California eight months, when he returned to Connecticut. After he regained his health he again went fishing, and continued at that avocation until the fall of 1855, when he went West, and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and became a farmer. He returned to Connecticut on a visit in the spring of

1864. His father, being then advanced in years, desired him to purchase the old homestead and remain near him. Calvin at last did so, and since that time has followed farming on Pequonnock Plains.

He has been twice married, first to Mary A., daughter of Nathan Niles. She died May 27, 1840. He married, April 11, 1842, Catherine, daughter of Zebediah and Eunice (Packer) Gates, of an old Groton family. His children are Calvin (captain of steamer "Anna Gallup"), Alice (deceased), Jane (deceased), Esther (Mrs. Elisha Williams), Julia (Mrs. Franklin Manier), and Charles (deceased). Both Mr. and Mrs. Burrows are Baptists. He has been a Republican since 1856. Has never held office. By economy, industry, and prudence has attained a handsome competency, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen for his good judgment and practical common sense. He is to-day one of Groton's successful farmers.

Franklin Gallup.—Capt. John Gallop and Christobel, his wife, came to America with John Winthrop's company in 1630, and settled in Dorchester. They subsequently lived for a time on an island in Boston Harbor, which yet bears the name of "Gallop's Island." He had a house and lot in Boston, which he occupied alternately with his island home. He joined the first church of Boston, Jan. 5, 1634, and was made a freeman in April following. In naval history he is credited with having fought the first naval battle on the Atlantic coast. He died February, 1649. His wife survived him, dying Oct. 27, 1655. They had four children,—Joan, John (2), Samuel, and Nathaniel. The dates of their birth are unknown. His estate, inventoried before the County Court, April, 1649, amounted to three hundred and eleven pounds ten shillings and eightpence. The will of Widow Gallop, made Aug. 24, 1655, disposed of property, money, and household goods inventoried at thirty-six pounds and fourteen shillings.

John (2) married Hannah, daughter of Widow Margaret Lake, who resided with Governor John Winthrop's family. They had nine children,—Hannah, John (3), Benadam, William, Samuel, Christobel, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret. John (2) was old enough to serve in the Pequot war with the Massachusetts forces, who arrived at New London, Conn., in June, 1637. These forces united with Mason and his second levy of troops, and drove the Pequots to New Haven and beyond. He was probably born in 1616 or 1617, and was nearly sixty years of age when he was killed in the great swamp-fight at Kingston, R. I., in 1675. He was known as "Capt. John Gallup, famed in Indian warfare." (John Gallup, son of Capt. John Gallup, resided with his father in and around Boston until 1640, when he left and subsequently lived at Taunton, Mass., then Plymouth Colony. In 1651 he removed to New London, Conn., thence to Stonington in 1654, and represented that town in General Assembly in 1665 and 1667.) Benadam Gallup, son of

Capt. John Gallup, was born in 1656. He married Esther, daughter of John and Hester Prentice, of New London. They had seven children,—Hannah, Esther, Marcey, Benadam, Joseph (1), Margaret, and Lucy.

Joseph (1), son of Benadam, born Sept. 27, 1695, and married Eunice, daughter of John and Martha (Wheeler) Williams, Feb. 24, 1720. They had nine children,—Martha, Joseph (2), Elisha, Oliver, Eunice, William, Eunice, Benadam, and Lucy.

Joseph (2), called "Captain," was born Feb. 26, 1725, and married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Gardiner, May 18, 1749. Their ten children were Joseph (died aged three years), Sarah, Joseph (3), John, Lucretia, Phebe, Gardiner, Jonathan, Esther, and Gurdon. Capt. Joseph Gallup died Feb. 21, 1778, aged fifty-five years. His wife survived him, dying July 11, 1802, aged seventy-two. Both were buried in the Ashby burial-ground at Pequonnock Bridge.

Gurdon Gallup, of Groton, youngest child of Capt. Joseph Gallup, was born Dec. 18, 1771. He became a farmer at Pequonnock, and in connection therewith a carpenter and ship-builder as well. He built three vessels—the "Atlas," the "Blossom," and another—right opposite his residence. In the great September gale of 1815 one vessel was driven by the wind nearly one-fourth of a mile up the river, and was left near the old Morgan cemetery. He married Sibell, daughter of Giles and Lucy Capron, Feb. 15, 1795, in Preston, Conn., where she was born Feb. 25, 1771. They had nine children,—Lucy, Gurdon, Grace, Frederic, Joseph, Giles, Mary A., Sabra, and Franklin. He died at Noank, Conn., Dec. 17, 1847, aged seventy-five. His wife died April 9, 1852, at Waterford, Conn., aged eighty-one. Both are buried in the Ashby burying-ground.

Franklin Gallup, youngest child of Gurdon and Sibell Gallup, was born in Pequonnock, Aug. 18, 1812, within a few rods of where he now resides. He had only the advantages of the common schools of Pequonnock, and remained with his parents until his twenty-second birthday, when he married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Benjamin and Rebecca (Thompson) Burrows, of Mystic River. His father then removed to Noank, and Franklin continued as farmer on the old home. The children of Mr. Gallup by this marriage were Hannah B. (who married Rev. A. C. Bronson, Baptist clergyman at Lebanon, Conn.), Benjamin Franklin, Loren A., Frederic, and Sarah A. Mrs. Gallup died Jan. 2, 1843, on her father's farm at Pequonnock, which place they lived on and worked in connection with Mr. Gallup's own farm, a short distance away. He married, April 9, 1843, Sarah E. Burrows, sister of his first wife. She was born Feb. 19, 1823. Their children are Simeon S. (deceased), Edwin S. (deceased), Frances D. (Mrs. O. P. Howell, of Port Jervis, N. Y.), Adelaide (Mrs. G. W. Atkins, of Indianapolis, Ind.), Walter L. (also of Indianapolis), Roswell B. (deceased), Lucy M. (Mrs. William R. Avery, of Cin-



Franklin Giddings



Albert Latham

cinnati, Ohio, deceased), Elmer E. (of Indianapolis), Alice E., and Florence E.

April 1, 1848, a most distressing calamity fell upon Mr. Gallup and family. His dwelling, with entire contents,—furniture, money, etc.,—was burned, with no insurance. The fire was so extremely rapid in its work of destruction that all who were saved were scorched and blistered, and Sarah A., a girl of five years, was burned to death. None of the family, including his aged mother, then living with him, had scarcely anything to wear, and they were scattered through the community, one at one place and one at another. His numerous friends gave Mr. Gallup liberal aid, and by their kind assistance he had, in a few months' time, his present residence completed on the site of the burned one. After three years' residence here he sold it, bought a farm in Waterford, lived there four years, sold it, repurchased his old home at Pequonnock, and entered into partnership with Col. H. D. Morgan, with the firm-name of Morgan & Gallup, for the manufacture of menhaden or "bony-fish" oil. The first season they manufactured over twelve hundred barrels. This partnership continued till 1856, when Mr. Gallup sold out his interest therein, and, with his son Frederic and others, formed a new company in the same business on the coast of Maine. This business is still continued as Gallup, Morgan & Co. The manufacture of this oil has in the past been extremely profitable, not so much so of recent years from the vast number of competing firms. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gallup have for about thirty-five years been members of the Baptist Church, and are liberal in support of all good works. Mr. Gallup in early life was a Democrat, but has acted with the Republican party since 1856. He has been selectman several terms, held various other town offices, and enjoys in a high degree the confidence and esteem of his townsmen. His large family of children has been well educated; they are intelligent and worthy, and are filling their places in life so as to cast credit on the parental care and guidance around the old home hearth. The worthy father and mother are passing on through life's declining day, and, with patience and a well-grounded hope of a reunion hereafter, await the twilight.

Albert Latham.—From the first settlement of the New London plantation has the name of Latham been associated with the active growth and development of this part of Connecticut.

Cary Latham in 1654 was awarded a lease and monopoly of the ferry over Pequot River at the town of Pequot (now New London, on the Thames) for fifty years from March 25, 1655, and, as lessee of the ferry, he was the first to reside at Groton Bank. He was a man of sterling worth, of value and strength in the community; served in various town offices; was "townsman" or selectman for sixteen years, and was six times deputy to the General Court, from May, 1664, to 1670. He left several children, and his large

grants of land enriched his descendants. His death occurred in 1685.

Albert Latham, Esq., son of Capt. William and Eunice Latham, was born May 5, 1787. Capt. Latham was a farmer, and lived where William F. Mitchell now resides, on the homestead of the Lathams. He was a man of great force of character; was in 1778 captain of artillery at Groton, in the regular Continental army. He removed from Roxbury, where he was on duty for a time, to Fort Griswold a short time previous to the descent of the British under Benedict Arnold, and was in command of that fort when Col. Ledyard made it his headquarters. He was in the massacre at the fort and was wounded there. He died of smallpox. Albert was youngest of nine children. He stayed with his mother on the farm, his father's death occurring when he was small. He had a common-school education; was indentured to Samuel Edgecomb to learn the cabinet trade. After serving five years, his energies could not be satisfied by serving longer, and buying of Mr. Edgecomb the two remaining years of his time, he commenced the business for himself, establishing his shop at Groton Bank, and continued there many years. He purchased land near Fort Griswold about 1820 and engaged in farming. In agriculture, as in everything else, he was successful, and was considered one of the model farmers of Groton. He afterwards purchased quite largely of land in various localities in Groton. He was a man of action, but not of many words. When aroused he had tremendous energy, and rarely failed to accomplish whatever he set out to do. He stood well in the estimation of his townspeople, and was often honored by their preference of him to discharge important public trusts, and for many years represented Groton in the State Legislature, and was also chosen State senator by his district. He was a prominent man in the counsels of his political party, and ever a standard-bearer in its conflicts. Brought up in the school of Thomas Jefferson, there was no middle ground to his Democracy. He deemed the Constitution the bulwark of our liberties, and would sanction no intrusion upon its sanctity. Honesty, integrity, and economy in the management of public affairs were cardinal principles in his platform, and always were observed to the letter. Reared among a people who suffered the most fearful ravages of war for devotion to principle and love of liberty, he would give time, money, anything he possessed, to preserve the liberty so dearly bought, and for the principles he deemed necessary to preserve it. He was a liberal supporter and advocate of all things tending to elevate and improve mankind.

He married, April 25, 1812, Nancy, daughter of Francis and Mary (Leeds) Mitchell. She was born Sept. 26, 1787, almost directly across the street from the house where she now lives, and which for nearly sixty years has been her home. She is of French extraction. Her father came from France when a child,

with his parents, to Stonington, Conn., where they located. Mr. Latham's children, six in number, were all sons, viz.: Albert Gallatin, of Providence, R. I.; James Madison, deceased; Francis William, of Brownsville, Texas; David, died in infancy; Charles P., deceased; and Andrew Jackson, of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Latham died June 20, 1869, much regretted by all. Mrs. Latham, at the advanced age of nearly ninety-four years, survives him, and is a remarkably good type of the woman of the "time that tried men's souls." Her memory is good, and she is as active as a woman in the prime of life. Her reminiscences of the "old times" are vivid and faithful in their portraiture, and, with many pleasant memories of the years of her wedded life, she is waiting till the summons comes to meet her much-loved husband on the "other shore."

Capt. Gurdon Gates.—Gurdon Gates, son of Zebadiah and Eunice (Packer) Gates, was born in Groton, April 15, 1814. His father was a farmer, and Gurdon remained with him, receiving a common-school education, until he was eighteen years old, when he went to sea before the mast, and five years after, in 1837, he became master of the schooner "Emeline," of the Southern coasting trade. He commanded her three years, then commanded brig "Republic" three years, brig "Metamora" two years, bark "Montauk" three years. In 1850 took command of ship "Wm. H. Wharton," in European, California, and China trade. He was in her three years, then in ship "Electric" three years, and ship "Twilight" four years. In 1862, Capt. Gates took charge of the steamship transport "United States" for six months in United States service. He then ran her between New York and New Orleans as a packet until 1872, when she was cast away on East Florida coast. Capt. Gates then terminated his maritime career, and has since resided in Groton as a farmer. In politics was formerly a Whig, and a Republican from 1856. He enjoys to a high degree the confidence and esteem of the people of his native town, and has by them been called to various important stations. He has been for eight successive years committeeman in charge of his school district, is a member of Board of Relief, a director of First National Bank of Mystic Bridge, and for the last two years has represented Groton in the State Legislature.

Capt. Gates married, June 11, 1839, Esther D., daughter of Isaac and Esther (Dennison) Miner, of Stonington. They had one child, William Henry. He was lost off Cape Horn in a storm when only nineteen years old.

Capt. Gates married Martha, daughter of Jonathan and Anna (Brown) Phelps, of Stonington, Oct. 25, 1853. Their children are Mary S. (deceased), Gurdon, Henry, Joseph P. (deceased), Kariska S., N. Stanton, and Louise P. Capt. Gates has owned an interest in every vessel he has ever commanded, and is still largely interested in vessels. He is a straight-

forward, honest man, never idle, and a good representative of the seafaring element of Groton. He is considered by all a man of much ability and a careful, far-seeing, conservative person. His advice is often sought and heeded as valuable by the best citizens of his and adjacent towns.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

LEBANON.

Geographical—Topographical—Indian History—Po-que-chan-neeg—The First White Proprietor—Maj. John Mason—The Claim of Oweneco—The First Settlement—First Meeting of Inhabitants—Organization of the Town—Organization of Church—Formation of "Train-Band"—Town Votes—Military Enterprise—The Revolution—Town-Meeting of April, 1770—Subsequent Military Events—Governor Trumbull, etc.

THE town of Lebanon lies in the northwestern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Tolland and Windham Counties, Conn., on the east by Windham County and the towns of Franklin and Bozrah, on the south by Franklin, Bozrah, and Colchester, and on the west by Colchester and Tolland County. The surface is moderately hilly, the soil fertile and well adapted to agricultural pursuits. It is one of the leading agricultural towns in the county.

In presenting the history of Lebanon it is deemed advisable to reproduce as introductory an historical address delivered in Lebanon, July 4, 1876, by Rev. Orlo D. Hine, pastor of the First Church. Herein is embodied a mass of valuable information bearing upon the history of the town. Mr. Hine is an enthusiast in matters of historic lore, and in this address he builded better than he knew, and delivered an address that will live as long as Lebanon itself has an existence. The article is reproduced by permission of Mr. Hine, to whom we are under special obligations.

ADDRESS.

The territory which now constitutes the town of Lebanon, called by the Indians, as to its main part, Po-que-chan-neeg, was originally claimed by the Indian chief Uncas. He belonged to the Pequot tribe, which had its seat in the present town of Stonington, near the village of Mystic. He was of the royal family, and married a princess of the royal family of the same tribe. Aspiring to the leadership of the tribe by means decidedly crooked and summary, and failing in his rash purpose, he was obliged to secede, and with a few adherents withdrew across the Pequot, now the Thames River, where he established himself on lands which have since been held by the remnant of Indians, in the present town of Montville. Here he set up a claim to a territory twenty-two miles



Frederick Bates

wide, bounded on the east by the Thames River, and on the west by the Connecticut, and extending from the sea-shore north indefinitely, embracing large portions of the present territory of Tolland and Windham Counties. This included the tract which formed this town.

After the destruction of the Pequot fort at Mystic by Maj. Mason, in 1637, Uncas seems to have been so impressed by the bravery and power of the English, and to have felt so strongly that if he had their friendship they could defend him against any enemy, he ceded from time to time to his many friends among the white settlers, and to the colony of Connecticut, all his lands and possessions, reserving to himself certain rights and privileges.

The first proprietor of land within the limits of this town was Maj. John Mason. In 1663 the General Assembly of the colony gave him for meritorious services five hundred acres of land, which he might take, as he should choose, in any unoccupied territory in the colony. Norwich had then purchased to the line which now divides Franklin and Lebanon. Mason came just across that line, and selected his five hundred acres in the southwestern part of the town, in what is now the society of Goshen, that section being called by the Indians Pomakuk. This land was surveyed and formally conveyed to him in 1665.

In 1666 the General Assembly gave Rev. James Fitch, who came from Saybrook to Norwich, and was the first pastor of the church there, and son-in-law of Mason, one hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining Mason's tract. Subsequently Oweneco, son and successor of Uncas, gave to Rev. Mr. Fitch, for favors received, a tract five miles long and one wide, which is described as extending from the southwestern corner of the town, next to the tracts already mentioned, along the Franklin line, to near the Willimantic River. According to this description, it was nearer seven than five miles long; but surveys had not then been made, and boundaries were very loosely drawn. This is familiarly known as "Fitch's, or Mason and Fitch's mile."

In 1692, Oweneco, who still claimed a sort of ownership in unoccupied lands here, sold and conveyed to four proprietors—Capt. Samuel Mason and Capt. John Stanton, of Stonington, and Capt. Benjamin Brewster and Mr. John Birchard, of Norwich—a tract called the "Five-mile purchase," adjoining and northwest of "Mason and Fitch's mile," so called. The General Assembly of the colony in 1705 confirmed this deed of Oweneco, and at the same time, and by the same instrument, confirmed a deed from these four proprietors, conveying all their rights and interests in this tract and all that pertained to it to fifty-one persons named who had taken lots, most of whom were inhabitants here.

Adjoining this on the north and northwest was the Clark & Dewey purchase, made by William Clark, of Saybrook, and Josiah Dewey, of Northampton,

Mass., in 1700, of Oweneco and Abimelech, Indian chiefs, claiming the rights which Uncas had had; and the deed was also signed by English persons who had gained titles of some sort to portions of the tract. This purchase embraced the northern portion of this town, as it now is, and a part and perhaps the whole of Columbia.

These several tracts, with two smaller sections, one called the gore, and another the mile and a quarter propriety, constituted the original territory of this goodly town of Lebanon, which one hundred and eighty years ago was a wilderness.

The four proprietors—Mason, Stanton, Brewster, and Birchard—evidently designed that the "Five-mile purchase" and "Mason & Fitch's mile" should form the main part of a plantation, and that this street, since called Town Street, should be the centre, and under their direction the street was laid out, and the land adjoining it allotted.

Having in view the earliest establishment and most efficient maintenance of the worship of God and the means of education, the land along the street was divided into home-lots of forty-two acres each, and there were second and third lots lying back of these, and in other parts of the town. Every one taking a home-lot was entitled to a lot of the other divisions. In this they seem to have had in view access to water in the streams running each side of this ridge, and the possession of meadow-land in the valleys. The second and third divisions, taken from unoccupied land in other parts of the town, were assigned by lot, and hence were literally lots.

This broad street and open common, which became so marked a feature of the place, seems to have been formed in this way: Originally it was a dense alder-swamp. When the settlers came to build their houses they would of course set them on the dryer ground of the edge of the slopes, extending back on each side. Thus between the lines of dwellings there was left this swampy space, varying in width, but in general some thirty rods wide. Of course it was owned by the original fifty-one proprietors of the "Five-mile purchase."

They were organized, had their officers, meetings, and records. They performed acts of ownership of the land in this street, as of other common, undivided land in the purchase; and in 1808 (by William Williams and the second Governor Trumbull, as their representatives) gave to Deacon Samuel Buckingham a deed of a portion of the common in front of his premises, and received of him forty dollars as the price. They had meetings at a still later date.

The actual settlement of the plantation began in 1695, and its increase appears to have been rapid, the number of grants and allotments bearing date November of that year being more than fifty. The Five-mile purchase evidently came then to be fully open for occupancy, and settlers rushed in. They came from different quarters, some from Norwich, others

from Northampton, still others from other places in this colony and in that of Massachusetts.

Lebanon has been spoken of as originally a dependence of Norwich. No part of its territory was ever embraced in the Nine-miles square, which constituted the territory of Norwich, or was ever under the jurisdiction of Norwich; and there is no evidence that a majority of the early settlers came from that town,—the Clarks, the Deweys, the Trumbulls, the Stronges came from other places.

The inhabitants held a meeting in 1698, and the earliest record of the town or settlement, as it was properly called, was then made.

In 1697, under the direction of the first four purchasers and proprietors, a lot was set apart for a minister, to be his, when in an orderly way he should be settled among them, and, as worthy of note, it was one of the best lots through the whole length of the street, near and directly opposite the spot which had been selected as the site of the meeting-house. It was the land which the Lyman family and Mr. Asher P. Smith now occupy. And in a house which stood a little south of Mr. Smith's dwelling the first minister, Joseph Parsons, from Northampton, Mass., is supposed to have lived.

The first inhabitants, of course, had to struggle with the inconveniences and hardships of a new country. Where these dwellings and gardens and farms now are all was forest, and, as we infer from the moisture of the soil and from other evidence, with a thick undergrowth.

It serves to indicate their condition that in 1700 they took action in reference to a grist-mill, and the plantation offered Mr. Joseph Parsons, of Northampton, afterwards of Norwich, as we infer, the father of the minister, as an encouragement to build such a mill, one hundred and twenty acres of land, provided he would maintain it ten years. From the fact that the road running west from the brick church was cut to this mill, the conclusion is warranted that it was built near where the present mill on that road stands. The first saw-mill was built a little below where Hinckley's mill now is, in a tract called "Burnt Swamp."

In 1699, four years after the settlement of the plantation really began, the General Assembly, at its May session, "ordained and appointed a committee to view the lands at Lebanon, and to consider what quantity may be allowed for a plantation there, and to make return to the General Court in October next." There were various "lands"—not a few tracts here—held under different titles and with uncertain boundaries. Though the inhabitants had met to consider their interests, and had their officers, they had not been legally organized, and had not been recognized as a town.

At the fall session of the General Court there is made a record of this sort: "Whereas differences between Lebanon and Colchester hath proved much to the prejudice of both places, and impedimental to

their comfortable proceedings in the settlement thereof, these proposals are the nearest that can be agreed unto which here follow." The bounds are then given as agreed upon by Joseph Parsons for Lebanon, Nathaniel Foot and Michael Taintor for Colchester. The line thus determined was "approved and confirmed to be the standing dividant line between the above-named towns, the rest of the bounds to be according to the return of the committee in 1699."

And further, "This Assembly doth grant to the inhabitants of the town of Lebanon all such immunities, privileges, and powers as generally other towns within this colony have and doe enjoy." There is then an order as to the rates for defraying the local charges in the town, and the record proceeds: "Free liberty is by this Assembly given to the town of Lebanon to embody themselves in church estate there, and also to call and settle an orthodoxe minister to dispense the ordinances of God to them, they proceeding therein with the consent of neighbor churches, as the lawe in such cases doth direct."

The people acted on these grants of privilege, and the town was formally organized in 1700. The church was embodied November 27th of the same year, and Mr. Joseph Parsons was ordained pastor of the church and minister of the town. A military company, called a "train-band," was also formed, yet I find in the public records no mention of any officers commissioned until the May session of 1702, when Lieut. John Mason is appointed captain of the "train-band" in Lebanon, Ensign Jeremiah Fitch to be their lieutenant, and Mr. Joseph Bradford to be their ensign, and to be commissioned accordingly. In 1708 there was a second train-band here, I conclude in that part of the town now called Goshen.

It is worthy of notice that though the town was organized in 1700, and invested with all immunities, privileges, and powers of other towns, it did not send deputies to the General Assembly until the May session of 1705, the reason being, doubtless, that it had not been required by the colonial government to bear any portion of the public expense until a tax was levied on the inhabitants for that purpose at the October session, 1704. It was at that time distinctly recognized and a cherished principle that representation should accompany taxation, and "no taxation without representation" at length became the war-cry of the Revolution.

Though the town was now fully organized, with church and minister and train-band, and about to take its place by its deputies in the General Assembly with the other towns of the colony, its settlement was hindered. The bounds and titles to lands were in a very unsettled condition, and growing out of this were uncertainties and controversies and frequent appeals to the Assembly for relief. In 1704 the public records say "there were great difficulties and trouble among the inhabitants of Lebanon through the unsettledness of their lands," and they appointed a sur-

veyor to run the south or southerly line of the Five-mile square purchase. The boundary between this town and Colchester was not yet settled, and in 1705 several of the inhabitants of the town of Lebanon made complaint of sundry difficulties and inconveniences under which they were laboring respecting the purchasing of a tract of land five miles square of Oweneco and the four proprietors.

It is not surprising that there was this uncertainty as to bounds and titles when we consider that gifts and cessions were made by Indian chiefs, and Sir Edmond Andros said their deeds were so indefinite and contradictory as "to be worth no more than the marks of a cat's paw," and that these chiefs, as to ownership, were in controversy among themselves, while the settlers had gained a variety of titles from them. In 1705 the General Assembly passed a broad healing act. Referring to the deed of Oweneco to the four proprietors, Mason, Stanton, Brewster, and Birchard, and to the deed of these proprietors to fifty-one proprietors, most of whom were residing there, the act is to this effect: "And the same recited deeds or conveyances, and the grants, sales, and bargains therein contained, are hereby allowed, approved, and confirmed to be firm and effectual to all intents and purposes, according to the true meaning and intent thereof, as shall be construed most favorable on the behalf and for the best benefit and behoof of the grantees and purchasers (heretofore named), their heirs and assigns forever." And by this act a degree of satisfaction and quiet seems to have been established.

At the May session of the Assembly, 1705, Mr. William Clark was deputy from this town to the General Assembly, the first whom it sent; at the October session Mr. Samuel Huntington was deputy. Lebanon was "listed"—i.e., the property was put into the grand list to be taxed for general purposes—for the first time in 1704. In the roll of persons and estates presented to the General Assembly in 1705, embracing thirty-three towns, Lebanon is rated at £3736, and is the twenty-first in the list; it has ninety taxable inhabitants, perhaps indicating a population of 350. The next year it stands £4390 and 105 taxable persons; and this year this town sent two deputies, viz., Ensign John Sprague and Mr. William Clark. The town sent as deputies the same persons repeatedly, the number from which selections were made from year to year being small, in strong contrast to the present practice of rotation, and never more than one term for the same person.

The next year, 1707, Lebanon stands £5179 and 135 taxable persons. For a few years the settlement of the town appears not to have been rapid. Privations and hardships must have been endured by those who came here; their dwellings must have been log houses among the trees and bushes, with here and there a clearing, and all uncertainty as to the bounds and titles of lands had not ceased to perplex and embarrass.

That there was a great amount of danger or annoyance from the Indians does not appear, the Indians of this section being friendly to the English, in league with them, and very much dependent on them.

There is a tradition that some Indians of a tribe at war with the Mohegans—perhaps from a remnant of the Pequots, possibly from the Narragansetts, still farther east in Rhode Island—took a Mohegan child from the house of Mr. Brewster, who lived on the Brewster place, near where Hon. Edwin M. Dolbeare now resides, and killed it, dashing its head against the garden-fence. This tradition comes reliably from one who lived near the time of the alleged event, and who spoke of it as a fact well known. There is also a tradition that the Abel house, which stood where Mr. Robert Peckham's house now stands, was a sort of fort (stockaded, I conclude), to which the inhabitants fled in times of danger.

If the Indians did not seriously trouble the settlers the wild animals did. So late as 1730 the town offered a bounty of ten pounds for every full-grown wolf that should be killed. Col. James Clark, of Bunker Hill celebrity, who died Dec. 29, 1826, ninety-six years of age, used to relate to his grandchildren, who are now living, that in his boyhood, as, coming from Norwich in the evening, he reached the low ground near where Mr. Jeremiah Mason now lives, he drew his feet up upon the saddle to protect them from the wolves, which he often heard barking and howling in the thickets on each side of the road. Deer and wild turkeys were abundant. The first settlers had common corn-lots, which they joined in clearing, fencing, and guarding. I have queried whether they had the fever and ague, and I am sure they had, and must have shaken soundly with it, but probably it did not frighten people away, for it must have prevailed in all the new settlements.

After about 1707 the number of taxable persons ceased to be given in the public records, and only the property list is noted. The list continued steadily to increase, and to gain on the lists of other towns in the colony. In 1730 it was £19,972; 1733, £23,803, and was in amount the eighth in the colony. In 1740 it was £31,709, and was the fifth among the forty-eight towns in the list, and more than that of Hartford or New London; in 1748, £35,570.

From 1730 to 1760 Lebanon must have gained rapidly in population and wealth. The colony of Connecticut had greatly prospered. In 1730 the number of inhabitants, according to a census then taken, was 38,000, and about 700 Indian and negro slaves and 1600 Indians. In 1756, twenty-six years later, the population of the colony, consisting then of seventy-nine towns and settlements, was 130,612, an increase of 90,312, and Lebanon then had a population of whites, 3171, and blacks, 103; total, 3274. Only five towns in the colony had a larger population, viz.: Middletown, the largest, 5664; Norwich, 5540; New Haven, 5085; Fairfield, 4455; and Farmington, 3707;

Hartford had only 3027. In 1774, the year before the battle of Lexington, there were but seventy-six towns and settlements in the colony, some of the smaller settlements having been given up; the population of the colony had increased to 198,010. The population of this town was then, whites, 3841; blacks, 119; total, 3960, the largest population the town has ever had. Only six towns in the colony then had a larger. In 1784 the population of the State had grown to 208,800, and Lebanon had, whites, 3837, 4 less than ten years before; blacks, 94, 25 less than sixty years before; total loss, 29. Only eight towns then had a larger population, New Haven having the largest, 7960.

In 1775 only eight towns had a larger grand list than this town, it being then £41,600, equal to \$130,300, the pound then being \$3.33 $\frac{1}{3}$. The grand list in 1876 was \$1,185,047. Though the population has diminished, the grand list has largely increased.

The population of the town in 1870 was 2211, an increase on that of the two preceding decades; in 1804, Columbia, with a population of about 600, was set off from this town; it now has a population of 891; add this to the present population of the town and the total is 3162, showing a total diminution of 798 since 1774 within the territory then constituting Lebanon.

As we have said, the thirty-five or forty years previous to 1774 were a period of great prosperity to the town. Men of character and enterprise came in and grew up here. Capt. Joseph Trumbull came here from Suffield about 1704, evidently without any considerable means, for when he bought the place which had been occupied by Rev. Joseph Parsons he mortgaged it for the sum of three hundred and forty pounds. He had vigorous traits, became a planter and trader, and at length had a ship which carried cargoes of his own, or belonging to his family.

A fact which comes to us on good authority illustrates the temper of the man. His business often called him to Boston, and sometimes he went as a drover; and he would meet Rev. Mr. Wells, who had been pastor here, whose parishioner he had been, and who now lived in Boston. Mr. Wells was a little shy of him, and evidently avoided him now and then, in his plain and perhaps dusty attire, as not quite in trim to be familiarly recognized by a Boston gentleman. When Mr. Wells came here, where he still owned property, and (meeting Mr. Trumbull) accosted him as an old acquaintance, the latter refused to shake hands with him, and turned away, saying, "If you don't know me in Boston, I don't know you in Lebanon."

Trumbull's son, the future Governor, after being graduated at Harvard College in 1727, went into business with his father and became a merchant, and engaged extensively in commerce, the War Office, now standing, being his store. He and the firms to which he belonged owned ships which traded with London

and Bristol, England, Hamburg, Germany, and the West Indies, and took in their cargoes at New London and Stonington, and at Haddam, on the Connecticut River.

All the trades were carried on here, and it became an important business centre. Cloth, leather, boots and shoes, saddles and harness, axes, hoes, scythes, and barrels were made here. Among the town officers appointed every year was an inspector of leather.

The town appointed Jonathan Trumbull to obtain from the General Assembly leave to hold and regulate fairs and market-days, and they were held twice a year. These streets now so quiet were a place of concourse and bustle, of exhibition and traffic, which the people of surrounding towns frequented, and to which traders came from a distance, Trumbull being engaged in wide commerce and large business.

And after 1743 there was a renowned school here, which Trumbull was active in establishing, and was controlled by twelve proprietors; and which was kept for thirty-seven years by Master Nathan Tisdale. It became so widely known that it had scholars from the West Indies, from North Carolina and South Carolina and Georgia, as well as from the more northern colonies. At one time it had students from nine of the thirteen colonies. Tisdale was a genius in his profession, and carried the school to the highest stage of prosperity which it ever reached. This helped the intelligence and high character, the activity and pecuniary thrift of the place.

As a result of this and other agencies, this town had for many years some of its sons in courses of liberal education, and one hundred and twenty-two are known to have received college degrees. The strong interest in education which long prevailed here accounts for the fact that so many of its sons and daughters have risen to eminence.

And from the first Lebanon has been active in military enterprises. While this town was never directly menaced by the Indians, the frontier towns of this colony and of the colony of Massachusetts were, and this town was required to aid in the common defense. As early as 1709, Mr. Jedediah Strong, one of the original settlers, and an ancestor of the Strong family, which remained and still has representatives here, was killed in an expedition against the Indians near Albany. This colony sent troops to the defense of the county of Hampshire, Mass., in which, in 1704, the Deerfield massacre occurred, and which was exposed to the incursions of the French and Indians.

In 1709, in an expedition against Canada, in Queen Ann's war, the proportion of troops from this colony was one hundred and forty-seven, and the quota of Lebanon eleven.

In the wars in which the mother-country was engaged at this period the colonies were involved,—in the Spanish war of 1739; in King George's war; a war with France in 1744, in which Louisburg, in Cape Breton, a very strong place, termed the Gibraltar of

America, was taken; in the French and Indian war, which began in 1755, and ended in 1763 with the conquest of the whole of Canada. During these wars the seas were infested with hostile ships, and the colonists were exposed on every side. The colonies learned how to raise troops, to equip and supply them, and to tax themselves in order to pay them, and thus were in most important training for the crisis now just before them. The drums used at Bunker Hill were the same which had been used at the capture of Louisburg.

Lebanon, as a town, was among the foremost in this colony in the part it bore in these enterprises and testings. In 1739, Jonathan Trumbull, then young, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of a regiment raised for an expedition against Canada; he was afterwards colonel, and early had experience in recruiting, furnishing, and moving troops. The people of the town were patriotic and spirited.

On the surrender of Quebec, in 1759, they observed the general thanksgiving, and Dr. Solomon Williams' jubilant sermon on the occasion was published. He says, "For more than seventy years our enemies have been designing our ruin, and formed and projected a settled design to encompass us, unobserved, with a string of forts from Canada to the Bay of Mexico." He regards "the conquest of Quebec, the capital of Canada, as of more importance than has ever been made by the English since England was a nation." He states his reasons, and calls upon the people triumphantly to praise Him who has given such success.

Of course a people thus trained, in such a temper, and having such leaders as there were here in Jonathan Trumbull, William Williams, and others, were all ready, when the mother-country began to encroach on the liberties of the colonies, to resist and to maintain their rights.

When, in October, 1765, Governor Fitch proposed to take the required oath to enforce the Stamp Act, and called upon his "assistants" to administer it to him, Trumbull was among those who resisted and remonstrated. The Governor urged that their allegiance to the king, the oath of their office, the safety of the charter of the colony, and their personal safety demanded that they administer the oath and aid in the execution of the act. Trumbull was ready with the reply that the act was in derogation of the rights of the colony, in violation of the common privileges of English subjects, and that they had also sworn "to promote the public good and peace of Connecticut, and to maintain all its lawful privileges," and these they would treacherously sacrifice by submitting to the demand now made upon them.

When five (the requisite legal number out of the twelve) were found ready to administer the oath, Trumbull refused to be present to witness its administration, and taking his hat hastened from the chamber, leading the six other assistants who, with him,

had stood firm. This, with other clear and courageous conduct, showed him to the colonists as fitted to be their first magistrate, and to have their interest in his hands, and he was chosen Governor in 1769. He already had large experience in public affairs. He had fourteen times represented his town as deputy to the General Assembly, and had three times filled the office of Speaker; had been chosen assistant for twenty-two years; had been for one year side judge, and for seventeen years chief judge of the County Court of Windham County; had been for nineteen years judge of probate for the Windham district; had been once elected an assistant judge, and four times chief justice of the Superior Court of the colony; and for four years had been Deputy Governor. He held the office of Governor fourteen years, and till within two years of his death.

William Williams was more impulsive and ardent, and fitted to inspire others with enthusiasm. With tongue and pen and estate he gave himself to the cause of the colonies. During the gloomy winter of 1777 he sent beef, cattle, and gold to Valley Forge, saying, "If independence should be established he should get his pay; if not, the loss would be of no account to him."

With such men active here we are prepared to find on the town records resolutions like the following:

At a town-meeting held 7th December, 1767, a letter received from the selectmen of Boston, as to the oppressive and ruinous duties laid on various articles, and calling for union in some common measures of relief: "Jonathan Trumbull, the selectmen, and others were appointed a committee by themselves, or in concert with committees from neighboring towns, to consider and devise such measures and means as may more effectually tend to promote and encourage industry, economy, and manufactures." Under these oppressions, bearing heavily on it as a port, Boston appealed to Lebanon, and this town came into full sympathy and concert with it.

At the freemen's meeting, Monday, April 9, 1770, on occasion of the "Boston massacre," which occurred the previous 5th of March, after the transaction of other business, "they met and voted, and passed a draft of resolves or declaration of the sense of the rights and liberties which we look upon as infringed by Parliament—and promoting manufactures, etc."

The following are the resolves, or declaration:

"The inhabitants of the Town of Lebanon in full Town-meeting assembled, this 9th day of April, 1770,—now and ever impressed with the deepest and most affectionate Loyalty to his excellent Majesty, George the 3d, the rightful king and sovereign of Great Britain, and of the English American Colonies,—and also being most tenderly attached to and tenacious of the precious Rights and Liberties to which, as English subjects, we are by birth and by the British constitution entitled, and which have also (been) dearly earned by the treasures and blood of our forefathers, and transmitted as their most valuable Legacy to us their children: In these circumstances, we view with the most sincere grief, concern, and anxiety the sufferings and distresses to which this country is subjected and exposed,—in consequence of measures planned by a few artful, designing men, unhappily of too much influence; and adopted by the Parliament of Great Britain;—the action and tendency of which is

to deprive these Colonies of their free and happy constitutions, and reduce them to a state of bondage;—Measures which as the event will more fully show,—equally hurtful and pernicious to the British nation;—particularly we deplore the unhappy fate of the town of Boston, in being so long subjected to a grievous imposition of a standing army quartered upon them,—induced by the false and malicious representations of the late governor Hutchinson and others of odious and detestable memory; which, though they have not been able, agreeable to the designs of our enemies, to awe the inhabitants or the country into a tame surrender of these liberties,—have been the authors of a great variety of Evils and Distresses to that most loyal people, and lately (the 5th of March last) of the barbarous Murder of a number of the inhabitants of that Town. But in the midst of these calamities, we have occasion to rejoice in the union and harmony which continues to prevail throughout the American Colonies, and in their firm and fixed attachment to the principles of Loyalty and Liberty:—and Do hereby declare our high approbation and grateful acknowledgment of the generous self-denying and truly Patriotic spirit and Conduct of the respectable Merchants throughout the Colonies,—in refusing to import British manufactures into this distracted and impoverished country, until it shall be relieved of these Burdens and Grievances,—of which we so justly complain; and while we esteem and respect those who have made so generous and noble a sacrifice, as true friends and lovers of their country, We also abhor and detest the Principles and Conduct of the Few, who from sordid motives, have refused to come into so salutary a measure, and Do hereby declare and Resolve that they and their merchandise shall be treated by us with the contempt and Neglect, which their unworthy Behavior most justly deserves: and We do further Declare and Resolve, that we will to the utmost of our Power incourage, countenance, and promote all kinds of useful manufactures in the country and among ourselves,—to the end that we may soon be able, by a proper use of the Bounties of Providence in the rich production of the American soil, to furnish ourselves with the necessities and comforts of life,—without any longer depending for them on the Mother country;—who are also putting it out of our power, and seem to have forgotten her relation; and to prefer the hazard of obtaining from us the forced and unnatural submission of slaves,—to the certain, durable, free, cheerful, and immensely advantageous Dependence and subjection of Children.”

It is added, “The above was unanimously voted and resolved. Attest, William Williams, clerk; and is recorded to perpetuate the sense the town have of their Liberties, etc., etc., by William Williams.”

Here is the very spirit and tone of the Declaration of Independence, and this was six years before the Declaration of Independence was made; and these resolves and this declaration are as worthy of the town as that important instrument is of the country. And they do perpetuate the sense the town had of their liberties, and will perpetuate it; for those resolves have gone down into history, and were embodied, indeed, in the men who acted here. They reveal the hand of the firm, fiery patriot, William Williams. They were undoubtedly drafted by him, as they are in his handwriting in the town records.

It shows the earnestness which then prevailed here, that in August of the same year, 1770, a town-meeting was called in reference to sending delegates to a general meeting of the mercantile and landed interests at New Haven, to consider proper measures to support the “non-Importation Agreement,” and the alarming conduct of New York in violating the same.

They voted unanimously to send two delegates to this convention. Made choice of William Williams and Joshua West, Esqs., a committee or representatives to the same. They then voted and passed the following declaration, instruction, and resolve, viz.:

“That it is the opinion of the inhabitants of this town that the non-Importation Agreement (so called) which has taken place in the American Colonies,—is a virtuous, salutary and Patriotic measure, generously designed and powerfully tending to procure a redress of our grievances in the removal of the unconstitutional duties on America, and the most likely to prove effectual of any lenient, moderate, and lawful measures that can be devised,—to ensure that great and important end,—in which, We our country and all Posterity are and will be deeply interested and concerned;—so that the political salvation of the country and a practical approbation of the principles which induced our Fathers’ first emigration hither—seem to depend on and be deeply connected with a strict adherence to and steady perseverance in that noble and generous resolution.”

“That the conduct of the inhabitants of New York who had been famed for strict adherence to said Agreement, in falling from and violating the same, is very alarming, and gives the most sensible concern; as a union of sentiment and practice of all the Colonies is of great importance to the common interest of the whole, and that in our opinion, all prudent and lenient measures ought to be used to recover them to their former attachments, which, if they should fail of success, They ought in our opinion to be considered lost to every generous sentiment, and all dealings and commercial connection with them broken off by every Friend of his Country’s welfare, but that (so far as to us appertain) we refer to the Wisdom and Prudence of the General Meeting of the Mercantile and Landed interests, to be holden at New Haven, the 13th of September next, and we hereby instruct you, Gentlemen, to attend such meeting, to conform yourselves to our sentiment in the premises as before expressed.

“And it is further voted and resolved that we will continue to adhere to the true spirit and meaning of said non-Importation Agreement, and that we will not purchase any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise of any person or persons in this or any neighboring town who hath or shall import the same contrary to said agreement, or hath or shall have purchased of such importer or such imported goods, but shall and will treat such person or persons with an utter neglect and contempt, which so base and perfidious a conduct justly deserves.”

“The foregoing being unanimously passed, etc., They made choice of Dr. John Clark, Wm. Williams, Mr. Josiah Rockwell, Mr. Benjamin Bill, Capt. Elijah Sprague, Mr. Charles Hinkley, Dea. Samuel Bartlett, Mr. Ansel Clark (persons from the different parts of the town) to observe and inspect the conduct of all Persons in this town respecting their violating the true intent and meaning of said non-Importation Agreement, and to use all lawful and prudent measures to prevent the same, and in their prudence and discretion, when they judge requisite, to publish the Names of such Person or Persons, if any shall be found, who have violated and counteracted the same, and as occasion shall require, to correspond with the Committees of neighboring Towns for the like salutary purpose and design.”

“Then — was asked whether he had purchased or not Tea of a Rhode Island importer; he owned he had tea from Rhode Island, etc., but yet he would not purchase any more there, or otherwise contrary to Agreement, etc., and would store what he had, etc., and thereupon the Town voted it satisfactory and dismissed.”

This was evidently a hot place for Tories and half-hearted patriots.

The people here were in the midst of the events which were now hastening the great crisis of the Revolution, and were keenly alive to them. The day on which the infamous Boston Port Bill took effect, the 1st of June, 1774, was noted through the colonies. In Philadelphia muffled bells tolled; in Virginia it was observed as a day of fasting, and the people thronged the churches. Through the *Hartford Courant* of June, 1774, from a correspondent in Lebanon, we learn something of what was occurring here:

“LEBANON, June 2, 1774.

“Yesterday being the 1st of June, the day on which the cruel edict of the British Parliament respecting the town and port of Boston took place, was observed here with marks of distinction. The bells of the town early began to toll a solemn peal, and continued the whole day. The town-house door was hung with black, with the act affixed thereto,

and the shops in the town were all shut and silent, their windows covered with black, and other signs of distress.

"Towards evening a respectable number of freeholders of the place and others (upon short notice) appeared at the Town-House, where the act was publicly read and observed upon, when the following address was made and resolutions unanimously passed:

"Gentlemen, the occasion of our meeting is interesting and solemn. I hope we are met together with dispositions suitable to the occasion. We are now, my brethren, to determine whether we will tamely submit to every act of cruel oppression or indignantly reject, and with manly resolution remonstrate to every instance of unjust power, by whatever hand attempted. Persuaded you cannot hesitate one moment in the choice of the alternative, I will propose the following resolutions:

"That we do all at this time heartily sympathize with our brethren of Boston in the scenes of distress which this day opens upon them.

"That we view with the utmost indignation the cruel act of unjust power which introduces this distress.

"That we consider them as suffering under the hand of ministerial vengeance for their noble exertions in the cause of liberty, the common cause of all America.

"And, That we are heartily willing and desirous to unite our little powers in whatever general measure shall be thought best for the security and permanency of the just rights and privileges of our country, being determined, as far as we are able, to stand fast in the liberties wherein God has made them (us) free, and at the same time would unite our ardent supplications to our Almighty Helper, the Great Father of the distressed, that American Councils may be directed by His wisdom to these measures that shall be most conducive to the desired end."

The speech and the resolutions bear the impress of the mind of Rev. Dr. Solomon Williams, father of William Williams, who in his old age retained his patriotic fervor, and dying the 29th of February, 1776, left to the town a sum of money to be used in aiding the cause of the colonies.

Such sympathy with the wrongs and distress of Boston, a sympathy universal through the country, and expressed in forms so impressive, so adapted to touch the popular feeling, powerfully tended to alienate the colonies from the mother-country, and to unite them as one people for the common resistance and defense.

The people of the town could pass resolutions, practice vigilance within their limits, and express by words sympathy for Boston, and they could do more. The alarm consequent on the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, stirred the citizens here as deeply as in any other place in the colony. It is said that on the Sabbath subsequent a messenger rode here on a foaming steed, entered the meeting-house in the midst of the services of worship, and beckoning for attention, announced that the blood of their brethren had been spilled in battle and the crisis had come. The services were soon suspended, and the beat of drum called the citizens to take up arms and go to the assistance of those who were resisting the troops of Gen. Gage. This traditional incident, which comes to us on good authority, we can readily believe to have occurred.

An account of moneys paid by the colony to forty-nine towns for services and expenses in this Lexington alarm shows the whole amount to be £7824. The sum paid to Lebanon was £339 0s. 6d., more than was paid to any other town, with two exceptions: Windham receiving £378 15s. 5d., and Woodstock

£352 13s. 3d., these towns being nearer the scene of action.

The store of Jonathan Trumbull, which has since been called the War Office, and which is still standing, was the centre from which the soldiers of this vicinity who at this time went to the relief of Boston were supplied; and it is said the Governor of the colony, his sons, his son-in-law, William Williams, labored with a crowd of neighbors and friends in preparing and hastening forward these supplies.

In the battle of Bunker Hill, the 17th of the subsequent June, Lebanon was represented. Capt. James Clark with resolute haste collected a company in this vicinity and hurried to the scene of action. On hearing the call men at once left their work and made ready for the expedition. "Miller" Gay, as he was familiarly called, was needed as a drummer. He left his hoe standing in the row where he was hoeing, and went to the house to consult his wife. She said go, and he started the next morning with the company.

They reached the low ground of Charlestown Neck on the afternoon of the 16th, having marched ninety miles in three days. The balls from the enemy's ships whizzed by them and rolled at their feet. One of the men, thinking he could stop a rolling ball, put out his foot, which the ball instantly took off.

In an orchard somewhat protected by the hill Capt. Clark found three companies without officers, one from Connecticut and two from Massachusetts. He ordered them to fall into line, and led them upon the hill to join the other troops; and he and his men assisted in throwing up intrenchments on the night of the 16th, and fought in the engagement of the next day.

The year before his death, when he was in his ninety-fifth year, Col. Clark—known then under this title—was one of the forty survivors of the battle who were present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument by Lafayette in 1825, on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. Lafayette, who during the war had repeatedly been in Lebanon, specially noticed Col. Clark, and in the warmth of his Frenchman's heart kissed him; and on hearing of his three days' march from Lebanon, and of his pressing into the engagement, said to him, "You was made of goode stoof."

The number of men whom this town sent into the war of the Revolution it is now impossible to determine, so many of the rolls of companies are wanting. Some who have given most attention to the papers existing and to all the evidence estimate that there were periods when as many as five hundred were serving in the army at the same time. Some served for short terms,—three months, six months; some were minute-men, called out when the towns along the coast, New London and New Haven, were menaced or attacked. This would be one to about every eight of the inhabitants at that time. The quota of this town for the last war, from 1861 to 1865, was

206; and the population in 1860 being 2174, this would be one to about every ten of the inhabitants. About one hundred actually went from this town, one to every twenty-one of the inhabitants.

The town records furnish abundant evidence of the resolute effort made to meet the demands for men,—which came year after year as the war went on and tasked the resources and endurance of the colonies,—and to provide for the families of those absent in the army.

In the later stages of the war, when a given number of men was called for, the number capable of bearing arms had been reduced, and the enthusiasm which in the beginning had prompted men to enlist had subsided, the able-bodied men of the town between the ages of fifteen and fifty-five were divided into classes of the same number, ten, and each class was required to furnish a man.

After the religious services on the Sabbaths, and on Thanksgiving and fast-days, especially in 1777, contributions for the suffering soldiers were received in the meeting-houses, when jewelry and every article of clothing and provisions were presented, and the ladies, as individuals and in concert, with the discreet and earnest Madame Trumbull encouraging them and setting them an example, bore their part in these contributions.

How impossible it is for us in quiet Lebanon, as it now is, to picture what Lebanon was and what transpired here during the years of the war, the Governor of the State residing here, the counselor and friend and efficient helper of Washington; the Council of Safety, which aided the Governor and wielded extensive powers in the conduct of the war in this State and in this part of the country, holding here nearly all of its more than twelve hundred sessions held during the war; messengers from the army and from Washington arriving at and leaving the War Office, bringing and carrying away dispatches; the Governor, with the agencies he employed, engaged in procuring and forwarding provisions, clothing, and military supplies, and these streets often crowded with activity of this sort; for seven months at one period the Duke de Lauzun's legion of French cavalry here, some of them in barracks in a lot on the right of the Colchester road, called "Barracks lot," others of them on the Common, a little north of where we are assembled, where still can be seen remains of their ovens and camp utensils; the soldiers now and then stealing wood, and a sheep, a pig, and convicted and punished; a deserter shot; the duke and higher officers having quarters in the house (on the corner), in its original form, now occupied by Asher P. Smith, and some of the officers at Alden's tavern; these gentlemanly officers in their leisure flirting with the fair maidens of the place; gay festivities, at which distinguished guests from abroad were present, frequently occurring; reviews of troops; Washington repeatedly here to consult with the Governor; Lafayette here, according to

Stuart in his "Life of Trumbull"; Gen. Knox, Dr. Franklin, Samuel Adams, John Adams, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, and others.

Lebanon was certainly then a centre of dignity and influence, and was the military headquarters of this part of the country.

With its other important contributions to the war of independence, this town contributed in Jonathan Trumbull a laborious and efficient war Governor,—at the beginning the only loyal Governor,—to whom Washington gave distinguished confidence, on whom he relied in the most trying emergencies, a man discreet, far-seeing, inflexible in following his convictions, eminently God-fearing, and a true patriot; in William Williams a member of the Continental Congress in 1776-77, and again in 1783-84, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, ardent, self-sacrificing, passionate in his devotion to his country, one hundred years ago to-day he represented this State, represented this town, in that great proceeding in Independence Hall, Philadelphia; in Joseph Trumbull a commissary-general, and the first commissary-general of the national army, whose brilliant career was cut short by an early death, hastened by his strenuous devotion to his difficult duties in organizing this department of the army; in John Trumbull an aide-de-camp to Washington, an adjutant-general to Gen. Gage, and a painter who acquired a distinguished reputation from his delineation of national scenes and from his portraits of distinguished men of the Revolutionary period; in Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., a paymaster to the northern department of the army, a first aide-de-camp and private secretary to Washington, a member of his family, and enjoying his high esteem. Capt. James Clark commanded a company in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was in the battles of Harlem Heights and White Plains. Lieut. Andrew Fitch was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and in the service to the close of the war. John Wheelock, son of President Wheelock, of Dartmouth College, afterwards himself president, served as lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army, and was a member of the staff of Gen. Gage.

Lebanon has done well in the men whom in different periods it has furnished,—six Governors of States, five of them of this State, who held the office thirty-seven years, and one of them (William A. Buckingham) a second war Governor, and a worthy successor of the first; resolute, indefatigable, large-hearted, vigorous, and upright in administration, and of a character to command universal esteem and affection; Trumbull and Buckingham! names that honor the town, honor the State, honor the nation. In all the list of honored men from the beginning have there been abler, better Governors than the Trumbulls, Bissels, and Buckinghams? Four senators in Congress; seven representatives in Congress, and one of them, Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., Speaker of the Second Congress; five judges of higher courts and

two chief justices; a colored man in Prince Saunders, connected for a time with Dartmouth College, who was minister from Hayti to Great Britain, and attorney-general of that government; and a large number of ministers of the gospel and other professional men.

CHAPTER XLIX.

LEBANON—(Continued).

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

French Troops at Lebanon—Count Rochambeau—The Bourbonnois—A Deserter Shot—Mrs. Anna Hyde and the Assassin—Governor Trumbull's House and War Office—Council of Safety—Trumbull—Sketch of the Family—Its Various Members—The Tomb of the Trumbulls.

French Troops at Lebanon.—Count Rochambeau was at Lebanon about the 1st of June, 1781, with five sparkling regiments of Bourbonnois on their march from Newport, R. I., to join the American army on the Hudson, and camped in Lebanon about three weeks. The Duke de Lauzun, with his legion of about five hundred mounted Hussars, was also quartered here from about Dec. 1, 1780, to June 23, 1781. Their barracks were on the slope of the hill west of the Trumbull house, and near the rivulet above the pond. A gay June for Lebanon was there when these six brilliant French regiments, with their martial bands and gorgeous banners, were daily displayed on the spacious and lovely village green. Gen. Washington himself reviewed Lauzun's legion here on the 5th of March of that year, and highly complimented them and their commander on their appearance and discipline. He spent three days in Lebanon at the time in a long and close conference with Governor Trumbull, and it is believed that this conference related to the plan of the Southern campaign, which resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis and his army and led to the final termination of the war, and that this confidential disclosure of that plan was one of the first which was made to any one, and was most heartily approved and encouraged by promises of efficient support by Governor Trumbull. This plan was afterwards confidentially considered and perfected at a joint council of the American and French chief commanders, held at the "Webb House," in Wethersfield, on the 21st and 22d of May following.¹

Deserter Shot.—While Lauzun's legion of hussars were quartered in Lebanon, in the winter of 1781, some depredations by his troop were committed upon the poultry, pigs, and sheep of the inhabitants, one of the latter being taken from the fold of even good old Parson Williams. When these complaints reached

the ears of the duke, in view of the fact that the people of the whole town had vied with each other in extending the most cordial hospitalities and furnishing the most abundant supplies to this whole corps, their chivalrous commander was deeply mortified, and resolved on its summary suppression. A few of the suspected hussars, from fear of consequences, deserted from camp and fled into the country. One of the more prominent of these was soon after recaptured and brought into camp about nightfall. A court-martial was immediately ordered, by which the soldier was tried that same evening, convicted of desertion, and sentenced to be shot, and was shot at sunrise the next morning in the presence of the whole corps, who were ordered out to witness the execution. This summary example effectually ended all further depredations.

It is this legend that an ingenious writer of romance has quite recently seized upon as the foundation of a very fairly written sensational story of love and mystery about this deserter and a mythical Prudence Strong, which was published in the *New York Sun* and extensively copied by other papers.

Mrs. Anna Hyde and the Assassin.—The story of the encounter between Mrs. Anna Hyde, the worthy housekeeper of Governor Trumbull, and a suspected assassin of the Governor is well supported by authentic tradition. One evening this good woman was greatly alarmed at the sudden entrance of an unknown man, in the guise of a mendicant, who stoutly persisted in seeing the Governor, then ill and in bed. She knew that to have gained entrance to the house the man must have eluded the sentinels on guard. She well knew, what all knew, that a price had been set upon the Governor's head by British authority; that he had often been threatened with assassination by malignant Tories and their emissaries; and he records in his own diary that once, while at Newton, a malignant there said "*he would kill him as quick as he would a rattlesnake;*" and believing that the purpose of the intruder was the assassination of the Governor, the brave lady at once, seizing the large kitchen shovel in one hand and the tongs in the other, made such a vigorous onslaught upon him that he fled for safety and escaped in the dark from capture.

War Office—Council of Safety.—The house of Governor Trumbull stood originally and until 1824 on the north corner of Town Street and the Colchester road, on the present site of the Lyman house, and the War Office was west and near it, on the Colchester road. In the winter of 1823-24, Solomon Gilbert, who in 1821 had bought the premises of John Champion, removed both the house and office a few rods farther north, to the place where they are shown in the accompanying view, and added the portico to the front of the office. The view is taken from a very accurate sketch by Barber in 1836. The Governor's house still remains there in good preservation, but the War Office was again removed, in 1844, a few rods farther north,

¹ Gen. Washington enters in his diary, dated at Wethersfield, May 20, 1781: "Had a good deal of private conversation with Governor Trumbull, who gave it to me as his opinion that if any important offensive operations should be undertaken, he had little doubt of obtaining men and provisions adequate to our wants."

where it now stands. In this office Governor Trumbull conducted his great commercial business, and through the war of the Revolution the Council of Safety, or War Council of the colony, held most of its sessions here, and it became by force of circumstances not only the military but also the naval headquarters of all the land and marine forces of the colony during that war. Governor Trumbull was

every member of the Council being present. Stuart says (p. 626) that it appears from a memorandum in Governor Trumbull's handwriting that he was personally present at 913 sessions of this Council during the war; but Hinman, late Secretary of State, in his "War of the Revolution," compiled from the State records and archives in his official custody, states (p. 321) that this Council held over 1200 sessions; and

he gives the minutes of the proceedings at 371 sessions, held from June 7, above, to May 6, 1778, the first three years only of the war. Of these sessions, 355, about 96 per cent. of all, were held at Lebanon, 14 at Hartford, and 1 each at New Haven and Norwich. If the same proportion of these sessions were held at Lebanon during the war, as is more than probable, there were about 1145 sessions of this great, important, and illustrious Council held under the humble roof of that old War Office, still standing among us, every rafter and every shingle which covers it on all sides, from roof-tree to sill, radiant in memory with the glorious light of our morning of liberty.

The threshold of that humble building has thrilled to the tread of Washington, of Lafayette, of Count Rochambeau, of the Marquis de Chastellux, of Baron de Montesquieu, of the Duke de Lauzun, of Admiral Tiernay, of Gens.



TRUMBULL HOUSE AND WAR OFFICE.

by virtue of his office commander-in-chief of all the land forces, and by special act of the General Assembly in 1775 he was also made commander-in-chief of all the naval forces, with power to issue commissions, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to establish prize courts. Here also was one of the chief centres of communication between New England and the Southern colonies, and especially between the Northern and Southern armies.

Council of Safety, or "War Council."—The General Assembly, May session, 1775, established a Council of Safety to assist the Governor in the general conduct of the war, in raising, equipping, and directing the troops, and in supplying "every matter and thing that should be needful for the defense of the colony." The following gentlemen composed this Council,¹ viz.: Hon. Matthew Griswold, of Lyme, Deputy Governor; Eliphalet Dyer, Jedediah Elderkirk, and Nathaniel Wales, Jr., of Windham; Wm. Williams and Joshua West, of Lebanon; and Jabez Huntington, Samuel Huntington, and Benjamin Huntington, all of Norwich.

This Council held its first meeting June 7, 1775, at the War Office, in Lebanon, Governor Trumbull and

Sullivan, Knox, Putnam, Parsons, Spencer, of the fiery Samuel Adams, of John Adams, of John Jay, of Thomas Jefferson, and of Benjamin Franklin (whose recreant son, William, the Tory Governor of New Jersey, was also here, *but as a prisoner*), and a host of other high worthies and patriots, bearing messages of fate and destiny, and taking high council together in "the days that tried men's souls." There it stands! and there let it stand!—preserved with sacred care at public charge!—forever set apart from all ignoble or common uses!—a consecrated Memorial!!

The Trumbull Family.—The original spelling of Trumbull is believed to have been Turnbull, and is said to have been derived from the following circumstance. One of the early kings of Scotland, while hunting in the forest, was closely pursued by an enraged bull. A young Scot, seeing the peril of his sovereign, dashed in before the infuriated animal, seized him by the horns, adroitly turned him aside, and the king escaped. The grateful monarch sent at once for the daring young Scot, knighted him by the name of Turn-Bull, granted him an estate near Peebles, and a coat of arms bearing the device of three bulls' heads, with the motto "Fortuna facit audaci." This coat of arms is still perpetuated in the American branch of the Trumbull family, and in the war of American independence it was demonstrated to the English

¹ Stuart's Note, p. 203, in his "Life of Governor Trumbull," is an error. The gentlemen therein named were not the "Council of Safety," but the regular "Council of Assistants," or State Senate.



John Trumbull

"John Bull" that the Lebanon branch at least had fair title to the "Turn-Bull" name and coat of arms.

John Trumbull, the ancestor of the Connecticut Trumbull family, came from Cumberland County, England, and settled in Rowley, Essex County, Mass. John, Jr., his second son, was made a freeman there in 1640, a deacon of the church in 1686, a lieutenant of the militia in 1689, and soon after removed with his family to Suffield, now in this State, but then claimed by Massachusetts. He, John, Jr., of Suffield, had four sons, viz.: John, Joseph, Ammi, and Benoni.

John, the eldest son of John, Jr., of Suffield, was a distinguished clergyman, settled in Watertown, Conn., and was the father of John, the poet and celebrated author of "McFingal" and other works.

Capt. Joseph, the second son of John, Jr., of Suffield, went from Suffield to Simsbury, Conn., about 1703, when twenty-four years of age, and soon after married Hannah, the daughter of John Highley, Esq., of Simsbury, and thence in 1704 came to Lebanon, and settled as a farmer and merchant on the corner near the church, on the spot where the house of Asher P. Smith now stands. He was distinguished for high integrity and great enterprise as a merchant, active in all the local affairs of the church and the town, and for many years captain of the train-band. He was the father of Jonathan, the "war Governor," and was the founder of the Lebanon branch of the family. He was born in Rowley, Mass., 1679, and died in Lebanon, 16th June, 1755, in the seventy-seventh year of his age; and his wife Hannah, born in Windsor, Conn., 22d April, 1683, died at Lebanon, 8th of November, 1768, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters, viz.: Joseph, born 27th March, 1705, married Sarah Bulkley, 20th November, 1727 (lost at sea June, 1733, leaving two children, Sarah and Kate); John —; Jonathan, 12th October, 1710, the "war Governor;" Mary, 21st August, 1713; Hannah, 1715, died an infant; Hannah, again, 18th September, 1717; Abigail, 9th March, 1719; and David, 8th September, 1723, drowned in a mill-pond in Lebanon, 9th July, 1740, aged seventeen, while home on his college vacation.

Ammi, the third son of John of Suffield, settled, a substantial farmer, in East Windsor, Conn.

Benoni, the youngest son of John of Suffield, settled in Hebron, Conn., a farmer and merchant, and was the father of Benjamin Trumbull, D.D., the well-known historian, to whom this State is so much indebted for his able early history of Connecticut. Dr. Trumbull was settled over the church in North Haven, Conn. The birth of two children of Benoni Trumbull and wife Sarah are recorded in Lebanon, viz.: Sarah, born 26th August, 1710, and Benjamin, 11th May, 1712.

THE WAR GOVERNOR AND HIS FAMILY.—Jonathan Trumbull, the war Governor, and third son of

Capt. Joseph, was born in Lebanon on the 12th day of October, 1710, O. S., in the house which then stood on the south corner, near the church, where the A. P. Smith house now stands.

In addition to the village school, he was probably a pupil of the Rev. Samuel Welles, then pastor of the First Church, and in 1723, at the early age of thirteen years, he entered Harvard College, whence in 1727 he graduated with honorable distinction, especially in mathematics and the classics, although then only seventeen years old. On leaving college he entered upon the study of divinity and theology with the Rev. Solomon Williams, D.D., of Lebanon, who had succeeded Mr. Welles as pastor of the First Church; was soon licensed to preach, though yet a minor, and after preaching for a short at Colchester, was invited by that town to become their settled pastor. But while he was considering this call an event occurred which changed entirely his whole career and the purpose of his life.

In June, 1733, his elder brother, Joseph, then the partner in business with his father, sailed for London on a commercial adventure in a ship which, with its entire lading, was owned by the firm, but no tidings of that brother, ship, or cargo reached the family evermore. For a time there was a forlorn hope that the ship might have been captured by the Algerine pirates who then infested the seas and held for ransom, but even this hope soon withered and died. The stricken father, doubly bereaved by the loss of his first-born son and of his property by a single blow, appealed to his next son, Jonathan, to come to his aid and rescue. Nor was that appeal in vain. His call to settle in the ministry at Colchester was declined, and he entered at once upon the task of settling the estate of his lost brother and of relieving the embarrassments of his father, and thus commenced his career as a merchant, which he ever after continued with eminence and success.

This change in his calling rendered his already strongly-marked abilities more available in the civil service of the public, and, as if conscious of the prophetic shadow of that future destiny for which Providence was preparing him, he applied himself every spare hour he could gain from his other great labors to the study of law and civil jurisprudence. In 1733, when less than twenty-three years of age, he was chosen by his native town one of the deputies to the General Court at its May session, and from this onward to May, 1754, the town repeated that choice for fourteen sessions. May session, 1739, when under twenty-nine years of age, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, and again filled the same office in 1752 and 1754. In 1740 he was chosen by the freemen of the colony to the post of assistant and member of the Council of the colony, and re-elected to the same important office until he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor in 1766 (except four years while judge of the Superior Court), serving as

assistant twenty-two years. In 1745 he was chosen assistant judge of Windham County Court (Lebanon then belonging to Windham County), and in 1746 chief judge of that court, which office he held by annual elections for seventeen years. In 1749 he was chosen judge of probate for Windham District, and continued in that office nineteen years. In 1765 he was chosen assistant judge of the Superior Court of the colony, and in 1766 was elected Deputy Governor, and re-elected annually until 1770, and during this period of four years he held also the office of chief justice of the Superior and Supreme Courts, and as such discharged with ability the high functions of that office.

In 1770 he was elected Governor, which office he thereafter continued to hold by annual re-elections until he declined, in 1783, any further election after that year,—a period of fourteen more eventful and important years than any other in the history of this country.

In addition to the vast and incessant duties which the war of the Revolution heaped upon him as chief commander of all the military forces of the State, he was also, by a special act of the General Assembly in 1775, made chief officer of all the naval forces of the State, and the whole power of raising volunteers, granting letters of marque and reprisal to privateers and commissions to regular officers, of furnishing supplies and equipments, and of establishing prize courts and settling prize claims devolved on him, and was most ably and efficiently exercised during the whole war. Among the very large number of war-vessels fitted out by this State two notably successful ones bore his own honored name, viz., the frigate "Trumbull" and the audacious privateer "Governor Trumbull," the latter bearing aloft on her pennant the Trumbull motto, "*Fortuna facit audaci.*" Two frigates were also built and equipped under his special direction, at the request of Congress, for the national service; one of them, of thirty-six guns, was built on the Thames, and the other, of twenty-eight guns, at Chatham, on the Connecticut. His eminent fitness and aptitude in marine affairs were the providential fruits of his long familiarity, as a merchant and foreign trader, with every detail of the building and equipment of ships and vessels, and now the ripened fruits of this long experience were happily available to his country in its hour of impending peril.

His business career in merchandising commenced, as we have seen, in 1733, as the partner of his father; afterwards for several years alone; then from 1755 to 1764 the firm was Williams, Trumbull & Pitkin, with branches at Norwich, East Haddam, and Wethersfield; then from 1764 the firm was Trumbull, Fitch & Trumbull, the partners being himself, his son Joseph, and Eleazar Fitch, of Lebanon, which continued until he retired from active mercantile pursuits, but a few years before his death. His commercial transactions extended to the West Indies, England,

and Holland, exporting home produce and importing foreign commodities in exchange, chiefly in ships and vessels owned wholly or in part by his firm, and having agencies and correspondents in the marts of each of these countries.

To facilitate the home exchange of these commodities he at one time, by permission of the General Assembly, established in Lebanon a county fair or mart, which for many years was held at stated times on the village green, and was attended by distant merchants and country traders, and by the farmers from this and neighboring towns, at which large crowds were gathered and large purchases and sales were made.

In all the transactions of his eventful life Governor Trumbull was a remarkable man, and in the public service of his State and his country became one of the most distinguished, reliable, and efficient of her great leaders and wise counselors. Washington himself leaned upon and confided in him, as one of his wisest and truest supporters, throughout the whole trying scenes of our Revolutionary struggle. It was to the zeal and fertile resources of "Brother Jonathan" that he ever turned for supplies to the army, and for "the sinews of war" in every dark and trying emergency. The phrase "we must consult Brother Jonathan," used by Gen. Washington when he first took command of the army at Cambridge, was so often uttered by him afterwards that it became a by-word among his staff, and spread through the army and the country. "Brother Jonathan" thus became a national, generic name for an American everywhere, as is that of "John Bull" for an Englishman, and thus it will live to forever perpetuate his honored name.

In the earliest part of the controversy between Great Britain and the American colonies, Governor Trumbull had ever been conspicuous for his steadfast zeal and patriotism in the cause of American liberty, and when the war broke out this son of Lebanon, among all the Governors of the then thirteen colonies, was the only one who stood staunch to the American cause. Governor Thomas Hutchinson, of Massachusetts, his old friend and classmate in college, proved shamefully recreant; Governors John Wentworth, of New Hampshire, Joseph Wanton, of Rhode Island, William Tryon, of New York, William Franklin, of New Jersey, John Penn, Governor both of Pennsylvania and Delaware, Robert Eden, of Maryland, Lord Dunmore, of Virginia, Joseph Martin, of North Carolina, Lord William Campbell, of South Carolina, and James Wright, of Georgia, all favored, more or less openly and actively, the British cause. But their Tory councils and their authority were spurned by an indignant people, and many of them were forced to seek safety under British protection. The bold and firm position of Governor Trumbull brought down upon him the especial wrath of the British government. He was denounced as "the rebel Governor," and a price set upon his head.

All the family of Governor Trumbull were distinguished for remarkable ability, and all destined to a remarkable career. Each of his four sons were conspicuous in the Revolutionary war for patriotic zeal and devotion, and the husbands of his two daughters were equally conspicuous. His wife, Faith, the daughter of the Rev. John Robinson, of Duxbury, Mass., whom he married on the 9th day of December, 1735, when she was but seventeen years old, was, in moral and mental endowments and greatness of soul, a fitting mate for her illustrious husband. She was born in Duxbury, 11th December, 1718, O.S., and died in Lebanon, 29th May, 1780, aged sixty-one. The Governor, born in Lebanon, 12th October, 1710, died there, "full of years and honors," on the 17th day of August, 1785, at five o'clock P.M., aged seventy-five. Their children were Joseph, born March 11, 1737, was commissary-general of Washington's army; Jonathan, Jr., born March 26, 1740, was paymaster in Washington's army, and afterwards Governor of this State; Faith, born Jan. 25, 1743, married Gen. Jedediah Huntington, of Revolutionary army; Mary, born July 16, 1745, married William Williams, signer of Declaration of Independence; David, born Feb. 5, 1751, was assistant commissary, etc., and father of Governor Joseph; John, born June 6, 1756, was aide-de-camp to Washington, and the renowned painter.

The following further brief notice of the remarkable career of each of these six children will be found interesting.

Joseph, eldest son of the war Governor, had at the breaking out of the war been for several years chiefly residing in Norwich, in the business branch there of his father's firm. His native town still continued, however, to send him to the General Assembly as her representative. In his own town, and also in Norwich, he was prominent in all measures of opposition to British oppression. In April, 1775, the General Assembly appointed him State commissary-general, and soon after, in the same year, he was appointed by Congress the first commissary-general of the American army, an office then of the highest importance to the cause, and bringing with it a crushing weight of perplexing labor and responsibility. For these duties he was eminently fitted by his great natural fertility in resources and his thorough training in the school of his father's wide commercial transactions. He continued in this office until July, 1778, when, broken down with his unremitted ardor in these duties, he returned home for a short rest, but it was too late. His vigorous constitution and vital powers had been fatally overstrained. On arriving at Norwich, his anxious friends carefully conveyed him to the house of his father, in Lebanon, where, on the 23d day of July, 1778, at the age of forty-one years, he sunk into his final rest, a martyr to the cause of his country.

He married Amelia Dyer, but left no children.

Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., second son of the Gov-

ernor, married Eunice Backus, daughter of Ebenezer of Norwich, March 26, 1767, and has on the records of Lebanon the births of the following children: Jonathan, born Dec. 24, 1767, died young; Faith, Feb. 1, 1769, married Daniel Wadsworth, of Hartford, left no children; Mary, Dec. 27, 1777, died in infancy; Harriet, Sept. 2, 1783, married Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Yale College, Sept. 17, 1809; and Maria, Feb. 14, 1785, married Henry Hudson, Esq., of Hartford. He graduated at Hartford in 1759, with unusual reputation, and gave early assurance of a useful and patriotic career. At the opening of the Revolutionary war in 1775 he was appointed by the Continental Congress paymaster-general of the northern department of the army under Washington, and in April, 1781, succeeded Hamilton as private secretary and first aide to Gen. Washington, serving in this post until near the close of the war. He had been before, and was for several years later, a member of the State Legislature, and was twice Speaker of the House, and from 1796 to 1809—fourteen years—he was annually elected one of the twelve of the Council of Assistants of the State under the charter, and as such a member of the Senate, or "Upper House." In 1790 he was chosen a representative in Congress from this State, and in 1791 was Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and continued in that office until 1794, when he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1796 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1798 Governor of the State, and was annually re-elected to this office for eleven years, and until his death in 1809. While holding this office he was also chief judge of the Supreme Court of Errors of the State, as the records of that court show. The many and highly honorable and responsible public positions to which he was called, and the confidence of his fellow-citizens which he so long enjoyed, afford the best and most satisfying evidence of his great abilities and integrity of character. He died in Lebanon, the 7th of August, 1809, aged sixty-nine years.

Faith Trumbull, eldest daughter of the Governor, married, May, 1766, Jedediah Huntington, of Norwich, as before stated. "She, too," says Stuart, "had a Revolutionary destiny to fulfill, one of singular and startling import. She was to become the wife of Col. Huntington, afterwards a general in the army under Washington; was to follow her husband and a favorite brother (John) to the 'camp around Boston,' and reached there, not to see a formidable army, as she expected, in quiet though watchful quarters, but just as the thunders of Bunker Hill broke over a scene of horrible carnage, which, alarming her deep and affectionate nature for the safety of those most dear to her, drove her into madness and to a speedy death." This terrible battle of June 17, 1775, the first shock of war, was in full view from the camp at Cambridge, from whence it was witnessed by this young wife, the smoke and roar of the conflict envel-

oping with its frightful pall the whole camp. As soon after as possible she was tenderly removed to Lebanon, but the shock proved fatal, and she died at Dedham, on the 24th day of November following, aged thirty-two years and ten months. She left one child only, Jabez, born September, 1767, who was afterwards president of the Norwich Bank.

Gen. Huntington, her husband, born in Norwich, Aug. 4, 1743, a graduate of Cambridge, 1763, was in July, 1775, appointed colonel of the famous Eighth Regiment of Connecticut troops raised for the war. This regiment was finally equipped in scarlet uniforms, and in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, fought with such desperate bravery that six captains, six lieutenants, twenty-one sergeants, two drummers, and one hundred and twenty-six rank and file were among the dead and missing after the battle.¹

In 1777, Col. Huntington rose to the rank of brigadier-general, which rank he held until near the close of the war, when he became a major-general. He was afterwards vice-president of the Order of Cincinnati, high sheriff of New London County, judge of probate for the district of Norwich, first alderman of the city, and representative of the town of Norwich; State treasurer in 1788; in 1789 was appointed United States revenue collector for the district of Eastern Connecticut, and August 11th of that year he removed to New London and entered upon the duties of his office, in which he continued until his death, Sept. 25, 1818, nearly thirty years.

Mary Trumbull, second daughter of the Governor, married Hon. William Williams, of Lebanon, Feb. 14, 1771, afterwards one of the signers of the immortal Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, and the last survivor of the four signers from this State. He was born in Lebanon, April 8, 1731, one of the five sons of Rev. Solomon Williams, who for fifty-four years was pastor of the First Society in this town.

One of these sons, Eliphalet, was the settled pastor in East Hartford for about the same number of years. Another son, Ezekiel, was high sheriff of Hartford County for more than thirty years. He himself was the town clerk of Lebanon forty-five years, being first chosen in 1752, at the age of twenty-one years, and the next year, 1757, was chosen to represent the town in the General Assembly, and (with a few rare exceptions, when holding other and higher offices, and when he was a member of the Continental Congress) was continued in this office until 1784. He was a valuable and leading member of the House, often chosen its clerk, and nine times its Speaker, filling the chair always with dignity and high ability. In 1776 he was chosen by the electors of the State at large one of the assistants, and transferred to the "Upper House," to which office he was twenty-four times annually re-elected. It was recorded of him what probably can be said of no other man, that for

more than ninety sessions, regular and special, he was scarcely absent from his seat in the General Assembly, excepting when he was a member of the Continental Congress in 1776 and 1777. He was a member of the Council of Safety, which annually met at Lebanon during the war, and an active, efficient, and patriotic selectman of the town during that period in promoting war measures.

At the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and after graduating studied theology with his father a few years, but joined the English and Continental forces in the old French war on the staff of his cousin, Col. Ephraim Williams, who commanded a regiment. In the fierce battle at the head of Lake George, in September, 1755, Col. Williams was shot through the head by an Indian and killed; but the French forces were defeated, and their commander, the Baron Dieskau, wounded and taken prisoner. Soon after young Williams returned to Lebanon, and continued his residence here ever after until his death on the 2d day of August, 1811, in the eighty-first year of his age. They had three children,—two sons and a daughter,—who, with his widow, were all living at his death. His widow, Mary, died in Lebanon, Feb. 9, 1831, aged eighty-five years and eight months. Their children were Solomon, born Jan. 6, 1772; Faith, Sept. 29, 1774; and William T., March 2, 1779.

The following anecdote is related of him: At a meeting of the Council of Safety in Lebanon, near the close of 1776, when the prospects of our success looked dark, two members of the Council, William Hillhouse and Benjamin Huntington, were quartered at the house of Mr. Williams. One evening the conversation of the three gentlemen turned upon the gloomy outlook. Mr. Hillhouse expressed his hope that America would yet be successful, and his confidence that this in the end would be her happy fate. "If we fail," said Williams, "I know what my fate will be. I have done much to prosecute the war; and one thing I have done which the British will never pardon,—I have signed the Declaration of Independence: *I shall be hung.*" "Well," said Mr. Huntington, "if we fail I shall be exempt from the gallows, for my name is not attached to the Declaration, nor have I ever written anything against the British government." "Then, sir," said Williams, turning his kindling eye upon him, "*you deserve to be hung for not doing your duty!*"

David Trumbull, the third son of the war Governor, was born in Lebanon, Feb. 5, 1751; married Dec. 6, 1778, Sarah Backus, of Norwich, sister of Eunice, the wife of his brother Jonathan.

The services which he rendered to the cause of his country in her trying struggle for liberty, though less conspicuous, were as devoted and patriotic, and even more constant, than those of either of his brothers. He was the only son reserved by his father to aid and counsel with him in the discharge of the herculean task which the war devolved, in raising and equip-

¹ Hinman's War of the Revolution, p. 89.

ping troops and furnishing and forwarding supplies, etc., not only to the land and naval forces of the State, but to the whole Northern Army. The minutes of the Council of Safety, or "War Council," show him to have been not only "the right hand" of his father, but of the Council also, as the able, ready, and trusted executive of their important measures. His duties were indeed omnifarious,—now acting as commissary, now as paymaster, quartermaster, prize-agent, etc., wherever most needed. He it was who, as one of a committee in 1776, was to buy up all the pork in the State, and hold it for the use of the State and Continental armies; and if parties refused to sell at fair market price, they were to be prosecuted and made to "*pay the price of the pork.*" He it was who, in 1777, was to procure axes and augers for the Continental army, by order of Congress; to take sixty thousand dollars sent to his father by Gen. Washington, per order of Congress, and pay off the Northern Army; to procure the purchase of eight hundred pounds worth of army clothing; to secure and store one hundred barrels of powder; to go to Boston for a quantity of clothing; to receive and have repaired all the old firearms sent to Lebanon from Albany; to send teams to East Hartford for five hundred stands of arms, and take them under his care at Lebanon; to take one hundred barrels of powder to Farmington, or as much farther as Gen. Washington might direct, for the use of his army; to receive at Boston from our State agent in Massachusetts, for prizes, such quantities of prize goods, taken by our ship "Oliver Cromwell,"—wine, tea, and clothing,—as would load his teams then going there, and keep them under his care in Lebanon for the army use; to supply the Northern Army with five hogsheads of rum, and as much sugar as would load his three ox-teams; to purchase and put up three hundred barrels of pork and one hundred barrels of beef; to send twenty ox-teams to Boston for such army clothing as Col. Joseph Trumbull had bought there for the State, and for salt; to settle all the accounts and expenses of bringing into the State the prisoners taken in the "Antelope" and the "Weymouth," and pay the same. These few items are given as interesting samples, to show the wide scope and diversity of his labors during the war. For these constant services, rendered often by night as well as by day, he seems to have received no regular compensation, only his expenses were paid, except in a few special cases, where it is noted in the minutes that he was "to be paid the same as others were paid for such services." He served also for some time as assistant commissary-general of the United States, under his brother Joseph while commissary-general, for which latter service his widow Sarah afterwards received a pension.

His after-life was spent in Lebanon in the general occupation of a farmer; always active in all the local affairs of the town, and twice its representative in the General Assembly. He died in Lebanon, Jan. 17, 1822, and his wife, Sarah, died June 2, 1846.

They had the following children: Sarah, born Sept. 7, 1779, married her cousin, William T. Williams, of Lebanon, son of William the "signer;" Abigail, Jan. 7, 1781, married Peter Lanman, of Norwich; Joseph, Dec. 7, 1782, afterwards, in 1850, Governor of this State, and the third of this illustrious family—father, son, and grandson—whom this town has had the high honor of contributing to the gubernatorial roll of the State; John, Sept. 19, 1784; Jonathan, Dec. 27, 1786, died in infancy; and Jonathan G. W., Oct. 3, 1789.

John Trumbull, the fourth son and youngest child of the Governor, though, like all of the family, highly distinguished for patriotic zeal and labors in the cause of his country in the war of the Revolution, became afterwards more widely renowned as the most successful and celebrated of all our American painters. He entered Harvard in 1772, at the age of sixteen, and graduated the next year, giving token even then of that love and genius for the art for which he was destined to become so famous. In April, 1775, when under nineteen years of age, he joined the First Connecticut Regiment, stationed at Roxbury, just after the Lexington alarm, as adjutant. He soon after attracted the attention of Washington, on his arrival there to take command of the Continental army, and was employed by him in sketching the enemy's position, and was appointed his aide-de-camp. In August, 1775, he was appointed major of brigade, and in 1776 adjutant-general on Washington's staff. Same year he was sent to the Northern Army for the invasion of Canada, and joined Gen. Gates at Crown Point, to whom he had been appointed adjutant-general, and at once applied his brilliant and magnetic military abilities in bringing order into that discomfited and demoralized army.

In 1777 he returned to Boston, and with the approbation of his father, of Gen. Washington, and other friends, resumed there the study of that art which had ever been the passion, and destined to be the glory, of his life, but still holding himself in readiness for any pressing emergency in the service of his country, as notably, for example, in 1778, when he volunteered as aide to Gen. Sullivan in the attempt to dislodge the British army and navy from Newport. His bravery on this occasion, the cool valor and daring with which he led his troops into the most deadly of the fierce encounters of that unequal contest, commanded not only the admiration but the astonishment of Gen. Sullivan and all who witnessed it. In one of these encounters he found a Massachusetts brigade in hopeless confusion from loss of its commanding officers, and utterly mixed up and disorganized. His ringing voice at once inspired the mass. Almost in an instant he reorganized them, assigned new officers, and mounted on his own "noble bay," as fiery as himself, led them so steadily into a charge against a larger body of the enemy that they were surprised, routed, and scattered from the field. Gen. Sullivan,

seeing the order, rapidity, and effect of this movement, exclaimed to his staff, "That movement would do honor to the ablest regiment in the army, under its ablest leader." High praise this for a veteran general to apply to a young aide-de-camp only twenty-two years of age.

His cool daring and exposures this day gave him the reputation of "bearing a charmed life." Early in the day he had lost his hat, and with only a handkerchief tied over his head, he had been a conspicuous and marked object in every part of the field. "Your escape has been most wonderful," said Gen. Sullivan. "Your preservation," wrote Gen. Mattoon, "in each of these most daring enterprises I have ever considered little short of a miracle, and a most remarkable interposition of Providence for your safety."

He was the natural and pre-eminent military genius of the family, and had fate led him to follow the profession of arms, would doubtless have been renowned as a military chieftain, but it was otherwise ordered that his future fame should rest upon a more peaceful and permanent foundation.

In 1780 he went to London, under assurances of safety as a non-combatant, to become a pupil there under the celebrated painter, Benjamin West, his friend and countryman; but soon after, under the excitement caused by the execution of Maj. André, he was arrested and imprisoned eight months. He then left England for Holland, where he assisted largely in raising a loan for the American Congress, which his father was then, by his agents, negotiating there. After the war he returned to London and pursued his studies under West. His first great historical picture, "The Battle of Bunker Hill," was produced in 1786; soon after, his "Death of Montgomery before Quebec"; and his next was the "Sortie of the Garrison of Gibraltar." In 1789 he returned to America to procure likenesses of Revolutionary officers and heroes for his contemplated series of American national pictures. In 1794 he again went to England as secretary of Mr. Jay, the American minister, and in 1796 was appointed a commissioner in the execution of the seventh article of Jay's treaty. The duties of this office occupied him till 1804, when he returned to the United States and pursued his art, producing portraits of Washington, of whom he painted several copies, and other notable officers, and many other historical pictures.

From 1817 to 1824 he was engaged in painting, by order of Congress, his four great national pictures, viz.: the "Declaration of Independence," the "Surrender of Burgoyne," the "Surrender of Cornwallis," and the "Resignation of Washington" at Annapolis, each on royal canvas, eighteen by twelve feet in view, and for which Congress paid him thirty-two thousand dollars. Afterwards, for many years, he was engaged in finishing his former sketches, and in painting copies of his national pictures on a uniform scale of nine by six feet. Many of these, together with portraits and several

copies from the old masters, fifty-four pictures in all, he finally gave to Yale College, where they were deposited in the "Trumbull Gallery," specially erected for their reception. The "Wadsworth Gallery," at Hartford, contains also fourteen of his paintings, viz.: the "Battle of Bunker Hill," the "Declaration of Independence," the "Battle of Trenton," the "Battle of Princeton," and the "Death of General Montgomery," all of heroic size of nine by six feet open view; three portraits, two views of Niagara Falls, and six pictures of classical subjects. The five national paintings at the first glance instantly seize and fix a wrapped attention, and hold the visitor spell-bound. Every townsman of this great artist who will visit this gallery will feel a new and special glow of pride and admiration in the magic power of his pencil.

He was president of the American Academy of Fine Arts from its foundation, and spent his later years in New York City, where he died, Nov. 10, 1843, aged eighty-seven, and was buried at New Haven, beneath the gallery bearing his name. Sarah, his wife, died April 12, 1824, aged fifty-one, and was buried in the same place. They had no children.

Col. Trumbull, in his autobiography, notes the following among the reminiscences of his boyhood in Lebanon. A Mohegan Indian, Zachary Johnson, "Old Zach," as he was called, once one of the trusted counselors of his tribe, but for many years debased and degraded by drunkenness, had been often employed by his father, as a hunter and trapper, in collecting furs. In those days the State elections at Hartford and New Haven were made the occasions of great ceremony and display, and the Indians used to gather in great numbers and stare at the Governor and the soldiers and the crowds of citizens as they marched through the streets. On one such occasion Old Zach had started from Mohegan, and, as usual, had stopped at Lebanon on his way to Hartford to dine at the house of his old employer. A short time before, aroused by a keen sense of his degradation, and suffering from his besetting sin of drunkenness, he had suddenly and resolutely broken off from all intoxicating drinks. Young John, then about ten years old, had heard of this, and having but little faith in such reform by an Indian, in a spirit of boyish mischief determined to test it. Upon the table, as was the family custom of that day, stood a foaming tankard of strong, home-brewed beer. This the mischievous boy kept sipping, smacking his lips with feigned gusto, and extolling its merits, but the Indian was silent. At length the lad pushed the tankard towards the old man. "Zachary," said he, "this beer is excellent: won't you try it?" The knife and fork dropped from the hands of the Indian, he leaned forward with a stern intensity of expression, his dark eyes, sparkling with indignation, were fixed upon the young tempter. "John," said he, "you don't know what you are doing. You are serving the devil, boy! Don't you know that I am an Indian? I tell you

that I am; and if I should taste your beer I could never stop till I got to *rum*, and become again the drunken, contemptible wretch your father once knew me. John, *while you live never again tempt any man to break a good resolution.*"

"Socrates," continues Trumbull, "never uttered a more valuable precept. Demosthenes could not have given it in more solemn tones of eloquence. I was thunder-struck; my parents were deeply affected; they looked at each other, then at me, and then with feelings of deep awe and respect at the venerable Indian. They afterwards frequently reminded me of it, and charged me never to forget that scene."

It is recorded in history¹ that Old Zach never after allowed a drop of intoxicating drink to pass his lips, regained his former standing with his tribe, became one of its "regents," and died at Mohegan in the one hundredth year of his age.

The Trumbull tomb at Lebanon was erected in 1785, soon after the death of the great "war Governor," by his three then surviving sons, Jonathan, David, and John. Within this family mausoleum rest the sacred ashes of more of the illustrious dead than in any other in the State, or perhaps the country. Here rests the remains of that eminently great and good Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., the bosom friend and most trusted counselor of Washington; of his good wife, Faith Robinson; of his eldest son, Joseph, the first commissary-general of the army under Washington; of his second son, Jonathan, Jr., paymaster-general of the same army, private secretary, and first aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington, and afterwards Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, member of the United States Senate, and Governor of this State, and by his side his good wife, Eunice Backus; of his third son, David, commissary of this colony in the Revolution, and assistant commissary-general under his brother in the army of Washington, and by his side his good wife, Sarah Backus; of his second daughter, Mary, and by her side her illustrious husband, William Williams, one of the signers of the immortal Declaration of Independence, and many others who have from these descended. What a tomb is here! What a shrine for patriotic devotion!

CHAPTER L.²

LEBANON—(Continued).

Proprietors' Meeting.—Town Street Title—"No Taxation without Representation"—The Five-mile Purchase—Deed from Owaneco—Litigation with Alameleck—Indian Schools.

THERE is in existence a "Proprietors' Book," containing a record of the officers and meetings of the original proprietors from 1706 to 1786; and there is

preserved a record of a meeting as late as Feb. 28, 1810, when William Williams was chosen moderator, and Eliphalet Metcalf clerk and treasurer, in the room of the late Governor Trumbull, deceased [the second Governor Trumbull, who died Aug. 7, 1809], and sworn according to law by William Williams, justice of the peace.

PROPRIETORS' MEETING, FEBRUARY, 1810.—*Transcripts.*

"It was voted that Eliphalet Metcalf, Esq., Maj. Zabriel Hyde, and Col. Jacob Leomis be of the Committee, together with the survivors of the former Committee (William Williams and William Huntington), to warn Proprietors' meetings, and to do and perform all the services and business proper for the Committee of said Proprietors, and for which the former Committees have been chosen, that is needful and expedient to be done."

TOWN-MEETING.

"At the annual town meeting, Nov. 8, 1809, the selectmen were empowered to sell to adjoining proprietors all such land in the high way as is not necessary for the accommodation of the public. Jan. 31, 1810, the town instructed the select men to dispose of the land they had surveyed between the meeting houses,—which they thought not necessary for the public travel." To this action of the town the proprietors presented the protest which is found below, dated Feb. 8, 1810.

PROPRIETORS' MEETING.

"Whereas the inhabitants of the Town of Lebanon, at a meeting held by them on the 31st of Jan. last, did without law, or right, as we apprehend, vote and agree to take up, discontinue, dispose and sell, for their own benefit,—part of the land called and used for high way, being the Town Street so called, which has from the beginning, down to this present day, been used for high way, and common land, for pasturage and feeding for the poor, and also sundry other pieces of land for high ways."

"Now therefore we the subscribers, original Proprietors of the common and undivided land in the 5 mile property in sd town, and legal representatives of such proprietors, in behalf of themselves and with the presumed and certain consent of the rest, who are scattered and removed into various Towns and Places, do object, declare and protest against sd vote, as inexpedient, improper and unlawful and for reasons assigned."

"First, that sd Town street land is not, nor ever was the property of sd town or the inhabitants thereof, very few individuals accepted, who may legally represent the said original purchasers and proprietors, and say that sd Town street was never laid out for high way by order of the Town or any Select-men, but was originally reserved and laid (out) by a Com^{tee} of their own body, and sd proprietors always considered it as their own property, all that was unnecessary for high ways; and ever kept meetings, clerks, committees, treasurers, and Records of many doings of theirs, respecting sd town street and many high ways, and the disposition of many strips of land: sd laying or reserving sd wide street, was before the town was incorporated, and any name or office of any Select men existed here, so that the Town would have no right to discontinue or alter it, or any part of it, but if necessary to be done, it must be by order of the County Court; and the avails of it belong to the Corporation or Person to whom the fee of the land did belong."

"The sd Proprietors have ever considered it as their own property, and have exercised many acts of ownership of the same, more than 100 years, as by the book of records may appear, which never was questioned until now. And at their meeting in March, 1758, the elder Gov^t Trumbull, moderator (as of all the meetings in his day), they voted and agreed to divide the common land lying in the woods, with all such small strips as may be found lying within this Propriety, save only the common land lying in the main Town street, from Capt. Samuel Huntingtons to Mr. John Popes. And it was provided by law that whatever part or interest the aforesd Proprietors, by custom as well as deed, have in any common or undivided land in any Town, which they have not by their free consent as before expressed, or otherwise disposed of, or suffered to be divided or disposed of, shall be allowed and taken to be their proper estate, and that no person whatsoever, by becoming an inhabitant of such town, or by any other means against and without the consent of such Proprietors, shall be taken or esteemed to have any estate, title, right, or interest therein."

"Further, all the laws which mention the subject are clearly in our favor;—So that it was the opinion of Gov^t Trumbull the elder, who was always clerk or moderator in their meetings, and of the late Gov^t Trum-

¹ Foster's "Indians of Connecticut," p. 479; Barber's "Historical Collections of Connecticut," p. 300.

² For the information contained in the following chapter the author is indebted to Rev. Orlo D. Hine and the late Nathaniel H. Morgan.

but, who was till his death clerk of said meetings and of all others,—that the right of said Proprietors could never be taken away.

"And we would caution any, if any there be, willing to purchase any of said land, not to proceed; for their title will surely be contested.

"William Williams,	Israel Loomis,
Wm. Huntington,	Samuel Bailey,
Comfort Brewster,	James Bayley,
Eliphalet Metcalf,	Simon Loomis,
Caleb Abel, junr,	John Loomis,
Zabriel Hyde,	Isaac Gillet,
David Trumbull,	John Clark,
William Lyman,	James Clark,
Daniel Dewey,	Eliphalet Huntington.

"Feb. 8th, 1810."

TOWN MEETING.

"Feb. 12, 1810, at a special meeting the town voted to rescind the votes passed at its former meeting respecting selling and disposing of certain portions of land in the highways. And this was the sole business done at the meeting."

"No Taxation without Representation."—None of the older towns in Connecticut were ever organized under any formal act of incorporation. The early settlements, during the first century, were made by a few pioneer families in such new places as seemed to offer the best advantages for a plantation. The new settlers, being thus removed beyond the protection and jurisdiction of the older settlements, were compelled, for their own safety and good order, in their isolated condition, to become "a law unto themselves." In many cases these new plantations, from one cause or another, proved to be failures, and after a few years were abandoned; but when successful they attracted new-comers, and the permanency of the settlement became better assured.

One of their earliest desires was to secure the advantages of religious instruction and the offices of a Christian minister among them. The next was, usually, to obtain authority to choose certain civil officers; and as they increased in numbers they desired that a certain territory, of proper size and description of boundaries, should be assigned to them and invested with "town privileges." Application for each of these was made from time to time to the General Assembly as they were severally needed, and they were usually approved, the permission given, and the privilege granted by a short and simple "Order" of the Assembly.

Take the case of Lebanon as a common example of the simple brevity of these important proceedings:

Oct. Session, 1697.—"Ordered by this Court that the new plantation situate to the westward of Norwich bounds shall be called Lebanon."

Oct. Session, 1702.—"Free liberty is by this Assembly granted to the inhabitants of Lebanon, to embody themselves in church estate there; and also to call and settle an orthodox minister to dispense the ordinances of God to them; they proceeding therein with the consent of neighbor churches, as the laws in such cases doth direct."

Same Session, 1703.—"This Assembly doth grant to the inhabitants of the town of Lebanon, all such immunities, privileges and powers, as generally other towns within this colony have and doe enjoy."

But these embryo settlements were never at first called upon to contribute any share of the public expense of the colonial government, even although invested with "town privileges." The settlers were mostly poor in property, and surrounded and envel-

oped as they were by an unbroken forest, it required all their powers and energies to win from the unsubdued soil even the common necessities of subsistence. In a few years, as the clearings were enlarged, the tillage increased, and crops became more abundant, the General Assembly would inquire, by a committee, whether they were not able to bear a portion of the public burdens, and if they found they were, an assessment of their property was ordered and a tax levied thereon, in common with the other towns. Take again the town of Lebanon as a common example of the ordering of the General Assembly in this matter, and note that at this date the town had been organized with full powers and privileges for four years, and yet never taxed.

Oct. Session, 1704.—"This court doe order that the plantations of Lebanon, Mansfield, Canterbury and Plainfield, be listed as other townes and plantations in this colonie are, and for performance of said worke, doe appoint the selectmen and constable or constables in each plantation, forthwith upon receipt hereof, to demand and take the rateable estate reall and personall, as the laws direct, in their respective plantations, and perfect said lists with all convenient speed, and transmit the same to the Colonie Secretary, to be inrolled in the publick records in order to be transmitted to the Treasurer, that thereby he may give forth his warrants for the levying their shares of the Colonie charge."

Whereupon, and without any other authority or permission whatever, the towns chose one or two representatives, who at the next session walked boldly into the General Assembly and took their seats among the members unchallenged and unquestioned, representation being the common right, resulting inseparably from taxation,—a right settled by the universal custom from the beginning, not only in this colony, but in every colony in New England, and probably the other colonies. In this right Lebanon chose William Clark, who took his seat in the next session, May, 1705, of the General Assembly at Hartford.

It was in this custom in New England that the great "war-cry of the Revolution" had its roots and nerves. "No taxation without representation" rang out as the popular key-note everywhere when the mother-government of England attempted to tax them without any representation in Parliament. But it is not strange that this popular cry had so little effect upon the British rulers. They had but little acquaintance with our local customs from which it sprang, and from which it derived its peculiar potency. It was a new cry to them, in which they could see but little reason, and they considered it and treated it as only an empty and senseless clamor, set up merely to screen what they deemed the unruly spirit of an unjustifiable and uncalled-for rebellion.

Five-mile Purchase in 1692.—The Mohegan lands lying northerly from the New London settlements and extending up into Windham and Tolland Counties were claimed and held jointly by Uncas and his two sons, Owaneco and Attawanhood, *alias* Joshua. The grant of land to Norwich in 1659 was made and signed by all three of these as grantors. Upon the

death of Attawanhood his claim to these lands fell to his son and heir, Abimeleck; and though it does not appear that any actual division of these lands was ever made between these Indian chiefs, yet they had practically each selected a particular range or territory, over which they claimed and exercised a more special and individual right to make grants. These ranges, however, had no well-defined boundaries or extent, and the grants frequently overlapped and conflicted with each other. The special range claimed by Attawanhood, and afterwards by his son Abimeleck, extended over Colchester, Lebanon, and Windham, and most of the early grants in Colchester and Windham, and many in Lebanon, were made by Attawanhood, *alias* Joshua, or by his son Abimeleck.

The "Five-mile purchase," in Lebanon, was made in 1692 from Owaneeco by Samnel Mason, of Stonington, Benj. Brewster, of Norwich, John Stanton, of Stonington, and John Burchard, of Norwich, and the deed, bearing date Sept. 6, 1692, is signed by Owaneeco alone. This grant was stoutly contested by Abimeleck and others holding under him, on the ground that Owaneeco had no right to make grants in this territory; and the parties becoming involved in perplexing lawsuits, appealed to the General Assembly for an adjustment of their claims. But the Assembly looked with disfavor upon these large land-grants, which the Indian sachems and chiefs had made to favored friends and land speculators, as being against good public policy. They thought it wiser and better that the lands should be kept free and unsequestered, and open to the purchase of actual settlers in such quantities as they might need for their own use. To gain the favor of the Assembly by conforming to this policy, and thereby to secure the title of their purchase, Mason, Brewster, Stanton, and Burchard, by their deed dated Jan. 4, 1700, conveyed the whole of it in fee to fifty-one persons, including themselves, for the sole use and benefit of the grantees and their heirs and assigns, as proprietors in common.

But still litigation was continued by Abimeleck and others claiming under him, and the progress of the settlement was impeded thereby until 1705, when, on application by the inhabitants of Lebanon, the General Assembly, at the May session, approved and confirmed the deed of Owaneeco to Mason and others, dated Sept. 6, 1692, and also the deed of Mason and others to the fifty-one grantees, dated Jan. 4, 1700; and vested the title forever in the said fifty-one grantees, and their heirs and assigns, as proprietors in common. And this, of course, ended all further litigation, and put the controversy to its final rest. The fifty-one grantees named in the deed of Mason and others, dated in 1700, are as follows (Mason having probably died between 1700 and 1705, his right was vested in his heirs), viz.: Samuel Mason's heirs, John Burchard, Sr., John Burchard, Jr., Jabez Hide, John Stanton, Benjamin Brewster, Joseph Parsons, Daniel

Clark, Sr., Daniel Mason's heirs, Hezekiah Mason, James Buttolph, Jedediah Strong, Thomas Hunt, Caleb Chappel, William Clark, John Woodward, Jr., John Brown, John Morgan, Samuel Fitch, John Mason, John Calkin, John Baldwin, Samuel Huntington, Joseph Bradford, Exercise Connant, John Avery, John Burroughs, Nathaniel Fitch, Joseph Fitch, George Webster, Edward Culver, James Dean, Richard Bushnell, Thomas Adgate, John Dewey, Micha Mudge, Josiah Dewey, Sr., Nathaniel Dewey, John Woodward, Sr., Richard Lyman, Sr., Samuel Hutchinson, Joseph Marsh, Joseph Thomas, John Webster, Joseph Pumery, Josiah Dewey, Jr., John Gillett, Thomas Root, Stephen Lee, John Hutchinson, Joseph Burchard.

It is a curious fact that nearly a third of these Christian names are John, and more than half of them commence with the letter J. Fortunately the town was already named, or it might have been called Johnstown.

Indian Schools.—There was also another school, besides the one mentioned in Mr. Hines' address, existing here in Lebanon from 1743 until 1768, of far wider influence and renown than the Nathan Tisdale school, and which, on its removal to New Hampshire, was there established and incorporated as Dartmouth College, that well-known institution deriving its first inception, its birth and origin, and its original and special purposes and objects from this town.

In 1735, Eleazer Wheelock, a clergyman of fine talents, of earnest character, and of devoted piety, was settled over the Second Congregational Church, in the north part of the town of Lebanon. Like many other ministers of the day and afterwards, he had several young men in his family, whom he taught the higher branches of English and in the classics.

In December, 1743, a young Mohegan Indian, about twenty years of age, whose name has since become more famous than that of any other of the tribe, unless, perhaps, the first Uncas, applied to Mr. Wheelock for admission among his scholars. Samson Occom was born in 1723 at Mohegan, and grew up in the pagan faith and the rude and savage customs of his tribe. During the great religious awakening of 1739-40 he had become convinced of the truth of Christianity and deeply alarmed for his own lost condition. For six months he groaned in the gloom of his darkness, but then light broke into his soul, and he was seized with an irresistible impulse to carry this great light to his benighted race, and to become a teacher to his lost brethren, and with his heart swelling with this impulse he now stood before Wheelock, asking to be instructed for this great work.

It was not in the heart of Wheelock to resist this appeal, and he at once admitted him to his school and family with open arms, and in the spirit of his mission. Occom had already learned the letters of the alphabet, and could spell out a few words, and such was his zeal and devotion to study that in four years

he was fitted to enter college; but his health had been so impaired by intense application, and lacking also the means, he never entered. Leaving school, he returned to his tribe, preaching and teaching salvation through Christ alone with power and effect, supporting himself meantime, like the rest of his tribe, by hunting and fishing, and the rude Indian arts of making baskets and other Indian utensils, and occasionally teaching small Indian schools, but during all this time still pursuing his own studies in theology and Bible literature.

In this mission he visited other tribes. In 1748 he went over to Long Island, and spent several years there among the Montauk, the Skenecock, and other tribes, preaching and teaching with great success. At one time a great revival occurred under his labors there, during which many Indians were converted. Aug. 29, 1759, he was ordained by the Suffolk Presbytery of Long Island, and was ever after regarded as a regular member of that ecclesiastical body.

The case of Occom and its instructive results attracted wide attention from the first start, and Mr. Wheelock determined to open his school to other Indian youths who desired to engage in and be fitted for the same work, and in a short time it became exclusively an "Indian School" for missionary purposes, so that by 1762 he had more than twenty Indian students preparing for the conversion of their countrymen.

This new movement attracted the earnest attention of the leading clergymen and Christian philanthropists throughout all New England and the Northern colonies. To all who looked with anxiety for the conversion and civilization of the aborigines of this part of North America this school was long considered the brightest and most promising ground of hope. Notes of encouragement came pouring in from various sources throughout all the New England colonies, from ministers' councils, from churches, and from eminent leaders and philanthropists, with money contributions, cheering on the movement, and all aiming to increase the numbers in training, and to give to the school a wider sweep in its influence. Probably no school in this or any other land or age ever awakened so wide-spread and intense an interest or seemed freighted with such a precious and hopeful mission as did then this little parochial school, kept in the obscure parsonage of a country minister.

In 1765 a general conference of the friends of the school was held, at which it was determined to send Samson Occom to England to show to our English brethren there what Christianity had done for him, and what it could do for the natives of North America, and that Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker, of Norwich, should go with him, to enlist co-operation in the cause and to solicit contributions in its aid. Occom was then forty-three years old, well educated, and spoke English clearly and fluently. His features and complexion bore every mark of his race, but he was easy

and natural in social manners, frank and cordial, but modest in conversation, and his deportment in the pulpit was such as to command deep attention and respect. He could preach extemporaneously and well, but usually wrote his sermons. Such, then, was this son of the forest, and such his sublime mission to the English mother-land,—to convert the natives of a pagan continent to Christianity and civilization through the ministry of pagan converts of their own race.

His appearance in England produced an extraordinary sensation, and he preached with great applause in London and other principal cities of Great Britain and Scotland to crowded audiences. From the 16th of February, 1766, to the 22d of July, 1767, he delivered between three and four hundred sermons, many of them in the presence of the king and the royal family and the great nobles of the land. Large contributions were taken up after each of these discourses; the king himself gave two hundred pounds, and in the whole enterprise seven thousand pounds sterling were collected in England and about three thousand pounds in Scotland.¹

This success resulted in transferring Wheelock's Indian school to New Hampshire, which it was thought would be a better place for an Indian seminary, as being more retired and less exposed to disturbing influences than the more thickly settled colony of Connecticut. It was then incorporated as Dartmouth College (taking its name from the pious and noble Earl of Dartmouth, whom Occom's mission in England had warmly enlisted in the cause, for the special object and purpose of educating and training Indian youths for the ministry and missionary work of their race; but after the death of Eleazer Wheelock, its founder and president, and especially after the death of his son, John Wheelock, who succeeded him as president, its original and distinctive character as an Indian seminary gradually changed until it became, as it still remains, assimilated in character and purpose with the other colleges of the country; and so the glowing dream, the fervid zeal, and the sanguine hopes and expectations of its great-souled founders faded away.

In 1771, a Mohegan Indian, named Moses Paul, was tried at New London and condemned to death for the murder, in a drunken brawl, of Moses Clark. A large assembly of English and Indians collected to witness the execution. At the request of the prisoner, Samson Occom was appointed by the authorities to preach a funeral sermon in the presence of the poor wretch, as was the custom of the time, just before he was launched into eternity. Upon his own coffin, in front of the pulpit, sat the doomed man. Next around him were seated his brethren of the Mohegan tribe, the audience filling the rest of the church, a great crowd

¹ McClure's "Life of Wheelock," pp. 16, 17, and De Forrest's "History of Connecticut Indians," p. 459.

surrounding it, and a military company acting as guard.

The sermon is still preserved in the library of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford [Pamphlet No. 225]; the text from Romans vi. 23: "For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."

It is not eloquent, it is not grand oratory, but it is something higher than eloquence, and in its sad and solemn moaning over the degraded and lost condition of his race, in their pagan darkness, their wickedness, the awful consequences of drunkenness, their besetting sin, it has all the moving power and pathos of a Hebrew wail.

The first part of the discourse dwells at length upon the peculiar meaning and significance of the term death, as used in the text, its endless and eternal character, and was addressed to the audience at large, and rising with the vastness of the idea, he exclaimed, "Eternity! O Eternity! Who can measure it? Who can count the years thereof? Arithmetic fails; the thoughts of men and angels are drowned in it. How shall we describe eternity? To what shall we compare it? Were a fly to carry off one particle of this globe to such a distance that it would take ten thousand years to go and return for another, and so continue till he had carried off, particle by particle, once in ten thousand years, the whole of this globe and placed it in that distant space, just as it is now here, after all this eternity would remain the same unexhausted duration! And this eternal death must be the certain portion of all impenitent sinners, be they who they may, Negroes, Indians, English, or what nation soever; honorable or ignoble, great or small, rich or poor, bond or free, all who die in their sins must go to hell together, 'for the wages of sin is death.'"

He next addressed the doomed prisoner upon his coffin, pointed out to him the enormity of his crime, and how by drunkenness, and by despising the warnings and counsels of Christian teachers, he had been led to it; explained to him the way of salvation, urging him with pathos and earnest energy at once to accept it, and like the dying thief upon the cross beside the crucified Saviour, to throw himself upon the mercy of that same Saviour, and so, even at the eleventh hour, escape eternal death.

He then turned to the Mohegans present: "My poor kindred!" he exclaimed, "you see the woful consequences of sin by seeing this, our poor, miserable countryman, now before us, who is to die for his sins and his great crime, and it was especially the sin of drunkenness that brought this destruction and untimely death upon him. There is a dreadful woe denounced from the Almighty against drunkards; and it is this sin, this abominable, this beastly sin of drunkenness that has stript us of every desirable comfort in this life. By this sin we have no name or credit in the world; for this sin we are despised, and

it is right and just, for we despise ourselves. By this sin we have no comfortable houses, nor anything comfortable in our houses, neither food, nor raiment, nor decent utensils; we go about with ragged and dirty clothing and almost naked, most of the time half starved, and obliged to pick up and eat such food as we can find; and our poor children suffering every day, often crying for food, and we have nothing for them, and in the cold winter shivering and crying, pinched with cold. All this comes from the love of strong drink. And this is not all the misery and evil we bring upon ourselves by this sin, for when we are intoxicated with strong drink we drown our rational powers, by which we are distinguished from the brute creation; we unman ourselves, and sink not only to a level with the beasts of the field, but seven degrees beneath them; yea, we bring ourselves to a level with the devils; and I don't know but we make ourselves worse than the devils, for I never heard of a drunken devil."

He closed his discourse with a fervid exhortation to his Mohegan brethren to break off from their sins, and especially from their besetting sin of drunkenness, by a gospel repentance; to "take warning by the doleful sight now before us," and from the dreadful judgments that have befallen poor drunkards. "You that have been careless all your day now awake to righteousness and be concerned for your never-dying souls." Fight against all sin, and especially against your besetting sin, "and above all things believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and you shall have eternal life, and when you come to die your souls will be received into heaven, there to be with the Lord Jesus and all the saints in glory, which God in His infinite mercy grant, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

In 1786 he gathered a few Mohegans and several other Indians from other tribes in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Long Island, and went with them to Onondaga County, N. Y., and there formed the nucleus of the clan afterwards known as the Brothertown tribe among the "Six Nations." He continued as their minister, acting also as a missionary among the Six Nations, until his death, which occurred in July, 1792, more than three hundred Indians following him mournfully and tearfully to the grave.

Another young Mohegan, Joseph Johnson, educated in Wheelock's school, became also a preacher of great power and influence. He was sent early as a missionary to the "Six Nations" of New York, and afterwards co-operated with Occom in the establishment there of the Brothertown clan. At the breaking out of the war of the Revolution the Six Nations, a powerful and warlike Indian confederacy, were at first much inclined to favor the English side, and to become the allies of the British forces of Canada, and to this end were strongly tempted by the insidious wiles of British emissaries, backed by the glittering display and lavish use of British gold.

Against this danger both Johnson and Occom exerted the whole weight of their great moral powers and their wide influence, the former especially appealing for help, in averting this impending danger, to Governor Trumbull and other friends here, and to the Assembly. His zeal and patriotic efforts attracted the attention of Gen. Washington, and while at Cambridge, directing the siege of Boston, he wrote him a letter with his own hand, dated Feb. 20, 1776, thanking him for his patriotic and important services, and in closing he says, "Tell the Indians that we do not ask them to take up the hatchet for us unless they choose it, we only desire that they will not fight against us. We want that the chain of friendship should always remain bright between our friends, the Six Nations, and us. We recommend you to them, and hope by spreading the truths of the gospel among them it will always keep the chain bright."

CHAPTER LI.

LEBANON—(Continued).

ECCLIESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Meeting-house War.—The First Church—Church in Columbia—Goshen Church—Exeter Church—Baptist Church—Christian Church, Liberty Hill—Ministers—College Graduates.

Meeting-house War.—There was a long and troublesome controversy, which belongs more properly to the ecclesiastical than the civil history of the town, the seeds of which had their birth at the very first commencement of the settlement, and continued their disturbing influence for more than a century, culminating in 1804 in an event that attracted a wide notoriety throughout the State, and which has been animadverted and commented upon in terms derogatory to the fair fame of the town. But we are fully persuaded that most, or all, of this unfavorable comment has arisen from a lack of apprehending the whole case, or of misapprehending the main facts and circumstances relating to it, and that a full and fair statement of these facts will lead to a much more favorable opinion and charitable judgment concerning it.

When the settlement of Lebanon was first commenced, in 1697, it was agreed by all the proprietors and settlers that a broad street, or highway, and common, nearly thirty rods wide (now Town Street), should be first laid out, and home-lots of forty-two acres each staked off and allotted upon each side of it; that at or near the centre, midway between the south line of their purchase and the most northern of the home-lots, a choice lot should be reserved for a minister's lot, and a meeting-house built on the wide highway and common, nearly in front of the minister's lot, and a few rods distant from it (where the church now stands), and that this location for a meeting-house should be

"fixed and established forever," the object being to prevent any trouble from arising in the future in consequence of new-comers, who might so settle in different parts of the plantation as to change the then centre of population and travel, and therefore desire and claim a removal of the meeting-house to a new location.

In 1700, William Clark and Deacon Josiah Dewey, two of these settlers, bought of Owaneco and others a large tract of land north of the Lebanon "5 mile purchase" and adjoining it, which they desired and proposed to annex to the Lebanon plantation. This was objected to by the Town Street settlers, from a fear that the Clark and Dewey settlers, uniting with some of the more northerly of their own, would soon be clamorous for a removal of the meeting-house nearer to them. To allay this fear Clark and Dewey agreed to lay out a street for a village and for a meeting-house thereon, stating that their purchase was large enough for a society by itself, and that the agreement about the location of the Town Street meeting-house should never be violated or disturbed. These terms and conditions were satisfactory, the new tract was annexed to Lebanon, the new street laid out, and a location fixed for a meeting-house upon it, and the place has ever since been known as "the village."

In 1724 the society voted to build a new and larger meeting-house on the old location, but there was so much opposition to this vote that no action was taken upon it; and when, soon after, in 1727, the society of Goshen was set off from the southwesterly part, the difficulty between the First Society and the northerly settlers about the location of their meeting-house was thereby increased, because this setting off of Goshen Society left the location still farther from the common centre of population and travel. Application was then made to the General Assembly for relief, and to appoint a committee to fix a location. A committee was appointed in 1731, who, after visiting the place and hearing the parties, fixed the location upon the old spot, as being in accordance with the original agreement of the first settlers that it should remain forever there.

This action of the committee, instead of healing, only intensified the opposition. The northern party denied that the early agreement was of the character of a contract made between two parties, to be legally and forever binding, but had only the force and character of a vote, and as such repealable, and should be so held; that if it was originally binding, its force was broken and ceased after the setting off of Goshen Society, for by that act the contracting parties were no longer existing as one society, but had become two separate and distinct corporations; and, over and above all, they stoutly protested against being compelled to pay their full share of the expense of a building so distant from them when they were expecting before long to form a new society and build a meeting-house for themselves.

Upon their application another meeting of the society was called and held in 1732, at which it was voted that within eighteen years thereafter, but not before six years, there should be set off a new society in the northern part by a dividing line agreed upon and described in the vote; that until the new society should be so set off the northern settlers should continue to pay their share towards the building and keeping in repair of a meeting-house on the old site; that a separate account of all the moneys so paid by the people north of the line described should be kept; and that when the new society was formed, and had built a meeting-house of their own, all the money so paid by them should be refunded to them by the old society, to be applied towards the building of their own meeting-house; and that application should be made to the General Assembly for an act ratifying and confirming this agreement. Application was so made, and the General Assembly, May session, 1732, by a resolve, sanctioned, ratified, and confirmed this agreement.

This restored peace; the meeting-house was rebuilt upon the old spot by the united labors and at the common cost of all the parties; the rate-book and the amounts paid by the northern parties were kept separate and recorded in the society records, and all continued in harmony until 1767, a period of thirty-five years, although no action had been taken to form a new society as proposed. At that time, 1767, some repairs had become necessary, and at the request of the northern people a meeting of the society was called to ascertain whether the society would then, in case a new society was formed within a reasonable time, agree to repay the moneys which they, the northern people, had heretofore paid under the old agreement. The society voted that if the "village" people would procure an act of incorporation as a society within a reasonable time the old society would so pay back the money advanced in an equal term of time with that in which they had made the advancements.

No steps, however, were taken under this vote by either party, either to establish the new society or to repay the advancements made, doubts arising whether, from the fact that the eighteen years fixed and sanctioned by the General Assembly (in 1732) as the limit in which the original agreement was to have been complied with had long since expired, the new vote (of 1767) would be legally binding, and might not be revoked at any future meeting of the society. This vexed question was agitated and the old trouble continued until June, 1772, when a society meeting was called at the request of the village people, at which it was voted, by a majority of two, to take down the meeting-house, and to rebuild it farther north, at the then new centre of population and travel, including the village as a part, many of the southern people uniting with the northern in favor of this vote.

Immediately upon this a large number of the southern inhabitants united in a petition to the General

Assembly for its further interposition, and at the October session, 1772, a committee was appointed to inquire into the facts and report their opinion. At the May session the committee reported that, after hearing the parties, they found,—

"That there was an ancient agreement that the meeting-house should stand upon Meeting-house Hill, where it now stands; that this agreement was entered into for good reasons, and had its influence from the beginning, and ought to be held sacred and inviolable; that in ancient times it was expected that there would be a new society in the northern part, called the village from the beginning; and a line had been kept up between the old and new proposed societies; that when the present meeting-house was built the place was fixed under the ancient agreement, and with views and prospects of such new society's being formed in a future time; that provisions were made to reimburse the people living northerly what they should pay towards the building of it; that it should be and remain where it is now, according to ancient agreement, and be kept in good repair at the expense of the whole society; and that when the village people should be set off a distinct society they ought to be repaid the sums advanced by them for building and repairing the meeting-house."

The General Assembly approved the report, fixed the location on the same old place, and provided that it should be kept in repair at the cost of the whole society, and that if the village people should form a new society within five years thereafter the old society should refund to them all the money which they had already advanced in the past towards building, or which they should thereafter advance towards repairing the old society meeting-house.

But still no further action was taken by the society or by either party. The General Assembly had not in its last resolution confirmed and made binding the last vote of the society, passed in 1767, agreeing to refund the money, nor reaffirmed and extended the terms of and time limited in their former resolve in May session, 1732, ratifying the vote of the society at that time passed upon the subject, and doubts still remained whether the vote of the society of 1767, or any other vote of the society, was legally so binding and final as to be beyond the power of repeal and revocation at any time by a major vote of the society. In this state of uncertainty, the village people feeling themselves too weak to build alone without the aid of the certain return to them of their former advancements, took no steps towards being set off, and so the whole subject remained in tolerable quietness until 1802.

At that time, 1802, the meeting-house again needed repairs, and at a meeting called to consider it a vote was passed by a majority present refusing to repair it. Several of the southern inhabitants thereupon again presented a memorial to the General Assembly at the October session, 1802, reciting the above facts and asking some relief, whereupon, after hearing, the Assembly passed a very singular and peculiar resolve. It authorized and empowered the inhabitants south of the line proposed as a dividing line for a new society to *tax themselves* for the repairs of the meeting-house, and to call meetings, choose certain officers, and to lay and collect taxes for such purpose, and to make future repairs, *exempting* all the inhabitants north of the line from

any liability for such taxes or repairs, but making no division or set-off, and consequently impairing none of the legal rights, privileges, or franchises which the village people held in common with all others of the whole society.

Under this resolve the southern voters met, taxed themselves, raising therefrom about six hundred dollars, appointed a committee, and expended the sum raised in repairs.

But this did not settle the difficulty. And now commenced a more general and serious agitation than ever. At a meeting of the society, legally warned and held March 27, 1804, it was voted, by 75 yeas to 39 nays, upon a proposition then made by Daniel Tilden, Israel Loomis, John Dewey, Samuel Bailey, and John Haywood, acting as a committee,—

"That the society would relinquish all its right and interest in the meeting-house, and consent that the materials thereof should be used in the construction of a new one; upon conditions that the said Tilden and others, as committee, would give sufficient bonds that they would build a good, commodious meeting-house for the use of the society [at a place about 1 mile northerly] at or near the then centre of the whole society, within one year from the 1st day of April next, at their own sole expense, and give full title thereto to the society, without any cost; and that the people living north of said centre, would fund their proportion for the support of the ministry forever."

The terms of this vote were accepted on their part by the Tilden committee, and they thereupon executed a bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by all of the committee, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract. This bond was accepted by the society and lodged with its clerk, and twenty days after, on the 16th of April, 1804, the contractors, with a force of workmen, began peaceably to take down the old building in order to use its materials in the construction of a new one. But the sight of the demolition of this long-loved structure, and its removal from the cherished spot for a century held sacred under the ancient agreement, deeply stirred the feelings of the southern people, and the whole society was soon in commotion. A large crowd assembled from every quarter, with mingled emotions of grief and anger, so highly excited as to forebode actual violence.

To prevent the progress of the work writs were obtained from the local justices, and several of the workmen were arrested and held under bonds, and thereby the work was interrupted and for that day suspended, but on the 27th a larger force was employed, and again a still larger crowd gathered. To protect the contractors and their workmen retaliatory or counter writs were obtained from other local justices, and arrests were made of those interfering or in any way instigating interference with the contractors or their workmen. These counter measures enabled the contractors to complete during this day the taking down of the building. But this war of writs and counter writs, and the arrests made under them, had only exasperated and intensified the popular feeling, and added fuel to the flame. Doubtless these writs,

though in the forms of law, were an abuse of civil process and a perversion of its purposes. It was "sharp practice," resorted to in anger by both parties, and only to obstruct and harass each other. It was an unseemly strife, but it was a strife under the forms, at least, of law; it was a war of writs and legal processes on both sides, and, however exasperating, no resistance was made to these arrests, so far as it appears, in a single instance. All held in sacred regard the symbols and mandates of the law.

Men of high standing and influence were thus arrested upon both sides, among them the Hon. William Williams, one of the signers of the immortal Declaration of Independence, and, it is said, at that very time a judge of the County Court, then over seventy years old, and infinitely more venerable throughout the whole land for his distinguished honors than for his years. Look at him! A town constable approaches him, taps him on the shoulder, arrests him as a prisoner, marches him off a mile, places him under a keeper, and holds him all day in custody, without the privilege of bail-prize, and the brave old man, whose fiery patriotism so flashed out in the dark days of the Revolution, yielding to all this with the quiet submission of a lamb because of his high sense of **LOYALTY TO LAW!** Why, the whole scene would be sublime if it were not at the same time so supremely ridiculous as to excite our irrepressible laughter. But there was no spirit of laughter there that day in that angry crowd.

And now came the crisis. One party determined at all hazards to remove the materials and proceed in the rebuilding on the new site north, and the other party as firmly determined at all hazards to prevent it. The local authorities were powerless to restrain them, for they were themselves divided, some taking one side and some the other, as partisans, and as strongly excited and as active participants in the struggle as the parties themselves; and mingled with all this, as a disturbing element, fierce political feuds and animosities now showed their baneful influence, for it must be remembered that the bitter political war between the old "stalwart" Federalists and the "fierce Democracy" under Jefferson's administration was at this very time at its whitest heat.

To allay this excitement, and to prevent it from breaking forth into acts of lawless personal violence beyond the power of control by the civil authorities, as was now threatening and imminently impending, the men of high character and influence upon both sides now came forward and strongly counseled forbearance and a resort for a peaceful solution of all the great questions in controversy to the high judicial tribunals of the State. These wise counsels happily prevailed. Suits in trespass were immediately brought to the Superior Court by Eliphalet Metcalf and others of the southern party against Daniel Tilden and others of the northern party for damages by demolishing the meeting-house, and all became

quiet, awaiting peacefully the final determination of the long-standing controversy by due course of law.

In the trial of the cause before the Superior Court the whole history of the controversy, from the beginning of the settlement in 1697, as herein narrated, together with certified copies of all the votes and transactions of the society pertaining thereto, and a copy also of the penal bond of Tilden and others, given to the society for the enforcement of their building contract, were fully presented to the court, and admitted by both parties, and the only issues were the questions of law and equity arising upon these facts. Many issues were raised, but the great question involved, and upon which the whole case turned, was whether the "ancient agreement" fixing forever the location of the meeting-house at the place then established was still valid and irrevocable by any vote of the society however large the majority, for if that agreement was found to remain irrevocable, then the vote of the society to change the location was null and void, and all action under it was without authority and a trespass. But if, on the other hand, that agreement was revocable by a major vote of the society, then the action of the parties, under the authority of such vote, was lawful and justifiable.

Upon a full hearing of the whole case the Superior Court found the issue for the plaintiffs, Metcalf and others, thus affirming the valid existence of the ancient agreement. On a further hearing in damages another great question arose, whether the resolve of the General Assembly of 1802, authorizing a part of the society to tax themselves and repair the meeting-house, gave that part, *by itself*, a right to sue and recover, in trespass, for taking down the building under the authority of a major vote of the *whole* society, the building being the common property of *all*. The court found this issue also for the plaintiffs, Metcalf and others, and awarded that they should recover of the defendants, Tilden and others, the sum of two thousand three hundred dollars damages.

A bill of exceptions was thereupon filed by the defendants, and the case came, by writ of error, to the June term, 1806, of the Supreme Court of Errors, at Hartford, the court consisting of two judges and twelve assistant judges, "His Excellency, Jonathan Trumbull, of Lebanon, Governor," being "chief judge." The whole case, from the beginning, with all the documents, was again presented, and upon a full hearing the court affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court upon both issues, against Tilden and others,¹ and this decision ended forever this long and troublesome controversy. All the parties gracefully submitted, though application was made to the General Assembly, and granted, for a division of the society by the old line, as formerly proposed. The society rebuilt the house upon the old ground, and

has ever since remained at peace, but, as was inevitable from the nature of the controversy, some personal alienations and animosities continued to show their unpleasant influence for many years.

The taking down of the church solely for the purpose of using its materials in the construction of a new one unfortunately gave rise abroad, where none of the circumstances here related were known, to the wild stories that were widely circulated regarding it. These stories represented the transaction merely as the lawless work of a ruthless and infuriated mob, bent only on the wanton destruction, in broad daylight, of their own sacred house of worship. It was called an *infidel*, a *sacrilegious* mob! Such was the bald version of the story abroad, without any explanation, palliation, or even knowledge of its real character. It was surely too improbable, too absurd, too monstrous for rational belief or public credence. The high renown which this town had ever maintained, and the world-wide fame of its eminently distinguished men, should have been sufficient at once to have stamped such a story everywhere as a manifest misrepresentation, perversion, and calumny. It nevertheless gained a lodgment in the public mind, was published abroad in the newspapers of the day, and has even crept into sober history, and thus brought undeserved reproach upon the fair fame of the town.

It is time this calumny was swept away, and its true character shown by the still-preserved and incontestable records of the society itself, and by the records, also, of the high court which adjudicated, in the day of it, the whole transaction.

Society Statistics.—The churches have been organized as follows, viz.:

FIRST CHURCH.—Organized Nov. 27, 1700. Ministers, Joseph Parsons, 1700–8; Samuel Wells, 1711–22; Sol. Williams, D.D., 1722–76; Zebulon Ely, 1782–1824; Edward Bull, 1825–37; John C. Nichols, 1840–54; Orlo D. Hine, 1856, present pastor.

CHURCH IN COLUMBIA (FORMERLY "LEBANON CRANK").—Organized 1720. Ministers, Samuel Smith, 1720–24; William Gager, 1725–34; Eleazer Wheelock, D.D., 1735–70; Thomas Brockway, 1772–1807. The town of Columbia was set off from Lebanon in 1800, and this society was embraced in the new town.

CHURCH IN GOSHEN (LEBANON).—Organized Nov. 26, 1729. Ministers, Jacob Elliot, 1729–66; Timothy Stone, 1766–97; William B. Ripley, 1798–1822; Erasmus Ripley, 1823–32; Salmon Cone, 1832–34; Israel T. Otis, 1835–44; Joshua R. Brown, 1845–52; Elijah W. Tucker, 1853–58; Aaron B. Livermore, 1860–68; Daniel B. Lord, 1868–77; M. Quincey Bosworth, 1877, present pastor.

CHURCH IN EXETER (LEBANON).—Organized 1773. Ministers, John Gurley, 1775–1812; John H. Fowler, 1813–21; Daniel Waldo, 1823–34; Lyman Strong, 1835–41; Stephen Hayes, 1841–46; John Av-

¹ See Tilden vs. Metcalf, 2d of Day, p. 251–79, Conn. Rep., for a full report of this case.

ery, 1848-73; Charles C. Herbert, 1874-78; David Breed, 1878, present stated supply.

BAPTIST CHURCH (LEBANON).—Constituted September, 1805. Ministers, Nehemiah Dodge, 1805-15; Daniel Putnam, 1815-18; Esek Brown, 1818-34; John H. Baker, 1834-36; Levi Meech, 1836-38; Nathan Wildman, 1838-51; Nathaniel W. Miner, 1851-52; T. Bennet, 1853-55; O. Cunningham, 1855-65; B. S. Morse, 1865-70; George L. Putnam, 1870-79; Asa C. Bronson, 1879, present minister.

"CHRISTIAN CHURCH" (LIBERTY HILL, LEBANON).—Organized about 1810 by Elder Plumber. Successive ministers, viz.: Dexter Ballard, Dr. Robinson, Warren Hathaway, James Burlingame, Elisha H. Wright, Frederick Coe. Reorganized as a Free Will Baptist Church in 1873, but have no service.

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL born or reared in Lebanon; list as far as known, not including Columbia: Peter Pratt, Eliphalet Williams, D.D., Eliphalet Huntington, Daniel Throop, Joseph Lyman, D.D., William Robinson, David Huntington, John Griswold, Eliphalet Lyman, John Robinson, Elijah Parish, D.D., Lynde Huntington, Ariel Parish, William Lyman, D.D., Asa Lyman, Andrew Huntington, Abraham Fowler, Richard Williams, Shubael Bartlett, John Bartlett, Ralph B. Gurley, Ezra Styles Ely, Nathaniel Freeman, Daniel Huntington, Dyer T. Hinckley, Timothy Stone, Jonathan T. Ely, David F. Ely, David Metcalf, Orrin Fowler, Warren B. Dutton, D.D., Flavel Bascom, D.D., Hobart McCall, Samuel G. Buckingham, D.D., Elijah F. Rockwell, James A. Clark, Salmon McCall, William M. Burchard, Henry D. Woodworth, Henry Gay. Total, 40.

College Graduates, who were either natives of or went from Lebanon to college:

HARVARD.—Jonathan Trumbull, 1727; Nathan Tisdale, 1749; William Williams, 1751; Joseph Trumbull, 1756; Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., 1759; John Trumbull, 1773; Eliphalet Birchard, 1843. Total, 7.

YALE.—James Calkin, 1725; Benj. Throop, 1734; Joshua West, 1738; Peter Sweetland, 1740; Gersham Clark, Joseph Fowler, Samuel Huntington, Eliphalet Williams, and Solomon Williams, Jr., all in 1743; David Strong, 1745; Pelatiah Webster, 1746; Joseph Clark, 1747; John Clark and Nathaniel Porter, 1749; Joseph William Bissell, 1751; Joshua Porter, 1754; Ephraim Fitch, John Smalley, and Thomas Williams, M.D., all in 1756; Jonathan Lyman, 1758; Eliphalet Huntington, 1759; Jonathan Bascom, 1764; Joseph Lyman, 1767; David Huntington, 1773; Abraham Fowler, 1775; Eliphalet Lyman, 1776; John Robinson, Rev., D.D., 1780; Daniel Crocker, 1782; Charles White, 1783; Joseph Eliot, Jabez Huntington, and William Lyman, all in 1784; Dyer Throop Hinckley, 1785; Joshua Dewey, 1787; Lynde Huntington and Jeremiah Mason, 1788; Solomon Williams, 1792; Dan Huntington, 1794; Stephen Thatcher and William Trumbull Williams, 1795; Diodate Brockway, Asa-

hel Clark, Warren Dutton, and Asa Lyman, all in 1797; David Young, 1798; Shubael Bartlett, 1800; Roswell Bailey, Samuel Holbrook, and Joseph Trumbull, all in 1801; Richard Williams, 1802; Ezra Stiles Ely and Eliphalet Swift, 1804; Clark Bissell (Governor of Connecticut), Josiah Bartlett Strong, and Ichabod Brewster, all in 1806; John Bartlett and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull, 1807; Orrin Fowler and Andrew Huntington, 1815; Rufus Huntington and James Fitch Mason, 1817; Ralph Randolph Gurley, 1818; Joseph Dyer Chapman, 1826; Flavel Bascom, 1828; Warren Backus Dutton, 1829; Amasa Dewey, 1832; Samuel Giles Buckingham, 1833; James Augustus Clark and Elijah Frink Rockwell, 1834; Julian Vail Pettis, 1836; William Metcalf Birchard, 1837; Henry Strong McCall, 1842; Edwin Wright, 1844; Nathaniel Williams Manning, 1847; Albert Hebard and Salmon McCall, 1851; John Elderkin, 1852; Edward Strong Hinkley and Arthur Williams Wright, 1859; Daniel Hebard, 1860; Alexander Hamilton Wright, 1863; Charles Daniel Hine, 1871; Leroy B. Peckham, 1880. Total, 83.

Graduates from the Medical Department, Yale.—Joseph Peabody, 1821; Charles Hubbard Dutton, 1826; Elisha Hutchinson, 1828; Jeremiah Nathaniel Peabody, 1831; Oliver Kingsley, 1832; Charles Osgood, 1833; Alonzo Fuller, 1842; Jeremiah King, 1846. Total, 8.

Attended Medical Lectures for a time at Yale, but did not Graduate.—Jotham Sexton, 1821; Wm. Chauncey Williams, 1822; Samuel W. Ripley, 1830; Wm. Wattles, 1831; Stephen Champlain, 1837; Gilbert Fuller, 1843. Total, 6.

Members of Yale who did not Graduate.—David Trumbull, drowned, 1740, while in college; Henry Porter, 1782; John Ward Gurley, 1796 (A.M., Yale, 1799); Eleazer A. Hutchinson and Daniel Strong, 1802 (latter d. sen. yr.); Solomon W. Williams, 1803; John Trumbull and Edward Young, 1806; Ebenezer Dewey and Thomas B. Powers, 1815; John Carrier and Solomon Goodrich Gilbert, 1833; George W. Standish, 1843. Total, 13.

DARTMOUTH.—John Wheelock (second pres., and son of Eleazer, first pres. of Dartmouth Coll.), 1771; David Huntington, 1773; Samuel Collins, 1775; Abel Curtis and Eleazer Wheelock, Jr., 1776; Jedediah Parker, Buckingham, Elijah Dewey, and Elisha Smith, 1779; Elisha Picknor, 1783; Joseph Clark and Elijah Parish, 1785; Erastus Clark and Charles Marsh, 1786; Daniel Ordway Gillett, Walter Harris, and Elijah Lyman, 1787; Ariel Parish and Ezra Woodworth, 1788; Josiah Dunham, Lathrop Rockwell, and Joel West, 1789; Bezaleel Pinneo and John Wallbridge, 1791; Richard English Newcomb, 1793; Bezaleel Bliss, 1794. Total, 25.

WILLIAMS.—David Mason, 1796; Samuel Selden Loomis, 1811; Alfred Wright, 1812. Total, 3.

PRINCETON.—Josiah Thatcher, 1760.

MIDDLEBURY.—David Metcalf, 1819.

AMHERST.—Henry Dwight Woodworth, 1855.
BROWN UNIVERSITY.—Luther Robinson, William
Randall Sexton,¹ 1834. Total, 5. Grand total, 150.

CHAPTER LII.

LEBANON—(Continued).

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Governors—United States Senators—Members of Congress—Assistants—
Senators—Representatives from 1765 to 1882—Town Clerks from 1698
to 1882—Town Clerks—Early Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Military
History.

Civil List.

GOVERNORS OF STATES NATIVES OF LEBANON.

Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, from 1769 to 1784.
Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., of Connecticut, from 1798 to 1809.
Clark Bissell, of Connecticut, from 1847 to 1849.
Joseph Trumbull, of Connecticut, from 1849 to 1850.
William A. Buckingham, of Connecticut, from 1858 to 1866.
Nelson Dewey, first Governor of Wisconsin, from 1848 to 1852.

UNITED STATES SENATORS NATIVES OF THE TOWN.

Jonathan Trumbull, from Connecticut, 1795 to 1796.
Jeremiah Mason, from New Hampshire, 1813 to 1817.
William A. Buckingham, from Connecticut, 1869 to 1875.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS NATIVES OF THE TOWN.

William Williams, to Continental Congress, from 1776 to 1777, and
from 1783 to 1784.
Jonathan Trumbull, Jr. (Speaker of 2d Congress under the Constitu-
tion), 1789 to 1795.
Charles Marsh, from Vermont, 1815 to 1817.
Henry H. Gurley, from Louisiana, 1823 to 1831.
Joseph Trumbull, from Connecticut, 1839 to 1843.
Daniel Rose Tilden, from Ohio, 1843 to 1847.
Orrin Fowler, from Massachusetts, 1849 to 1852.

MEMBERS OF THE "COUNCIL OF ASSISTANTS" AND SENATORS FROM LEBANON FROM THE ORIGIN OF THE TOWN TO 1880.²

Under the charter of Charles II., down to the adoption of the constitution of 1818, there were annually chosen by the electors at large a Council of Assistants, consisting of twelve members, whose functions were, 1st, to act as an advisory council of the Governor; 2d, to act as local magistrates for the colony; and 3d, as an "Upper House" (or Senate) in the General Assembly, six of whom, with the Deputy Governor, constituted a legal quorum for the "Upper House." After the constitution, down to 1830, twelve senators, chosen also annually, and by the electors at large, constituted the Senate, six of whom, with the Lieutenant-Governor, formed a legal quorum. In 1730 the State was divided into twenty-one senatorial districts, the electors of each district choosing one senator, and this provision still remains.

¹ Finished a full course, but twenty-two of his class (himself among them), out of a class of twenty-six, declined to participate in the graduating exercises, from conscientious scruples of principle in the bestowment of college honors. His biographer, however, says that he afterwards, in 1836, received his degree. He died in 1837. (See "Memoir of William Randall Sexton," by Rev. Charles T. Torrey, 1838, pp. 27-29.)

² From the State records at Hartford.

ASSISTANTS FROM LEBANON UNDER THE CHARTER.

Jonathan Trumbull, 1740 to 1750. William Williams, 1781 to 1803.
Jonathan Trumbull, 1755 to 1767. Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., 1796 to
William Williams, 1776 to 1780. 1809.

SENATORS FROM LEBANON UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

1836, Stephen D. Tilden. 1855, Larned Hebard.
1837, Elisha Waterman. 1863, Edwin M. Dobleheare.
1843, Amos Fowler. 1868, James M. Peckham.
1848, Erastus Osgood.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE TOWN OF LEBANON.

By the early custom of the colony, each town was allowed two "Deputies to the General Court" (then called), but some of the towns occasionally chose to send but one; and this custom continued down to the adoption of the constitution in 1818, after which the towns then existing were still allowed to send two, but new towns thereafter incorporated were entitled to but one representative each.

Under the charter there were two regular sessions of the General Assembly in each year, held alternately at Hartford in May and at New Haven in October, and the deputies or representatives were chosen for six months only, semi-annually, for each session. The constitution of 1818 provided for one annual session only, to be held in May, alternately at Hartford each odd year, and at New Haven each even year.

1765.—William Clark, Samuel Huntington.
1766.—John Sprague, Ens. John Sprague, William Clark.
1767.—William Holton, Joseph Bradford.
1768.—John Sprague, Samuel Huntington, William Clark.
1769.—William Clark, Jeremiah Fitch, John Sprague, Joseph Bradford.
1770.—William Clark, William Holton.
1771.—William Holton, John Sprague, Capt. William Clark.
1772.—William Clark, Joseph Bradford, Jeremiah Fitch, Joseph Marsh.
1773.—William Clark, John Sprague, Samuel Hide.
1774.—Joseph Bradford, Jeremiah Fitch, Lieut. John Sprague.
1775.—Capt. Wm. Clark, Samuel Hide, Elcazar Fitch.
1776.—Joseph Marsh, Thomas Hunt, Lieut. John Sprague.
1777.—Samuel Hide, Capt. William Clark, Capt. Jeremiah Fitch.
1778.—Capt. Wm. Clark, Lieut. Samuel Hyde, Lieut. John Sprague.
1779.—John Buell, Lieut. John Sprague, Capt. William Clark.
1780.—Capt. Nathaniel Fitch, Lieut. John Sprague, John Woodward, Ebenezer West.
1781.—John Woodward, Ebenezer West.
1782.—Lieut. Samuel Hide, Ebenezer West, John Woodward.
1783.—Capt. Wm. Clark, Capt. Joseph Marsh, John Woodward.
1784.—Capt. Wm. Clark, John Woodward.
1785.—John Woodward, Joseph Fowler.
1786.—John Woodward, Joseph Fowler, Capt. Joseph Marsh.
1787.—Capt. John Woodward, Capt. Joseph Marsh.
1788.—Capt. John Woodward, Lieut. Samuel Hide, Joseph Fowler.
1789.—Ebenezer West, Capt. Ephraim Sprague.
1790.—Ebenezer West, Capt. William Throop, Capt. John Woodward.
1791.—Ebenezer West, Capt. Joseph Marsh, Capt. John Woodward.
1792.—Ebenezer West, Capt. Wm. Throop.
1793.—Capt. Wm. Throop, Jonathan Trumbull, Ebenezer West.
1794.—Capt. Wm. Throop, Ebenezer West.
1795.—Capt. Wm. Throop, Ebenezer West.
1796.—Ebenezer West, Jonathan Trumbull.
1797.—Ebenezer West, Gershom Clark, Jonathan Trumbull.
1798-99.—Ebenezer West, Jonathan Trumbull.
1799.—Ebenezer West, Jonathan Trumbull, Gershom Clark.
1741.—Ebenezer West, Ebenezer Gray, John Williams.
1742.—Gershom Clark, Capt. Ebenezer Gray, Eliakin Tupper.
1743.—Gershom Clark, John Williams.
1744.—Ebenezer West, Gershom Clark.
1745.—Ebenezer West, Capt. James Fitch, Maj. Joseph Fowler.
1746.—Ebenezer West, Maj. Joseph Fowler, Capt. Gershom Clark.

- 1747.—Ebenezer West, Capt. Gershom Clark, Maj. Joseph Fowler.
 1748.—Ebenezer West, Maj. Joseph Fowler, Capt. James Fitch.
 1749.—Ebenezer West, Capt. James Fitch, Maj. Joseph Fowler.
 1750.—Ebenezer West, Maj. Joseph Fowler.
 1751.—Capt. James Fitch, Capt. Caleb Hyde, Col. Jonathan Trumbull.
 1752.—Col. J. Trumbull (Speaker), Capt. James Fitch.
 1753.—Col. Jonathan Trumbull, Capt. James Fitch, Capt. Joshua West, Nathaniel Holbrook.
 1754.—Col. J. Trumbull (Speaker), Capt. Joshua West, Col. Joseph Fowler.
 1755.—Capt. James Fitch, Capt. Joshua West, Col. Joseph Fowler.
 1756.—Col. Joseph Fowler, Capt. Joshua West.
 1757.—Col. Joseph Fowler, William Williams, Capt. Joshua West.
 1758.—Capt. Joshua West, Col. Joseph Fowler, William Williams.
 1759.—Col. Joseph Fowler, William Williams, Capt. Joshua West.
 1760-61.—Capt. Joshua West, William Williams.
 1762.—Capt. Joshua West, Capt. Ignatius Barker.
 1763-65.—Capt. Joshua West, William Williams.
 1766.—Benajah Bill, Capt. Joshua West, Maj. William Williams (clerk).
 1767.—Maj. W. Williams (clerk), Seth Bartlett, Capt. Joseph Trumbull.
 1768.—Maj. W. Williams (clerk), Capt. William Synnys.
 1769.—Maj. W. Williams (clerk), Capt. Joshua West, Capt. Jos. Trumbull.
 1770-71.—Maj. W. Williams (clerk), Capt. Joseph Trumbull.
 1772.—Col. W. Williams (clerk), Capt. Joseph Trumbull, Beniah Southworth.
 1773.—Col. W. Williams (clerk), Capt. Joseph Trumbull, Beniah Southworth.
 1774.—Col. W. Williams (clerk), Capt. Seth Wright, Jonathan Trumbull, Jr.
 1775.—Col. W. Williams (Speaker), Jonathan Trumbull, Jr.
 1776.—Col. William Williams, Col. Jeremiah Mason, John Clark, Capt. Joshua West.
 1777.—John Clark, Capt. Joshua West, Col. Jeremiah Mason, Beriah Southworth.
 1778.—Col. Jeremiah Mason, Capt. James Pinney, Jacob Elliott, Peleg Thomas.
 1779.—Jacob Elliott, Elkanah Tisdale, Elkanah Tisdale, Col. Jonathan Trumbull.
 1780.—Elkanah Tisdale, Col. Jonathan Trumbull, Col. William Williams (clerk).
 1781.—Col. W. Williams (Speaker), Elkanah Tisdale.
 1782.—Col. W. Williams (Speaker), Capt. Daniel Tilden, Isaiah Elliott.
 1783.—Col. W. Williams (Speaker), Elkanah Tisdale.
 1784.—Col. William Williams, Elkanah Tisdale, Col. Jeremiah Mason.
 1785.—Elkanah Tisdale, Capt. Vecht Williams, Capt. Daniel Tilden.
 1786.—Capt. Daniel Tilden, Beriah Southworth, Maj. Elijah Hyde.
 1787.—Capt. Daniel Tilden, Maj. Elijah Hyde, Ephraim Carpenter.
 1788.—Col. J. Trumbull (Speaker), Capt. Daniel Tilden.
 1789.—Elkanah Tisdale, Capt. Daniel Tilden.
 1790.—Elkanah Tisdale, Capt. Daniel Tilden, Peleg Thomas.
 1791.—Elkanah Tisdale, Asahel Clark, David Trumbull.
 1792.—Elkanah Tisdale, Asahel Clark, Peleg Thomas.
 1793.—Elkanah Tisdale, Peleg Thomas, Ebenezer Bushnell.
 1794.—Elkanah Tisdale, Peleg Thomas, Elisha Hutchinson.
 1795.—Asahel Clark, Daniel Tilden, Peleg Thomas.
 1796.—Peleg Thomas, David Trumbull, Jeremiah Mason.
 1797.—Peleg Thomas, Elkanah Tisdale.
 1798.—Elkanah Tisdale, Peleg Thomas, James Mason.
 1799.—James Mason, Solomon Williams, Elkanah Tisdale.
 1800.—James Mason, Elkanah Tisdale, Wm. T. Williams.
 1801.—Wm. T. Williams, James Mason, Elkanah Tisdale.
 1802.—Elkanah Tisdale, Solomon Williams, Daniel Tilden.
 1803.—Solomon Williams, James Mason, Daniel Tilden, Isaiah Loomis.
 1804.—Daniel Tilden, Isaiah Loomis.
 1805.—Daniel Tilden, Jacob Loomis, Peleg Thomas, James Mason.
 1806.—Isaiah Loomis, Elisha Hutchinson, Zabdiel Hyde.
 1807.—Jacob Loomis, Zabdiel Hyde, Elisha Hutchinson.
 1808.—Jacob Loomis, William Williams, Jr., Stephen Meech, Wm. T. Williams.
 1809.—Wm. T. Williams (assistant clerk), Peleg Thomas, Wm. Huntington, Jr.
 1810.—Wm. T. Williams (assistant clerk), Wm. Huntington, Jr., Robert McCall.
 1811.—Robert McCall, Jacob Loomis, James F. Mason, Wm. T. Williams (clerk).
 1812.—Daniel Tilden, Wm. Huntington, Jr., Elisha Hutchinson, James F. Mason.

1813.—Wm. Huntington, Jr., James F. Mason, Zabdiel Hyde, William Williams.

1814.—Abel Goodwin, Benjamin B. Fowler, Samuel Buckingham, Isaiah Loomis.

1815.—William T. Williams, Samuel Buckingham, Isaiah Loomis, Jr., Robert McCall.

1816.—Ebenezer Johnson, John Robinson.

1817.—John Robinson, Stephen D. Tilden, Simeon M. Webster.

1818.—Simeon M. Webster, Isaiah Loomis, Charles Abell, Joshua Hall.

The delegates from Lebanon to the Constitutional Convention of September, 1818, were Stephen D. Tilden and Thomas Badcock.¹

After the adoption of the constitution in 1818 there was only one regular annual session, held in May, at Hartford each odd year and at New Haven each even year.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- 1819, Charles Abell, Joshua Hall; 1820, Thomas Badcock, Isaiah Loomis; 1821, Abel Goodwin, Daniel Hutchinson; 1822, Wm. T. Williams, Oliver Kingsley; 1823, Wm. T. Williams, Anderson Martin; 1824, Wm. T. Williams, Elisha Waterman; 1825, John Robinson, Oliver Kingsley; 1826, Isaiah Loomis (2), Julius Clark; 1827, Stephen D. Tilden, Elisha Waterman; 1828, Eliphalet Abell, Oliver Pettis; 1829, Thomas Badcock, Erastus Osgood; 1830, Isaiah Loomis (2), Timothy Williams; 1831, Asahel Dewey, Jacob McCall; 1832, Thomas Badcock, Julius Clark; 1833, Asahel Dewey, John M. Peabody; 1834, Oliver Pettis, Ebenezer Spafford; 1835, Amos Fowler, Jr., Oliver Kingsley; 1836, Julius Clark, Erastus Hutchinson; 1837, George Kingsley, Archippus McCall; 1838, Gideon Robinson, Elias Williams; 1839, Amos Fowler, Jesse Wright; 1840, Larned Hebard, Justin Clark; 1841, Ebenezer Johnson, George Kingsley; 1842, John Wathes, Caleb Hayward; 1843, Peter C. Brown, Henry H. Abell; 1844, Edmund Harding, Daniel L. Sherman; 1845, Roswell Badcock, Charles D. Strong; 1846, Azel Rockwell, Julius Clark; 1847, George H. Hill, Ebenezer Johnson, Jr.; 1848, Daniel Wildman, Jr., Joseph Covey (Corey); 1849, Salmon L. Williams, John H. Throop; 1850, Timothy Metcalf, Rufus R. Dimock; 1851, Robert Champlin, Justin Clark; 1852, Charles H. Thomas, Charles Hull; 1853, Geo. M. Standish, Charles L. Loomis; 1854, Geo. D. Spencer, Wm. J. Gray; 1855, Alanson C. Abell, George H. Hill; 1856, Elias L. Williams, David S. Woodworth; 1857, Jabez McCall, Wm. A. Fuller; 1858, Uriel Ladd, Jr., Philo Washburn; 1859, Joseph Holmes, Thos. J. Kingsley; 1860, Edwin M. Dolbear, Silas P. Abell; 1861, Nathan Bass, Peleg G. Thomas; 1862, Anson Loomis, Jeremiah Mason; 1863, Nathaniel C. Saxton, Sumner L. Gray; 1864, John Avery, James M. Abell; 1865, James M. Peckham, Silas H. Dewey; 1866, Orel D. Hine, George R. Bill; 1867, Wm. S. Standish, Shubel W. Kingsley; 1868, Lynde L. Huntington, Henry A. Spafford; 1869, David Geer, Daniel Bailey; 1870, Wm. C. Noyes, John Avery; 1871, David H. McCall, Wm. A. Fuller; 1872, Hart Talcott, Ezekiel Abell; 1873, Isaac Gillette, John N. Abell; 1874, George E. Hewitt, Cyrus G. Geer; 1875, Alphonzo Browning, Edmund B. Johnson; 1876, Jabez C. Manning, Samuel E. Haynes; 1877, Erastus Geer, Wm. F. Gates; 1878, Joseph C. Crandall, James Y. Thomas; 1879, Jacob McCall, Albert F. Preston; 1880, Oliver E. Pettis, Silas P. Abell; 1881, Joseph S. Warner, Joshua B. Card.

TOWN CLERKS.²

As these officers were also chosen near the close of the year, their services were chiefly rendered within the year next after the dates noted.

William Clark, June 1, 1698, to December, 1703, 4 years.

William Holton, December, 1703, 1 year.

William Clark, December, 1704, to December, 1725, 21 years.

Gershom Clark, December, 1725, to December, 1752, 27 years; died in office, 2d November, 1752.

William Williams, December, 1752, to December, 1796, 44 years.

Elkanah Tisdale, December, 1796, to November, 1805, 9 years.

¹ The record spelling down to this date.

² The several town clerks have also held the office of town treasurer for each of their respective terms, from William Clark down to the present time.

Elieha Hutchinson, November, 1805, to October, 1821, 16 years.
 Anderson Martin, Jr., October, 1821, to October, 1827, 6 years.
 Eleizer Manning, Jr., October, 1827, to October, 1830, 3 years; died in office, 1830.
 Charles H. Dutton, October, 1830, to October, 1836, 6 years; died in office.
 John Wattles, October, 1836, to October, 1840, 4 years.
 Asa A. Robinson, October, 1840, 1 year.
 John Wattles, October, 1841, 1 year.
 Asa A. Robinson, October, 1842, 1 year.
 John Wattles, October, 1843, to October, 1849, 6 years.
 George D. Spencer, October, 1849, to October, 1861, 12 years.
 Nathaniel C. Barker, October, 1861, to October, 1866, 5 years.
 George D. Spencer, October, 1866, to October, 1875, 9 years.
 Walter G. Kingsley, October, 1875, to October, 1880, 5 years; still in office.

CONSTABLES.

These officers were also chosen near the end of the year noted, and their services were mostly within the year next after the date.

1698.—John Calkins, 31st May, 1698, to December, 1700.
 1700.—Josiah Dewey, Jr. 1701, Philip Smith. 1702, Thomas Hunt. 1703, John Woodward, Jr. 1704, Benjamin Brewster, Samuel Hutchinson. 1705 (the same). 1706, Caleb Abell, Jonathan Metcalf. 1707, William Wattles, Josiah Dewey. 1708, John Abell, Nathaniel Grove. 1709, John Abell, John Smith.
 1710.—John Abell, Ebenezer Dewey. 1711, John Abell, Joseph Loomis. 1712, John Abell, William Clark, Jr. 1713, John Abell, Ebenezer West. 1714, Ebenezer Case, William Buel. 1715, Samuel Hutchinson, Thomas Hunt. 1716, Stephen Tilden, Jonathan Crane.

Townsmen were first chosen in May, 1698, when Deacon Josiah Dewey, John Woodward, Sr., and William Clark were elected. Lebanon was not, however, invested with "town privileges" until October, 1700.

Early Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

ABEL.

JOHN, m. Rebecca Heaman, June 2, 1730. Chil., John, b. Mch. 10, 1704—died inf.; Sarah, Mch. 2, 1705; Solomon, Jan. 7, 1708; Rebecca, Jan. 18, 1711; Hannah, Sept. 26, 1716; Bethia, Oct. 18, 1718; David, April 1, 1722.
 CALEB, m. Abigail Heaman, Feb. 20, 1705. Chil., Daniel, b. Feb. 3, 1706; Caleb, April 21, 1709; Abigail, April 11, 1711; Mary, Aug. 4, 1714.
 DANIEL, m. Sarah Crane, 21 Dec., 1729. Chil., Daniel, b. Nov. 13, 1728; Eliphalet, Sept. 10, 1730; Jonathan, Apr. 26, 1733; Mary, Feb. 24, 1736; Betty, Jan. 19, 1739; Sarah, Jan. 19, 1741; Elijah, Feb. 4, 1744; Simon, Sept. 5, 1746—died young; Ezekiel, Oct. 12, 1747.
 CALEB, m. Mary Clark, Feb. 7, 1738. Chil., Creta, b. Dec. 5, 1738; Abigail, Aug. 21, 1740; Elizabeth, Dec. 21, 1742; Joseph, Oct. 29, 1744; Mary, Nov. 18, 1747; Caleb, Mch. 15, 1749—died young; Caleb again, Feb. 23, 1751; Lydia, May 21, 1753; Lucretia, Oct. 30, 1755.

ALDEN.

JOHN, m. Elisabeth Ripley of Windham, Oct. 9, 1744. Chil., Pertbena, b. Sept. 5, 1745; Violette, April 8, 1748; John, June 18, 1750; Judah, March 10, 1752; Roger, Feb. 11, 1754; Elisabeth, Dec. 23, 1757—d. May 25, 1858.

ALLEN.

SAMUEL and wife Catharine had chil., viz.: Joseph, b. Jan. 26, 1733; Daniel, Aug. 14, 1735; George, May 11, 1737. (Samuel, the father, died Feb. 22, 1744.)

ARMSTRONG.

JOHN, m. Anna Worth, Jan. 19, 1710.
 JOSEPH, m. Lydia Worth, Dec. 15, 1712. John above was here in 1709, and the name appears a few years later.

AVERY.

JOHN, sold all his rights and interests here to Henry Woodward, Jan. 6, 1702. His home lot was where the sons of Dea. John Avery now live. New London was his home, and he was active in repelling the inroads of the Narragansett Indians. John Avery and Thomas Avery are mentioned

as landholders in Preston, 1706. The Avery family now in Lebanon, who came from Preston at a recent date, evidently are of the same stock.

ROBERT, m. Anna —. Chil., Robert, b. Nov. 25, 1742; John, Jan. 29, 1745; Anna, June 25, 1747; Josias, Aug. 15, 1749; Susanna, Oct. 15, 1751; Sarah, Oct. 25, 1755; Ruth, March 6, 1756.

BALDWIN.

JOHN (from Norwich), selectman in 1699.

JOHN, JR., m. Abigail Baldwin, Jan. 31, 1716. Chil., John Baldwin, b. Aug. 14, 1717; Lucy, April 12, 1720; Zerviah, April 18, 1722; Daniel, June 16, 1725; Benjamin, April 2, 1727; Zervias, March 24, 1729; Mr. John Baldwin, Jr., d. Jan. 18, 1745.

JOHN, 3d, m. Mary Binney, June 12, 1751. Chil., Jacob, b. Aug. 30, 1751—d. young; Mary, May 3, 1753; Jacob, May 16, 1755; John, Sept. 11, 1757; Hannah, Feb. 3, 1760; Abigail, Aug. 8, 1762.

DANIEL, m. Elisabeth Cogswell, Jan. 26, 1749. Chil., Daniel, b. Jan. 12, 1750, d. June 11, 1750; Daniel, Nov. 13, 1751.

BENJAMIN, m. Ruth Porter, Sept. 27, 1750. Chil., Sarah, b. Oct. 1752; Ruth, Aug. 12, 1754; Ann, July 9, 1756.

BAILEY.

JOSEPH, m. Abigail Ingraham, May 24, 1724. Chil., Mary, b. Jan. 25, 1725; Ann, July 9, 1727; Mercy, Oct. 1, 1730; Joseph, May 4, 1733; James, Aug. 22, 1735; Elisabeth, Oct. 9, 1738; Samuel, b. July 18, 1739.

ISAAC, m. Abigail Hunt, April 16, 1730. Chil., Temperance, b. Feb. 2, 1731; Isaac, Dec. 6, 1732; Joshua, Nov. 25, 1734—d. young; Joshua, July 7, 1741.

SAXTON, m. Hannah Hunt, June 24, 1731; he d. March 21, 1743. Chil., Hannah, b. Aug. 30, 1732; Lucy, May 23, 1734; William, May 10, 1736; Amy, May 6, 1738; Abner, b. July 13, 1740.

BARTLETT.

JOSIAH and Mercy, his wife. He d. March 16, 1782; she d. Feb. 7, 1781. Chil., Ichabod, b. Oct. 20, 1723; Betty, Jan. 28, 1725; Nathaniel, Nov. 27, 1727; John, Aug. 15, 1730; Chandler, Jan. 22, 1733; Cyrus, Jan. 14, 1739; Mercy, May 4, 1740; Mollie, 1743.

ISAAC and Desire, his wife. Chil., Lydia, b. May 6, 1748; Desire, April 24, 1750; Judah, June 15, 1752; John, Sept. 24, 1754; Hannah, May 24, 1757; Molly, April 4, 1760; Lucy, Dec. 19, 1763; Seth, June 18, 1766.

JOHN, m. Susannah Southworth, of Duxbury, Dec. 1753. Chil., John, b. June, 1755; Sarah, June 3, 1757; Jedediah Southworth, May 31, 1759.

CHANDLER, m. Delight McCall, Aug. 7, 1777. Chil., Cyrus, b. July 13, 1778; Chandler, Nov. 1, 1780; Julius, April 4, 1782; Mercy, Oct. 11, 1783; Betty, July 1, 1785.

BASCOM.

DANIEL, m. Elisabeth French (no date). She d. Jan. 15, 1750. Chil., Abigail, b. April 4, 1726; Daniel, Feb. 13, 1728; Elisabeth, Aug. 26, 1729; Thankful, April 20, 1731; Mary, Feb. 21, 1735; Sarah, April 17, 1733; John, Dec. 9, 1736; Elihu, Jan. 13, 1739; Jonathan, Sept. 14, 1740; Bille, Oct. 30, 1742.

BEAMONT—BEAUMONT.

WILLIAM, m. Sarah Everet (no date). Chil., Ann, b. Sept. 15, 1749; Sarah, May 31, 1751; William, March 26, 1753; Samuel, Feb. 23, 1755; Isiah and Lydia, twins, May 23, 1757; Oliver, May 16, 1759; Abigail, Aug. 30, 1761; Dan, April 20, 1763.

BILL.

JAMES and Mercy, his wife. Child, James, b. Sept. 20, 1703.

LIEUT. JAMES, JR., and Keelah, his wife. He d. Nov. 9, 1781, aged 78. Chil., Lurani, b. Aug. 29, 1728; Peleg, Jan. 8, 1733; James, Jan. 2, 1736; Oliver, Oct. 27, 1737; Keelah, March 14, 1742; Betty, Sept. 5, 1746.

PHILIP and Jane, his wife. She d. July 21, 1731. Chil., Zipporah, b. Feb. 15, 1715; Lucy, Dec. 25, 1717; Elisha, Feb. 7, 1719; Phillips, Dec. 31, 1723; Solomon, April 25, 1726; Mercy, Jan. 26, 1729; Elijah, July 15, 1731; Jonathan, Sept. 15, 1735; Sybil, March 6, 1740; Samuel, July 4, 1744.—He m. 2d, Elisabeth, between 1731 and 1734.

JOHN and Mary, his wife. Chil., Simeon, b. Nov. 8, 1713; Jonathan, Jan. 6, 1726; Mercy, May 25, 1728; Judah, Feb. 6, 1731; John, June 6, 1734.

BENJAH and Mary, his wife. Chil., Lucretia, b. July 26, 1743; Mary, Nov. 27, 1744; Eleazer, March 16, 1747; Benajah, June 11, 1749—d. inf.; Eliphalet, Aug. 25, 1750.

JAMES, 3d, and Mary, his wife. Chil., Anna, b. Nov. 23, 1744; Asariah, April 15, 1748.

BINGHAM.

NATHANIEL, and Sarah, his wife. Child, Sarah, b. Dec. 16, 1707.

STEPHEN, m. Rebecca Bishop, Nov. 30, 1715.

ELEAZER, m. Miriam Phelps, July 13, 1738. Chil. Stephen, b. Nov. 30, 1740; Rebecca, July 10, 1743; Eleazer, July 7, 1745; Miriam, April 6, 1749; Sarah, July 1, 1751; Esther, Sept. 21, 1752; Mary, Sept. 17, 1756; Aaron, May 12, 1758.

BIRCHARD.

JOHN, SEN., d. Nov. 17, 1702. His wife d. Jan. 21, 1723.

JOHN, JR., m. Hannah Loomis, Dec. 30, 1708. The records note the birth and death of one child only, Hannah, but no date of either event is noted. He died June 30, 1735, his wife died Oct. 21, 1746, aged 69.

DANIEL, m. Elizabeth Thomas (no date). Chil., Daniel, b. Dec. 13, 1722; Samuel, Jan. 4, 1725; Elizabeth, Aug. 15, 1726; Joseph, June 3, 1734; Lydia, Jan. 28, 1737. (No more entries of this name on the early record.)

BISSELL.

JOHN, m. Sarah Fowler, Nov. 14, 1714. Child, Abigail, b. Aug. 24, 1715.

BENJAMIN,¹ m. Mary Wattles, July 17, 1728—he d. Aug. 19, 1752. Chil. Sarah, b. Oct. 13, 1734; Betty, May 1, 1738; Benjamin, Nov. 23, 1740—d. Nov. 1, 1760; Tertias, May 7, 1748.

JOSEPH, m. Hannah Partridge, April 12, 1753. Chil., Mary Wattles, b. May 27, 1755.

DANIEL, m. Elizabeth Fitch, Feb. 15, 1747; d. Oct. 3, 1770. Chil., Daniel, h. Dec. 6, 1747; Elisabeth, his wife, d. Dec. 18, 1747.

BLISS.

SAMUEL, m. Lydia Ticknor, Feb. 21, 1723—d. Dec. 15, 1761. Chil., Samuel, b. July 23, 1724—d. inf.; Samuel, July 15, 1731.

NATHANIEL, m. Mehitabel Spafford, Sept. 4, 1723. Chil., Elijah, b. Sept. 9, 1727; Mary, Feb. 21, 1729—d. young; Mehitabel, Aug. 10, 1727; Mary, March 2, 1731; Joseph, Feb. 8, 1733—d. young; Patience, June 21, 1734; Nathaniel, Aug. 5, 1736.

EBENEZER, m. Rebecca Colton, of Springfield, May 4, 1737. Chil., Joseph, b. Feb. 27, 1738; Ebenezer, June 6, 1739; Jonathan, May 7, 1741; Rebecca, Jan. 17, 1743; Jonathan, Feb. 10, 1750; Lucy, Oct. 6, 1752; Irene, Feb. 26, 1755; Dan, July 6, 1759.

BOSWORTH.

DAVID, m. Priscilla —. Chil., Lydia, b. Oct. 2, 1733; Zadoc, Oct. 14, 1735. M. 2d, Mary Strong, June 17, 1743. Chil., Lydia, Jan. 28, 1744; David, Jan. 18, 1746—d. young; Ichabod, March 1, 1748; David, April 25, 1750; Jabin, April 2, 1752; Molly, June 6, 1754; Hezekiah, Nov. 14, 1757.

BRADFORD.

JOSEPH, m. Ann Fitch, Oct. 5, 1698. Chil., Ann, b. July 26, 1699; Joseph and Priscilla, twins, April 9, 1702; Alithea and Ireney, twin dau., April 6, 1704—d. young; Sarah, Sept. 21, 1706; Hannah, May 24, 1709; Elisabeth, Oct. 21, 1712; Alithea and Ireney, twins again, Sept. 19, 1715; John, May 10, 1717. Anne, wife of Joseph, d. Oct. 7, 1717. He moved to Mohegan in 1717.

BREWSTER.

BENJAMIN, SR., and wife, Mary, had children, viz.: Benjamin, b. Sept. 4, 1697; John, May 25, 1701; Mary, April 22, 1704; Jonathan, Nov. 4, 1706—d. 1717; Nehemiah, June 25, 1709—d. 1719; Comfort, Dec. 2, 1711; Daniel, Nov. 21, 1714.

BENJAMIN, JR., m. Rebecca Blackman (no date). Chil., Jonathan, b. Sept. 9, 1723; Benjamin, Oct. 12, 1726.

JOHN, son of Benj. Sen., m. Mary Terry (no date). Chil., Mary, b. Jan. 20, 1726; Hannah, May 5, 1784.

COMFORT, son of Benj. Sen., m. Deborah Smith, Dec. 2, 1736. Chil., Deborah, b. Dec. 20, 1737. Ann, May 10, 1741; Betty, Aug. 20, 1749; Comfort, Aug. 20, 1745; Daniel, July 21, 1751.

DANIEL, son of Benj. Sen., m. Mary Dimack, Oct. 10, 1743. Chil., Nehemiah, b. Nov. 21, 1735; d. inf.; Nehemiah, April 19, 1738; d. 1751; Ruth, Aug. 28, 1740; Eunice, Jan. 2, 1743; Mary, April 13, 1745; Mehitabel, Aug. 6, 1747; d. 1749. Daniel Brewster, d. May 7, 1749.

COMFORT, JUN., m. Elizabeth Abel, Feb. 15, 1770. Chil., Comfort, b. April 7, 1771; Elizabeth, Dec. 2, 1772; Lucretia, Feb. 18, 1776; Melinda, Oct. 30, 1778; Daniel, Aug. 12, 1781; Louisa, March 7, 1787. Comfort Brewster, the father, d. May 27, 1822. Elizabeth, his wife, d. March 19, 1825.

The descendants of Benjamin Brewster, the original proprietor, con-

¹ Ancestor of Gov. Clark Bissell.

tioned to occupy the home-lot near Edwin M. Dolbear's, and owned now by Ludlow Lyman, down to recent date. The last of the line resident here and occupying the home-lot was Louisa Brewster.

WILLIAM, m. Patience —, one child,—Ebenezer, b. Feb. 1, 1703. The father died Aug., 1728.

WILLIAM, m. Mehitabel Abel, Dec. 13, 1716. Chil., Hannah, b. March 31, 1718; Abel, July 15, 1720; William, Feb. 26, 1723—d. young; Elisha, Aug. 22, 1725—d. at Louisburg, 1746; Ann, Aug. 28, 1727.

BROWN.

JOHN. His name not on the records of marriages and births; grandson of Major Mason, d. 1755.

EBENEZER, his son, m. Sarah Hide, Jan. 25, 1714. Chil., John, b. Dec. 20, 1714; Joseph, June 30, 1717; Lydia, Mch. 19, 1720.

JOSEPH, JR., m. Eunice Allen, Dec. 13, 1736. Chil., Abiah, b. Sept. 9, 1741; Elisha, Jan. 11, 1744; Sarah, June 5, 1753; Rachel, May 14, 1755.

EBENEZER, m. Lucy Owen, Jan. 8, 1745. One child, Ebenezer, b. Aug. 23, 1745.

SAMUEL, perhaps brother of John, m. Joanna Loomis of Windsor, 1721. One child, John, b. Jan. 17, 1723.

BUEL.

BENJAMIN, m. Hannah Hutchinson, June 28, 1710.

WILLIAM, SR., m. Elisabeth —. Chil., William, b. Sept. 5, 1706; Samuel, Nov. 1708; Timothy, Oct. 4, 1711; Abel, June 5, 1714; Elisabeth, Mch. 27, 1715; Deborah, July 22, 1718; Mehitabel, April 25, 1721—d. young.

WILLIAM, JR., m. Martha Smith, April 23, 1730. He d. April 7, 1763; she d. May 25, 1751.

ABEL, JR., m. Mehitabel Dewey, April 9, 1734. Chil., Mehitabel, b. May 8, 1735; Ann, Aug. 17, 1738; Mary, Sept. 28, 1741; Elizabeth, Oct. 6, 1743; Eunice, Aug. 16, 1745; Abel, April 11, 1740.

JOHN, m. Mary —. Chil., Hannah, b. Dec. 7, 1703; Lois, March 12, 1706; Deborah, Jan. 24, 1708; Peter, May 22, 1710; Ebenezer, March 16, 1713; Solomon, Aug. 3, 1715; Jonathan, Dec. 13, 1717; Elisabeth, April 27, 1720.

JOHN, m. Freedom Strong, May 9, 1726. Chil., John, b. Aug. 31, 1727; Freedom, June 23, 1729; Oliver, Jan. 31, 1732; Abraham, Feb. 19, 1734; Isaac, April 5, 1736; Jacob, April 30, 1836; David, May 16, 1741; Ezra, April 2, 1744; Lois, Feb. 8, 1747.

The Buel family had representatives here down to a recent period.

BUSHNELL.

RICHARD, son of Richard Bushnell, a first proprietor of Norwich, and one of the most noted and active men there. "Whereas he [Richard Bushnell] had been at considerable charge with the four proprietors of Lebanon in the setting up of said place, they granted him (June 2, 1699) one hundred acres of land on the hill above Edward Culver's house." Not a home-lot. He was half brother of Thomas Adgate, an original proprietor.

NATHAN, m. Mehitabel —. Chil., Rebekah, b. Nov. 3, 1737.

SAMUEL, m. Zerviah Lyman, Oct. 5, 1743. Chil., Samuel, b. Aug. 7, 1744; Elijah, Mch. 30, 1746; Aaron, Aug. 17, 1747; Zerviah, Feb. 9, 1750.

EBENEZER, m. Elizabeth Tiffany, Nov. 25, 1756. Chil., Ebenezer, Sept. 13, 1757; Elizabeth, Nov. 5, 1761; Jerusha, June 16, 1768. Mrs. Bushnell d. Mch. 26, 1790.

EBENEZER, JR., m. Triphena Clark, Aug. 14, 1780. Child, Hezekiah, b. Sept. 27, 1782.

CALKIN.

JOHN, m. Abigail Burchard, Oct. 3, 1700, of Norwich, and moved to Lebanon. Child, James, younger son, b. April 29, 1702.

JOHN, m. Katharine Foster, Nov. 5, 1719. Chil., Solomon, April 24, 1729; Daniel —; Hannah, May 26, 1726; Ezekiel, Nov. 4, 1728; Israel, June 8, 1731; Elisabeth, Sept. 14, 1733; Simeon, June 10, 1736.

JOHN, 3d, m. Sarah Huntington, April 9, 1721. Chil., John, b. Mch. 23, 1723; Sarah, Aug. 10, 1725; Elijah, Feb. 29, 1728; Simon, Dec. 18, 1730—d. young; Zerviah, Oct. 4, 1735; Simon again, Mch. 9, 1738; Wm., Sept. 19, 1740; Mary and Joseph, twins, Feb. 5, 1744.

SAMUEL, brother of John the proprietor, m. Hannah —. Chil., Samuel, b. Oct. 17, 1699; Nathaniel, Aug. 17, 1703; Stephen, April 4, 1706; Aquilla, June 4, 1711.

CHAPPELL.

Lieut. CALEB, from New London, probably came about 1695, m. Ruth — (no date). Chil., Abigail, h. April 19, 1695; Caleb, Mch. 7, 1697; Jonathan, Mch. 20, 1699; Mary, Oct. 25, 1700; Joshua, Sept. 17, 1702; Abijah, Oct. 19, 1704; Deborah, Sept. 19, 1711; Jabez, Dec. 13, 1714, m.

Zipporah Bill, 1735; Noah, Dec. 13, 1706. Lieut. Caleb Chappell d. Mch. 29, 1733.

CALEB, JR., m. Elisabeth Hutchinson, Dec. 6, 172-. Chil., Elijah, b. Dec. 31, 1724; Caleb (no date), m. Elizabeth Crocker, 1744; Ann, Jan. 29, 1747; Elisabeth, May 10, 1729; Esther, July 21, 1734; Amos, Mch. 27, 1736; James, Feb. 20, 1743.

ELIJAH, son of Caleb, 2d, m. Jernsha Jones, Dec. 18, 1752; Chil., Elijah, b. Sept. 6, 1753; Dan, Mch. 24, 1756; Jernsha, Sept. 25, 1758; Elenor, July 27, 1761; Hiram, Feb. 23, 1764; Faith, July 12, 1766; Clare, Oct. 18, 1769; Elias, Mch. 20, 1772.

CALEB, 3d, m. Elisabeth Crocker, April 15, 1744, d. April 13, 1760. Child, Sarah, b. Dec. 5, 1755.

CLARK.

CAPT. WILLIAM, m. 1st, Hannah Strong, and had Chil., Hannah, b. 1682; William, Feb. 15, 1685; Jonathan, May 13, 1688; Thomas, April, 1690; Joseph, Dec. 31, 1691; Benoni, Jan. 31, 1694. She d. 1694, and he m. 2d, Mary Smith, Jan. 31, 1695. Chil., Timothy, Oct. 12, 1695; Gershom, Nov. 18, 1697; Mary, Nov. 22, 1799—d. young; David—d. young; David again, 1705—d. young; Capt. William, d. May 9, 1725, age 69, and his wife Mary d. April 23, 1748, age 87. Five of his sons have mar. and births of children noted on Lebanon records.

DANIEL (prob. son of Daniel the proprietor), m. Esther Bridges, Nov., 1730, and had chil., Charity, b. Aug. 11, 1731; Daniel 3d, April 1, 1734; Benoni, Oct. 15, 1737.

COLLINS.

BENJAMIN, m. Elisabeth ———. Chil., Benjamin, b. March 19, 1722; Abraham, June 4, 1724; Rufus, Nov. 21, 1726; Julius, Dec. 29, 1728; Phebe, July 9, 1731; Zerobabel, Oct. 4, 1733; Lucy, Feb. 6, 1736; Zelotes, March 23, 1738—d. young; Zelotes again, Nov. 12, 1740.

CONNANT.

EXERCISE, "of Boston," sold his home-lot and all his rights to Daniel Clark in 1700; Clark to John Porter, and Porter to Joseph Trumbull. Connant empowered "his loving son-in-law, Richard Hendee of Windham," to sell his land here.

CRANDALL.

PETER, m. Mary ———. Child, Samuel, b. Dec. 11, 1729.

CONSTANT, m. Hannah Brewster, May 18, 1743. Chil., Hannah, b. June 22, 1745; Ann, Nov. 13, 1747; Lydia, Oct. 24, 1749; Richmond, Nov. 2, 1751—d. young; Richmond, May 21, 1754.

CULVER.

EDWARD, came from Norwich in 1698. He then had seven children, whose births are recorded there. The children recorded here are Daniel, b. Dec. 19, 1698; Lydia, Nov. 10, 1700; Ann, Jan. 6, 1702; Abigail, Dec. 23, 1704. His name is on the church records here in 1701. The following are probably his children and their families. He acted as surveyor.

EPHRAIM, m. Martha Hibbard, Nov. 6, 1707. Chil., Martha, b. Aug. 20, 1708—d. young; Edward, Jan. 19, 1710; Martha, June 11, 1711; (and probably by 2d wife), Zerviah, Aug. 30, 1712—d. 1718; Eliehana, March 8, 1715—d. 1718; Ephraim, July 19, 1717; Ruth, Nov. 17, 1720; Bersheba, March 15, 1724.

JOHN, m. Sarah ———. Chil., Martha, b. Aug. 14, 1713; Lemuel, May 15, 1716.

SAMUEL, m. Hannah Hibbard, May 13, 1714. Chil., Benjamin, b. July 7, 1715; Zebulon, Nov. 30, 1716; Zerviah, April 28, 1718; Samuel, Oct. 27, 1720; Joshua and Ebenezer, June 13, 1722—twins.

DAVENPORT.

BENJAMIN, m. Sarah ———. Chil., Samuel, b. Sept. 17, 1735—d. 1751; Sarah, April 28, 1737; Zerviah, April 2, 1739; Mollie, March 22, 1741; Sarah, Feb. 26, 1743; Bille, Jan. 13, 1745; Hannah, Jan. 31, 1747; Jonathan, Jan. 9, 1749; Charles, April 3, 1751.

DEAN.

JAMES, has no births of children recorded.

JOSIAH, m. Bethia ———. Chil., Bethia, b. Sept. 7, 1718; Bathsheba, Dec. 19, 1720; John, Aug. 4, 1725; Nathaniel, Nov. 27, 1728.

DEWEY.

JOSIAH, Sr., was from Northampton, Mass. Nathaniel, John, and Josiah, Jr., probably were his sons; and the four were original proprietors. Josiah Dewey, Sr., was here as early as 1695, and under the four proprietors, Mason, Stanton, Brewster, and Birchard, assisted in distributing the home-lots and in making the first division of the common undivided

land. With William Clark of Saybrook, he bought the northern part of the town, of Thomas Buckingham and John Clark of Saybrook, called the Clark and Dewey purchase. Josiah Dewey, Sr., was one of the nine persons embodied in the first church when it was formed, and would appear to have been chosen deacon. Nathaniel and John and Josiah, Jr., left large families. All the Dewey family seem to have early sold their home-lots and moved into the northern part of the town.

DOUBLEDAY.

ELISHA, m. Margaret Adams of Cambridge, Oct. 21, 1736. Chil., Joseph, b. Dec. 27, 1737; Elisba, April 15, 1740; Margaret, wife of E. D.,—d. May 22, 1749. He m. 2d, Hannah Bayley, Oct. 2, 1749. Chil., Jesse, July 14, 1750; Asabel, March 31, 1752; Margaret, July 29, 1754; Abner, Feb. 4, 1757; Ammi, April 17, 1759; Seth, Aug. 15, 1751; Hannah, July 6, 1763; Lydia, Feb. 26, 1766; Lois, June 24, 1769.

EDGERTON.

RICHARD, m. 1st, Hannah ———. Child, Hannah, b. 1744. Mar. 2d, Rebecca Wells, and had Child, Rebecca, b. Aug. 10, 1751.

JOSEPH, m. Eunice Meigs. He d. Mch. 6, 1753. She d. 1755. Chil., Joseph, b. April 2, 1744; Betty, Dec. 31, 1746; Temperance, Sept. 25, 1749.

ELLIOTT.

REV. JACOB, m. 1st, Mrs. Betty Robinson, May 4, 1732. Chil., Jacob, b. Aug. 27, 1734; Betty, March 16, 1736. Mrs. Betty Elliott d. March 22, 1758. He m. 2d, Miss Ann Blanchard of Stratford, June 4, 1760. Chil., Joseph, b. Nov. 2, 1762; John, June 6, 1764. Rev. Jacob Elliott d. April 12, 1766, in the 66th year of his age. First minister in Gosben society.

EVERITT.

ISRAEL, m. Sarah Culver, Nov. 9, 1719. Chil., Israel, b. April 11, 1712; Daniel, Jan. 26, 1714; Elisabeth, Aug. 1, 1716.

FINNEY.

JOSIAH, m. Elisabeth Shaw, Jan., 1723. Chil., Elisabeth, b. Jan. 19, 1724; Josiah, Jan. 27, 1726—d. young; Josiah again, Feb. 24, 1728; Keziah, March 5, 1730; Lydia, March 6, 1732; David, June 21, 1734; Jonathan, June 1, 1737.

WILLIAM, m. Elisabeth Clark of Swansen, Nov. 8, 1738. Chil., William, b. Dec. 9, 1739; Elisabeth, May 25, 1742. His wife Elisabeth d. in 1742, and he m. 2d, Abigail Blair, Nov. 3, 1747.

FITCH.

SAMUEL, Nathaniel, and Joseph, sons of Rev. James Fitch, who came from Saybrook to Norwich, was the first pastor of the church there, and died in Lebanon; b. Dec. 24, 1632, at Bocking, Essex Co., England, d. Nov. 18, 1702. Samuel did not reside here, but settled in Preston as early as 1698. Nathaniel and Joseph settled here, had large families, a large proportion of which were sons. The Fitches became numerous, and had capacity, and were prosperous and influential.

FORD.

MATTHEW, m. Mary. Chil., Matthew, b. June 24, 1717; Jacob, Feb. 19, 1719; John, Feb. 17, 1721; Isaac, Nov. 16, 1722; Benjamin, July 24, 1724.

FOSTER.

DAVID, m. Alithea ———. Chil., Reuben, April 3, 1733; Elijah, Feb. 26, 1735; Eliab, April 18, 1737; Lucy, Sept. 14, 1740.

JEREMIAH, m. Mary Skinner (no date). Chil., Samuel, b. Feb. 13, 1732—d. young; Mary, July 3, 1733; Jeremiah, May 9, 1735; Nathaniel, Feb. 27, 1738.

ASA, m. Hannah ———. Chil., Mary, b. May 20, 1745,—d. '51; Samuel, April 6, 1747—d. young; Daniel, b. Feb. 26, 1748; Asa, April 22, 1750; Mary, Sept. 24, 1753; William, Oct. 24, 1755; Hannah, May 5, 1757.

FOWLER.

JONATHAN, (son of Samuel of Windsor), b. 1685; came early to Lebanon, where he had Joseph, 1722, m. Sarah Metcalf; Jonathan, m. Abigail Bissell; Hannah, Aug. 24, 1725—all born in Lebanon. He then, about 1726, removed to Coventry, where he had six children born. He was famous for his great physical strength, and known as "Fowler the Giant" JOSEPH, Esq., m. Elizabeth Powell, Jan. 8, 1713.

REV. JOSEPH, JR., m. Sarah, dau. of Rev. Joseph Metcalf of Lebanon, Jan. 3, 1741. Chil., Joseph, b. Dec. 31, 1747. He settled as minister in E. Haddam, 1751, where he had several children, and d. June 10, 1771.

THOMAS, m. Elisabeth ———. Child, Thomas, b. April 19, 1714.

JOHN, (son of Mark of N. Haven), b. in N. Haven, March 1, 1681, came

to Lebanon about 1702, m. Sarah —, and had John, Jr., Oct. 31, 1708; Mary, Nov. 13, 1710; Mark, Nov. 7, 1712, removed to Salisbury; Dijab, June 10, 1717; Sarah, Dec. 28, 1718, m. Mr. Clark of Lebanon. The first house built by John, Sen., in about 1702, in Goshen Society, remained until 1839, and five generations of the family had occupied it.

CAPT. DIJAB, above, m. Abigail Bigelow of Colchester, Dec. 18, 1745, and had Abigail, March 1, 1747; Dijab, Aug. 14, 1748; Sarah, Jan. 7, 1750; Lydia, Feb. 7, 1753; John, Dec. 5, 1754; Mark, May 9, 1756; Amos, March 19, 1758. He (Capt. Amos) was corporal in Rev. Army, one of Washington's Life Guards, and was in battle of L. I., and served with honor to near the close of the war. He d. in Goshen Society, Nov. 30, 1837, leaving a large family of children, two still surviving in Lebanon.

FULLER.

AMOS, m. Priscilla Woodworth, June 29, 1721. Chil., Judith, Oct. 22, 1721.—d.; Hannah, July 19, 1724; Joseph, Sept. 2, 1726; James, Oct. 21, 1728; Priscilla, Sept. 21, 1730; Sybil, May 1, 1732; Amos, April 5, 1839.—d.; James, Oct. 19, 1737; Judith, Feb. 2, 1740; Isaiah, May 15, 1742; Amos, May 10, 1744; Eleazer, July 28, 1746.

ESKIEL, m. Hannah —. Chil., David, b. Aug. 17, 1727; Nathan, Oct. 1, 1731; Ebenezer, July 22, 1735; Jerusha, Aug. 18, 1733; Mary, 1742.

BENJAMIN, m. Tabitha —. Chil., Amos, b. April 3, 1721; John, Feb. 26, 1723; Hannah, Feb. 9, 1725; Timothy, July 5, 1727.

ABIEL, m. 1st, Sarah —, and had Sarah, Aug. 29, 1730; m. 2d, Hannah Porter, Dec. 19, 1732, and had Ann, May 26, 1736; Abiel, March 6, 1739.

GAGER.

WILLIAM, m. Elisabeth Whiting, Nov. 1, 1725—she d. Sept. 2, 1730. Chil., Sarah, b. Oct. 10, 1726; Samuel, April 18, 1728. Mar. 2d, Mehitable Taylor, June 11, 1731—she d. Nov. 15, 1739. Chil., William, b. Jan. 12, 1733—d. young; William, Jan. 1, 1733—d.; Mehitable, April 5, 1734. Mar. 3d, Mary Allen, March 3, 1737; William, June 8, 1738; Samuel, Aug. 27, 1743—d. March 3, 1760.

GAY.

JOHN, m. Lydia Culver, Dec. 7, 1721.

JOSEPH, m. Abigail Thorp, Dec. 25, 1723—she d. May 10, 1730. Chil., Simeon, b. July, 1724; Gideon, Nov. 14, 1727.

SAMUEL, m. 1st, Mary —. Chil., Abigail, b. Feb. 17, 1743—d.; Joseph, July 3, 1744; Samuel, Nov. 1, 1747. Mar. 2d —, and had Betty, May 23, 1750; William, July 6, 1752; Asael, Jan. 9, 1755.

SAMUEL, m. Joanna —. Chil., Elisha, b. June 12, 1717; Mary, Nov. 21, 1721; Hannah, Jan. 15, 1727.

GILLET.

JOHN, m. Experience Dewey, Jan. 3, 1700. Chil., Experience, b. Aug. 18, 1701; John, Oct. 7, 1702; Gershom, June 26, 1711.

JOHN, JR., m. Abigail Lee, Dec. 1, 1726. Child, Lucy, b. Oct. 11, 1728.

CONNELIUS, m. Deborah —. Chil., Jonathan, b. July 5, 1716; David, March 1, 1720.

SAMUEL, m. Mary Chappell, Jan. 30, 1718.

NATHANIEL, m. Sarah —. Chil., Nathaniel, b. Nov. 18, 1702; Joseph, Oct. 11, 1704; Elijah, July 31, 1706; Jonathan, May 5, 1708; Joshua, Dec. 26, 1710—d. 1711; Nathaniel, Sen.—d. July 10, 1714.

EBENEZER and Mary Ordway, m. Sept. 23, 1730. Child, Experience, b. July 11, 1731.

GOVE.

NATHANIEL, m. Sarah. Child, Nathaniel, b. May 11, 1708.

GRAY.

DR. EBENEZER, m. Mary —. Chil., Samuel, b. April 6, 1721; John, Sept. 21, 1723; Mary, July 27, 1726—d. young; Mary, Nov. 11, 1728; Lucy, June 8, 1730; Susanna and Elizabeth, twins, Dec. 11, 1733; Jonathan, March 26, 1732; William, May 16, 1737; Esther, May 20, 1739.

SIMEON, m. Ann Hide (no date); he d. Nov. 13, 1742. Chil., Ann, b. July 29, 1732—d. —; Simeon, Oct. 18, 1733; Ann, June 25, 1735.

HATCH.

MOSES, m. Mary Bliss Feb. 1, 1735. Chil., Joseph, b. March 14, 1740; Mary, May 1, 1742; Eliphalet, Feb. 21, 1745; Peletiah, May 7, 1747.

HIDE—HYDE.

CAPT. CALEB, m. Mary Blackman (no date). Chil., Caleb, b. Feb. 28, 1724—d. young; Joshua, Feb. 7, 1727; Sarah, June, 1729; Mary, July 3, 1731; Caleb, again, Aug. 1, 1735—d. young; Eleonor, Dec. 22, 1736—d. young. Capt. Caleb d. March, 1764.

EBENEZER, m. Dorothy Throop, Feb. 25, 1729. Chil., Wm., b. April 8,

1730; Ignatius, April 30, 1731—d. young; Ebenezer, Sept. 10, 1732; Delorah, Oct. 16, 1734; Elizabeth, Oct. 16, 1736—d. young; Ignatius, again, April 28, 1738; Elizabeth, again, March 14, 1740; Submit, Nov. 24, 1742. (The father died Aug. 21, 1742.)

SAMUEL, m. Priscilla Bradford Jan. 14, 1725. Chil., Samuel, b. Oct. 24, 1725; Anne, Oct. 22, 1727; Priscilla, d. young, and Sybil, twins, April 16, 1731; Dan, May 7, 1733; Priscilla, again, June 4, 1735; Haonah, July 19, 1738; Zerviah, Dec. 15, 1740; Abigail, Nov. 4, 1744.

HILL—HILLS.

SAMUEL, m. Hannah; she d. March 17, 1777. Chil., Phoebe, b. Dec. 10, 1727—d. young; Joseph (no date); Hannah (no date); Eliab, March 9, 1728; Samuel, July 28, 1729; Lenura, June 4, 1731; Abner, Jan. 19, 1733—d. young; Abner, again, July 6, 1736; Darius, Aug. 28, 1729; Consider, Sept. 7, 1741.

HINCKLEY.

GERSHOM, m. Mary Buel Oct. 23, 1712. He d. Nov. 24, 1774. She d. Feb. 22, 1774. Chil., Bethia, b. Jan. 27, 1713; Mary, Dec. 7, 1714; Ann, Oct. 5, 1716; Gershom, Sept. 1, 1718; Jerusha, Dec. 29, 1720; Thankful, April 19, 1723; Ebenezer, March 17, 1725; Lois, Sept. 24, 1727; John, Feb. 10, 1730; Jared, Oct. 8, 1731; Charles, Oct. 11, 1734; Chloa, Nov. 9, 1735; Lucy, March 19, 1738; Hannah, April 8, 1739.

HUNT.

THOMAS, m. Mary —. Chil., Clemence, b. Feb. 5, 1690; Elizabeth, Oct. 20, 1692; Mary, Nov. 17, 1694; Thomas, April 8, 1697; Elizabeth, March 18, 1700; Hannah, Oct. 3, 1702; Gideon —; Jonathan (no date).

THOMAS, m. Ruth Thacher Dec. 17, 1730. Chil., Gamaliel, b. March 26, 1733. Thomas Hunt, d. April 24, 1735.

GIDEON, m. Rebecca Ordway June 7, 1732. She died Jan. 20, 1744. Mar. 2, Abigail Culver, Oct. 16, 1744. Chil., Samuel, (by first wife), b. Jan. 30, 1735; Dorothy, Feb. 28, 1738; Theodore, March 21, 1741—d. Dec. 3, 1747. By second wife—Rebecca, b. Dec. 31, 1745.

JONATHAN, m. Ruth Cushman May 24, 1732. Chil., Huldah, b. Jan. 26, 1733; Vetta, July 15, 1735; Love, Nov. 26, 1738; Luther, Jan. 20, 1743; Jasper, June 2, 1745; Sarah, July 11, 1747; Jonathan, Feb. 9, 1750; Theodore, Jan. 17, 1755.

STEPHEN, m. Esther Janes June 18, 1730. Chil., Stephen, b. July 6, 1731; Esther, Jan. 29, 1733; Elijah, June 22, 1734; Lemuel, March 2, 1736; John, March 3, 1838—d. Jan. 3, 1743; Rachel, July 2, 1840; Eunice, Feb. 11, 1743.

HUTCHINSON.

SAMUEL, m. Sarah —. Chil., Experience, b. March 28, 1698; Martha, May 17, 1701; Eleaser, March 21, 1704; Stephen, March 2, 1707; Hannah, Sept. 14, 1709; Jeremiah, July 21, 1712.

ELEASER, m. Jemima —. July 15, 1725. Chil., Sarah, b. June 25, 1726; Abne, Jan. 17, 1728; Rebecca, March 17, 1733; Eleaser, Feb. 19, 1735; Hannah, Feb. 8, 1737; Martha, Feb. 9, 1739; Samuel, Feb. 10, 1742; Lois, July 30, 1744; Jemima, March 15, 1731.

STEPHEN, m. Esther Terry Feb. 19, 1730. Chil., Jamea, b. Nov. 26, 1731; Stephen, Nov. 15, 1733; Paul, April 18, 1736; John, Dec. 5, 1737; Huldah, June 14, 1741; Esther, March 27, 1744; Sarah, Oct. 29, 1747.

JOHN, m. Hannah —. Chil., Moses, b. Feb. 2, 1700; Aaron, April 4, 1702—d. 1719; Mary, July 13, 1705. The father d. Dec. 2, 1719.

JOHN, m. Hephsiha Washburne Oct. 29, 1708. Chil., Margaret, b. April 18, 1710; John, Feb. 17, 1712; Timothy (no date). John, sen., d. Feb. 9, 1727, aged 42 years.

JOHN, m. Temperance Cogswell Nov. 10, 1737. Chil., Temperance, b. May 10, 1740; John, May 2, 1742; Aen, Nov. 5, 1738.

SAMUEL, m. Thankful Stedman March 25, 1715. Chil., Samuel, b. Dec. 26, 1719; Daniel, July 24, 1721; Ezra, Nov. 2, 1726; Solomon, Sept. 26, 1730. The family numerous and prominent, and remained here down to a recent date.

HUNTINGTON.

LIEUT. SAMUEL, m. Mary —. Chil., Sarah, b. Oct. 22, 1701; John, May 17, 1706; Simon, Aug. 15, 1708. Lieut. Samuel d. May 10, 1717. His wife d. Oct. 5, 1743.

SAMUEL, m. Hannah Metcalf, Dec. 4, 1722. Chil., Samuel, b. Oct. 16, 1723; Mary, June 1, 1725; Zerviah, July 23, 1727; Oliver, April 15, 1729; William, Aug. 12, 1731—d. young; William, Aug. 2, 1732; Sybil, Feb. 5, 1835; Eliphalet, April 14, 1737; Jonathan, March 19, 1741; Eleazer, May 9, 1744; Josiah, Nov. 5, 1746.

JANES.

JONATHAN, m. Irene Bradford, March 18, 1736. Had large family.

JOHNSON.

MAVERICK, m. Bathsheba Janes Oct. 1, 1730. Had a numerous family.

KINGSLEY.

ELDAD, m. Priscilla —. Chil., Mary, b. March 6, 1744; Nathan, Sept. 20, 1747; Lydia, June 6, 1753.

LEE.

STEPHEN, m. Elizabeth —. Chil., Elizabeth, b. Aug. 15, 1698; Stephen, Dec. 19, 1700; Abigail, Feb. 27, 1704; Ann, June 26, 1706; Asahel, Dec. 8, 1708; Rachel, April 16, 1711; Mary Dec. 19, 1713. Stephen Lee, Sen., d. Sept. 5, 1725.

STEPHEN, JR., m. Mary Bentley May 20, 1725. Chil., Deborah, b. March 8, 1726; Elizabeth, Dec. 31, 1727; Lois, March 7, 1732—d. 1755; William, Feb. 22, 1735—d. 1756; Nathan, Aug. 23, 1738; Ezra, May 9, 1743; Ann, July 12, 1745—d. young; Stephen, March 2, 1730. Mary, wife of Stephen Lee, d. Nov. 25, 1755.

ASAZEL, m. Haonah —. Chil., Desire, b. Aug. 21, 1731; John, Jan. 8, 1734.

SAMUEL, m. Mehitah Baldwin (no date). Chil., Israel, b. Oct. 21, 1720; Samuel, Sept. 11, 1728.

DANIEL, m. Eunice Serl of Northampton, 1739.

ISRAEL, m. Dorothy Tracey, Dec. 7, 1743. Chil., Israel, b. Dec. 25, 1744; Solomon, March 29, 1747; Jerusha, May 23, 1749; Mehitabel, Nov. 10, 1751; Dorothy, April 3, 1756—d. Jan. 13, 1752; Sarah, June 8, 1761.

LOOMIS.

There were many early settlers in Lebanon of this name, but they were each directly descended from Thomas Loomis, who settled in Windsor, Conn., 1639.

ZACHARIAH, b. 1681, (son of Dea. John of Windsor,) m. Joanna Abel, 1707; had 3 sons, Zechariah, b. 1712—d. young; Ebenezer, 1720; Zechariah again, 1726; and 7 daus., Joanna, 1708; Margaret, 1710, m. Dea. Daniel Rockwell, 1733; Abigail, 1715; Joanne, 1718; Elizabeth, 1722; Zerviah, 1724; Ruth, 1729, m. Elijah Stroog, 1756. He d. in Lebanon, 1751.

ZACHARIAH, JR., born 1726, (son of above,) m. Huldah Jones, 1751; had 3 sons, Israel, b. 1754, m. Sarah Adams, 1778; was soldier in Revolutionary war; Ebenezer, 1763, m. Eunice Bowen, 1786; Zechariah, 3d, 1770, m. Esther French, 1793, m. 2d, Sarah Stanton, 1811. They had also 6 daus., viz.: Lydia, b. 1751, m. Asa Perkins; Huldah, 1756, m. Ephraim Cook; Joanna, 1758, m. Abiathar Lyman, 1782; Lois, 1761, m. Asa Perkins, above, 1800; Eunice, 1761, m. Jas. Cook; Abigail, b. —, m. — Buck. Zachariah, Jr., died in Andover, 1797.

EBENEZER, b. 1720, (son of Zechariah, Sen., above,) m. Hannah Snow, 1751; had 2 sons, viz.: Ebenezer, 1852; Samuel, 1757—both d. young; and one dau., Haonah, 1754, who was living 1762. He d. in Lebanon, 1759.

EZEKIEL, b. 1683 (son of Dea. John of Windsor,) m. Mary Temple, 1715; had 5 sons, viz.: Ezekiel, Jr., b. 1716; Abraham, 1721; Phinehas, 1723; Elijah, 1725; Ezra, 1726; had also 2 daus., Mary, b. 1717, m. Elijah Fitch, 1742; Zerviah, 1728. He d. in Lebanon, 1756.

EZEKIEL, JR., b. 1716 (son of above,) m. Elizabeth Colton of Springfield, 1743—d. 1766—and had 6 sons, viz.: Ezekiel, 3d, b. 1745, was living in 1768; Abner, 1748, (son of Ezekiel,) had, as supposed, 1 child only, viz.: Phinehas, Jr., b. 1771, m. Lucy Weldon. He d. in Salisbury, 1850.

ABRAHAM, b. 1721—d. in Leb. 1791, (son of Ezekiel,) m. Hannah —, had 2 sons and 2 daus., viz.: Mary, b. 1749, m. Joseph Loomis; Nathan, 1750, m. Phebe Freeman—he d. in Columbia, 1824; Lois, 1753, m. — Salserd; Abraham, Jr., 1757, m. Ruth Allen, and d. in Lebanon, 1822.

PHINEHAS, b. 1723, (son of Ezekiel,) had, as supposed, 1 child only, viz.: Phinehas, Jr., b. 1771, m. Lucy Weldon. He d. in Salisbury, 1850.

ELIJAH, b. 1725—d. in Lebanon, 1809, (son of Ezekiel,) m. Elizabeth Throop, 1751, had 2 sons and 3 daus., viz.: Elijah, Jr., b. 1753; Alexander, 1769, m. Eunice Hartsborn; removed to Chazy, N. Y., and d. there, 1834; Rebecca, 1776, never m.; Zerviah, 1778—d. young; Susanah, 1781.

EZRA, b. 1726, (son of Ezekiel,) m. Rachel Talcott, 1757, had 6 children, but removed to Vernon, Conn.

JOHN, JR., b. 1692, (son of Dea. John of Windsor,) came early to Lebanon, but probably removed to Andover in 1747; had 1 son, John, 3d, b. in Lebanon, 1712.

JOHN, 3d, above, b. 1712, m. Mindwell, 1732, and d. in Lebanon, 1755; had 3 sons and 3 daus., viz.: John, 4th, b. 1733, was living in 1755; Anne,

1735; Mindwell, 1737; David, 1738, m. Judy Britton, 1760, and d. in Aureline, N. Y., 1806; Mary, 1742; Daniel, 1747, m. Hannah Wolcott; removed 1787 to Scipio, N. Y.

JOSEPH, b. 1684, (son of Joseph of Windsor,) m. Sarah Bissell, 1708; had 4 chil., viz.: Sarah, b. 1708; Lieut. Joseph, 1710; Daniel, 1713; Benoni, 1715.

LIEUT. JOSEPH, above, b. 1710, m. 1st, Sarah Woodward, 1736; m. 2d, Abigail Clark, 1738; had 4 sons and 7 daus., viz.: Sarah, b. 1736, m. Josiah Webster; Joseph, 3d, 1741, m. 1st, Mary Loomis; m. 2d, Catharine Allen, and d. 1820; Elvira, 1743, m. — Huntington; Abigail, 1745, m. Jordan Post, 1766; Rhoda, 1747; Azubah, 1749, m. Henry Bliss; Irene, 1751; William, 1753, killed in battle of Bunker Hill; Simco, 1755, m. Martha Buckingham, 1799; soldier of Rev. war; removed to German Flats, 1812; Jerome, 1757, m. Elizabeth Tippets, 1798; soldier of Rev. war; removed to Geneva, N. Y.; Sarah, Sept. 12, 1759, m. Samuel Bliss.

BENONI, b. 1715, (bro. of Lieut. Joseph, above,) m. Hannah Woodward, 1735; had 5 sons and 3 daus., viz.: Daniel, b. 1736, m. Eunice Lyman, 1762; Asahel, 1738, m. Mary Sims, 1763; Hannah, 1741, m. — Small; Joel, 1744, m. Jemima Selden; Reuben, 1746, m. Zerah —, removed to Vermont; Benoni, Jr., 1749, m. 1st, Grace Parsons, 1781; m. 2d, Esther Crocker, and d. 1811; Phebe, 1751—d. before 1783; Ruth, 1754, m. Joel Wright, 1777.

ENS. JOHN, b. 1681, (son of Thomas of Hatfield, Mass.,) came early to Lebanon; m. 1st, Martha Osborn in 1706; m. 2d, Ann Lyman, 1725—d. in Lebanon, 1755; had 4 sons and 3 daus., viz.: John, Jr., b. 1709—d. 1726; Martha, 1712, m. Ebenezer Browe; Israel, 1715; Timothy, 1718; Jonathan, 1722; Sarah, 1726—d. young; Ann, 1727—d. young.

ISRAEL, b. 1715, (son of Ensign John, above,) m. 1st, Esther Hunt, 1737; m. 2d, Mary Holbrook, 1743; m. 3d, Mary Marsh, 1747. He d. in Lebanon, 1801; had 7 sons and 3 daus., viz.: John, b. 1733—d. young; Daniel, 1739, m. Mary Sprague, 1762, and d. in Coventry, 1807; Israel, Jr., 1722, m. Rebecca Bingham, 1765, and d. in Lebanon, 1825; Esther, 1743, m. Eleazer Bingham; Mary, 1749, m. — Babcock; John, 1761, m. 1st, Elizabeth Tilden, 1773, m. 2d, Mary —, was a soldier in Rev. war, and d. in Lebanon, 1841; Rhoda, 1743, m. Eleazer Manning; Jacob, 1755, m. Lucy McCall, was also a soldier of Rev. war, and d. in Lebanon, 1845; Isaiah, 1758, m. 1st, Sybil Pryor, 1781, m. 2d, Mrs. Sarah Gager, 1817, was also soldier of Rev. war, and d. in Lebanon, 1841; Simon, 1760, m. Sarah Holbrook, 1783, was also soldier of Rev. war, and d. in Lebanon, 1841.

TIMOTHY, b. 1718, (son of Ensign John, above,) m. Ann Taylor. He d. in Lebanon, 1785; had 4 sons (no dau.) viz.: Joseph, b. 1745—d. 1766; Elihu, 1748, m. Rebecca Terry; he d. in Lebanon, 1820; Timothy, Jr., 1752, m. Mary Orton; was a soldier in Rev. war, and d. in Jordanville, N. Y., 1838.

DAN, 1758, m. Sarah Field, 1774. Was also soldier of Rev. war, and d. 1841, in Coventry, Conn.

JONATHAN, b. 1722, (son of Ensign John,) m. —, and d. in Lebanon, 1785. Had one son and two daughters, viz.: John, b. 1745, m. Irene Lilly, and d. in Leb., 1791; Lydia, 1749, m. Abijah Babcock; Rhoda, 1752, m. — Porter.

THOMAS, b. 1684, (son of Thomas of Hatfield,) m. 1st, Elizabeth Fowler, 1713, 2d, Hannah Hunt, 1743, and d. in Leb., 1765; had one son only, viz., Lieut. Thomas, Jr., 1714.

LIEUT. THOMAS, JR., b. in Leb., 1714, (son of above,) m. Susanna Clark, 1734, and d. in Leb., 1792. Had seven sons and four daughters, viz.: Elizabeth, b. 1735—d. young; Joseph, 1737—d. young; Isaiah, 1740—d. young; Elizabeth again, 1741—m. — Payne; Joseph again, 1743, m. 1st, Lydia Bosworth, 1763, m. 2d, Ruth Bingham, 1787; was a soldier of Rev. war, and died in Leb., 1811; — Susannah, 1745, m. Aaron Throop; Abijah, 1747, m. — Williams; Capt. Isaiah, 1749, m. Abigail Williams, 1774; was also soldier of Rev. war, and d. in Lebanon, 1834; Amos, 1752—d. young; Desire, 1754, m. Dea. John Bartlett of East Windsor; Thomas, 3d, 1766, m. Mary Williams, 1777; was also a soldier in Rev. war; removed to Hartwick, N. Y., in 1797, and d. in 1842.

EPHRAIM, b. 1698, (son of Josiah of Windsor,) m. Mary Tuttle. Had two sons, viz.: Benajah, b. in Leb., 1719, d. 1738; Ephraim, Jr., 1727, m. Hannah —, and had one son, Benajah, b. in Leb., 1747, who probably left no child.

LYMAN.

RICHARD, b. in Windsor, 1647, m. Elisabeth Coles of Hatfield, Mass. Resided in Northampton until 1696, when he removed to Lebanon; d. Nov. 4, 1708. Chil., Samuel, b. April, 1676; Richard, April, 1678, d. 1745; John, July 6, 1680; Isaac, Feb. 20, 1682; Lieut. Jonathan, Jan. 1, 1684, d. Aug. 11, 1753; Elisabeth, March 25, 1685, m. — Smith; David, Nov. 28, 1688; Josiah, Feb. 6, 1690, d. 1760; Ann (no date), in

Lebanon, the rest in Northampton; Richard, Jr., John, and Jonathan settled in Lebanon. The descendants of Richard, Jr., resided chiefly in "the Crank," now Columbia.

LIEUT. JONATHAN, m. Lydia Loomis, who d. July 10, 1775; he d. 1753. Chil., Jonathan, b. Sept. 19, 1708—d. early; Lydia, Nov. 23, 1709, m. Thomas Webster, Aug. 17, 1727; Jonathan, April 23, 1712; Sarah, Jan. 24, 1713, m. William Hunt, Dec. 19, 1734; Hannah, Feb. 15, 1716; Joseph, July 3, 1718; Jacob and Rachel, twins, May 4, 1721; (Jacob m. Mehitable Burhel, June 26, 1745; Rachel m. Edmund Grandy, May 15, 1745;) Zerviah, April 14, 1723, m. Samuel Bushnell, Oct. 5, 1743; Elijah, July 21, 1727, m. Esther Clark, Dec. 14, 1749; Ann, Jan. 28, 1731, m. Isaiah Tiffacy, May 19, 1748.

MARSH.

JOSEPH, m. Hannah. Chil., Hannah, b. Nov. 9, 1704; Peletiah, Dec. 8, 1707; Joseph, Dec. 5, 1709; Jonathan, Sept. 23, 1713.

PELETIAH, m. Mary Moore of Southold, May 10, 1731. Chil., Peletiah, b. April 14, 1732; Mary, Dec. 22, 1733; Lucy, Feb. 14, 1736; Isaiah, Feb. 31, 1738; Silas, March 3, 1740; Jesse, Sept. 8, 1743; another March 31, 1746.

JONATHAN (son of Joseph, Sen.), m. Alice Newcomb (no date). Chil., Elisabeth, b. July 26, 1735; Hannah, Nov. 20, 1736; John, March 10, 1739; Abraham, May 31, 1742; Joel, June 1, 1745; Zebulon and Sarah (twins), May 12, 1748. Alice, wife of Jonathan, d. (no date). He m. 2d, Kesiah Phelps, Dec. 4, 1752. Child, Alice, b. Oct. 11, 1753.

JOSEPH, m. Dorothy Mason, Jan. 10, 1750. Chil., Lydia, Nov. 5, 1750; Dorothy, April 23, 1752; Rhoda, July 20, 1754. From this family was Hon. Charles Marsh, M.C., and George P. Marsh, author, and minister to Rome.

MARTIN.

THOMAS, m. Ann Clark, Aug. 19, 1744. Chil., David and Jonathan (twins), b. Aug. 25, 1745; Ann, May 8, 1747; Molley, Oct. 27, 1750.

MACKALL—McCALL.

JAMES, m. Hannah ——. Chil., Archippus, b. Aug. 9, 1723.

BENAJAH, m. Hannah Otis, Nov. 6, 1735. Chil., Faith, b. Feb. 12, 1737, m. Asa Harris, July 23, 1761; Nathaniel, Sept. 25, 1740; Delight, March 19, 1744.

MASON.

SAMUEL, b. 1644, d. 1705, at Stonington; never settled here. He was son of Maj. John.

CAPT. JOHN (grandson of Maj. John), b. 1693, in Norwich; active in the Mobegan controversy.

LIEUT. DANIEL (3d son of Maj. John), b. April, 1652, d. in Stonington, Jan. 28, 1737—schoolmaster—m. 2d wife, Rebecca Hobert of Hingham, dau. of Rev. Jeremiah. Lt. Daniel is ancestor of the Lebanon family.

DANIEL (oldest son of Lt. Daniel), m. Dorothy Hobert, settled in Lebanon, and d. there July 4, 1706, leaving one child, viz.:

JEREMIAH, the first Jeremiah of Lebanon, had son, viz.:

JEREMIAH, JR., who settled in Goshen Society, and had Daniel, who settled in Lebanon. Jeremiah 3d, U.S. Senator, New Hampshire, and afterwards renowned lawyer of Boston, and Fitch, who also settled in Lebanon, near Franklin line.

MUDGE.

EBENEZER (prob. son of Michael the proprietor), m. Abigail Skianer, Jan. 13, 1709. Chil., Ebenezer, Oct. 23, 1709; Mary, March 30, 1711; Ruth, Feb. 2, 1711. (?)

THANKFUL, m. William Nichols, July 19, 1714.

MARTHA, m. Isaac Tilden, Dec. 30, 1714. (This is all relating to this family.)

NEWCOMB.

SIMON, came from Martha's Vineyard to Lebanon, in 1713, and died here, Jan. 20, 1745. He m. Deborah about 1687, who d. June 17, 1756; Chil., John, b. about 1689—m. Alice Lambert; Thomas, 1692—m. 1st, Eunice Manning, m. 2d, Judith Woodworth; Chil., Hezekiah, 1694, m. 1st, Jernsha Bradford, m. 2d, Hannah —; Obadiah, 1695, m. 1st, Abigail —, m. 2d, Mrs. Mary Post; Deborah, 1697, m. Capt. Timothy Hatch—lived in Tolland; Kent, —, Sarah, about 1698, m. Jan. 13, 1720, Ebenezer Nye—one of the first settlers of Tolland; Benjamin, b. about 1700, m. Hannah Clark; Elizabeth, b. 1702, m. Ebenezer Wright, April 20, 1721—d. at Windham, Jan. 13, 1727; Simon, about 1705, m. 1st, Jernsha Lathrop, m. 2d, Jane Worth.

THOMAS, resided in Lebanon from 1714 to 1734, when he removed to Salisbury.

JOHN, lived in Columbia, became the first deacon of the church when organized, 1718. Hezekiah lived and died in Lebanon—a large landholder.

OWEN.

MOSES, m. Hannah Man, Feb. 4, 1714. Chil., Daniel, b. Nov. 6, 1714; Hannah, Nov. 16, 1718; Eleazer, Jan. 24, 1721; Bathsheba, June 13, 1728, d. June 4, 1732; Timothy, April 18, 1731.

PARTBRIDGE.

Births on record as follows:—Joseph Wm., Feb. 10, 1759; Benja. March 30, 1761; Annie Rbuhama, Sept. 11, 1766; Guido Sussignanus, Apl. 1769. (No parents named.)

PAYNE.

BENJAMIN, m. Mary Brewster, Oct. 19, 1726—he d. Jan. 14, 1755. Chil., Benjamin, March 4, 1728; Mary, Jan. 20, 1730; Lydia, Nov. 6, 1731; Stephen, June 26, 1735; Dao, April 10, 1737; Hannah, June 25, 1739; Seth, Sept. 1, 1742; Sarah, March 22, 1745.

PHELPS.

BENJAMIN, m. Deborah Temple, Oct. 26, 1708. Chil., Deborah, Oct. 23, 1709.

JOSEPH, m. Sarah Curtice, Nov. 17, 1708. Chil., Joseph, b. Aug. 5, 1709; Sarah, July 23, 1711; Aaron, Oct. 12, 1713; Abigail, Feb. 17, 1716; Eunice, Aug. 16, 1720; Miriam, Sept. 1718; Moses, March 6, 1722; David, Jan. 21, 1724—d. May 31, 1747; Esther, Sept. 23, 1725—d. March 22, 1734; Nathaniel, Dec. 19, 1726; Kesiah, Feb. 26, 1728; Mary, May 31, 1729; Submit, May 15, 1734.

This family was numerous.

PINNEO.

JAMES, m. Dorothy —. Chil., Submit, b. Oct. 19, 1717; Joseph, June 14, 1720; Peter, May 4, 1723; Dorothy, Dec. 6, 1725.

JAMES, m. Priscilla Newcomb, June 16, 1731. Chil., Ann, b. May 15, 1732; James, April 5, 1734; Joyce, March 3, 1736; Elizabeth, Oct. 7, 1738; Lydia, Jan. 30, 1740; Joseph, March 15, 1743.

PITCHER.

SAMUEL, m. Elisabeth. Chil., Samuel, b. March 17, 1712.

POMEROY.

JOSEPH, m. Hannah. Chil. Noah, b. May 18, 1700.

DANIEL, m. Naomi Phelps, Oct. 19, 1749. Chil., Daniel, b. Aug. 3, 1750; Eleazer, Oct. 24, 1752; Elizabeth, May 10, 1755. No further record.

PORTER.

NATHANIEL, m. Mehitable Buel, Nov. 18, 1701. 1 chi., Nathaniel, b. April 24, 1704.

THOMAS, m. 1st, Thankfull Badcock, Nov. 13, 1707. Chil., Mary, b. Oct. 10, 1708; Mary, Nov. 16, 1710; m. 2d, Elizabeth —, and had Elisabeth, Dec. 20, 1721; Thomas, Sept. 16, 1723; Samuel, Aug. 3, 1725; Sarah, March 25, 1727; William, Dec. 13, 1728; Mary, June 18, 1731; Bethia, July 29, 1734; Nathan, Feb. 15, 1736; Elijah, Oct. 12, 1738. This family numerous, and now represented here.

ROBINSON.

JOHN, JR., m. Thankfull Hinckley, Jan. 17, 1743. Chil., Samuel, b. Jan. 22, 1744; Hannah, April 1, 1745; Samuel, June 17, 1752; John, Nov. 12, 1753.

BENJAMIN, m. Jernsha —. Chil., Jerusha, b. Aug. 8, 1746; Benjamin, April 24, 1749.

RICHARDSON.

EBENEZER, m. Elizabeth Kendrick, Jan. 14, 1718—d. May 12, 1756. Chil., Abigail, b. Nov. 6, 1718; Ebenezer, Aug. 25, 1720; John, Aug. 17, 1722; Sarah, May 29, 1724; Elisabeth, June 15, 1728; Esther, April 25, 1728; Margaret, April 9, 1732; Elieser, June 2, 1734.

ROOT.

THOMAS, had a home-lot, m. Sarah —. Chil., Hannah, b. May 12, 1699; Mary, Feb. 14, 1701; Thomas, Dec. 13, 1705; Martha, Feb. 11, 1708; Experience, Jan. 10, 1711.

THOMAS, JR., m. Hannah —. Chil., Elieser, Jan. 28, 1730; Hannah, July 10, 1731. No further record.

SMALLEY.

BENJAMIN, m. 1st, Rebecka Wright, (no date)—she d. July 3, 1726. Chil., Benjamin, b. Oct. 25, 1724; Rebecka, June 26, 1726; m. 2d, Mary —, and had Mercy, b. July 27, 1728; Samuel, April 13, 1732; John, May 24, 1734; Phebe, May 15, 1736.

SMITH.

PHILIP, m. Mary. Chil., Samuel, b. Dec. 10, 1701.
 MATTHEW, m. Mary Lyman, March 22, 1732. Chil., Mary, b. Jan. 21, 1733; Heanab, July 31, 1734; Matthew, Nov. 3, 1736.
 GEORGE, m. Elizabeth Lyman, June 27, 1716. Chil., Joseph, b. July 10, 1718; Elizabeth, Sept. 30, 1719; George, May 13, 1724.
 JOHN, m. Abigail —. Chil., Abigail, b. June 22, 1706; Mary, May 13, 1710.
 JOSEPH, m. Mary Webster, June 4, 1740. Chil., Elizabeth, b. Oct. 14, 1742; Mary, June 4, 1744; Elisha, March 26, 1746.

SPAFFORD.

THOMAS, m. Bethiah —. Chil., Samuel, b. Nov. 1, 1718; Sarah, May 13, 1723.
 AMOS, m. Hannah Veach, Jan. 4, 1723. Chil., Elizabeth, b. Feb. 20, 1734—d. 1752; Sarah, Jan. 13, 1736; Mary, April 3, 1738; Andrew, March 22, 1743.

SPRAGUE.

BENJAMIN, m. 1st, Mary Woodworth, Dec. 29, 1707. Chil., John, b. Sept. 5, 1709; Eliakim, Oct. 10, 1711; Mary, March 5, 1713; William, Sept. 29, 1715; Phineas, Sept. 5, 1717; Jerusha, Oct. 2, 1720; Benjamin June 5, 1725. He m. 2d, wid. Abigail Tisdale of Taunton (who had previously two children, Elkana and Elijah Tisdale), and had Silas, Jan. 3, 1727; Abigail, Nov. 23, 1729; Elkanah, Jan. 25, 1732; Minor, March 5, 1734; Lydia, March 20, 1736; Esther, March 3, 1738; Mary, Sept. 10, 1740.
 JOHN, m. 1st, Mary Badcock, Feb. 22, 1711. Chil., Ebenezer, b. Dec. 12, 1711; Hannah, June 30, 1714; Jonathan, April 30, 1716; m. 2d, Hannah —, and had John, July 22, 1723—d. Jan. 13, 1733; Thomas, May 8, 1725; Huldah, April 15, 1734; Rachel, Aug. 9, 1737.
 EPHRAIM, m. Deborah —, (no date). Chil., Peres, b. July 22, 1705; Peleg, May 15, 1707; Ephraim, March 13, 1709; Deborah, April 2, 1712; Betty, Oct. 28, 1714; Irene, Feb. 9, 1717; Mary, Dec. 20, 1721—d. young; Mary again, March 18, 1725.
 Family numerous, down at least to 1770.

STRONG.

JEDEDIAH, b. Aug. 7, 1667, m. Abiah Ingersoll, Nov. 8, 1688; a farmer at Northampton, Mass., moved to Lebanon, Aug. 24, 1696, when there were but four white families here; was killed by Indians at Wood Creek, N. Y., near Albany, Oct. 12, 1709, aged 42. She d. Nov. 20, 1732, age 69. Chil., Azariah, b. Oct. 7, 1689—d. young; Stephen, Nov. 24, 1690—d. at Lebanon, Feb. 2, 1785, age 94; David, June 19, 1693—d. 1712; Eleazer, Sept. 7, 1695—d. 1780; Supply, Oct. 10, 1697—d. in Hebron; Lieut. Jedediah, Jan. 15, 1700; Ezra, March, 1702; Freedom, May 16, 1704, m. John Buel.

SULLARD.

JOSEPH, m. Mehitabel Ball, Dec. 24, 1735. Chil., Mary, b. March 22, 1736; Mary again, Sept. 14, 1744; Mehitabel, June 13, 1746; Azubah, May 31, 1748; Submit, May 31, 1750; Joseph, Feb. 3, 1756.

SWEETLAND.

JOHN, m. Sarah —. Chil., John, b. Feb. 5, 1708; Joseph, April 3, 1710; Benjamin, Feb. 22, 1712; Rowland, April 7, 1715; Luke, March 20, 1717; Sarah, Feb. 20, 1719; Ebenezer, Feb. 21, 1721; William, Feb. 11, 1723; Agnes, Oct. 13, 1726; Jerusha, Dec. 12, 1727; Luke, June 16, 1729; Mary, May 15, 1733. Family numerous here and in Columbia; left about 1775.

TIFFANY.

ISAIAH, JR., m. Ann Lyman, May 19, 1748. Chil., Ann, b. March 29, 1749—d. infant; Isaiah, May 29, 1751; Asa, April 14, 1753.
 JOHN, m. Mary Meacham, May 5, 1748. Chil., Edward, b. Jan. 30, 1749—d. young; Edward, June 24, 1750; John, Jan. 8, 1753—d. young; John, April 3, 1755; Elisabeth, Dec. 26, 1756; Isaiah, Feb. 16, 1759; Mary, March 27, 1761; Lucinda, Jan. 17, 1764; Alpama, May 24, 1764.

TILDEN.

ISAAC, m. 1st, Martha Mudge, Dec. 30, 1714. Chil., Isaac, b. Sept. 20, 1715; m. 2d, Rebecca Man, June 14, 1716. Chil., Rebecca, b. March 7, 1717; Jonathan, April 21, 1719; Judith, Aug. 2, 1721; Martha, Oct. 12, 1723; Mercy, Aug. 15, 1725; John, Jan. 28, 1729.
 STEPHEN, SEN., m. 1st, Sarah Root, March 5, 1712; m. 2d, Mary Powel, May 31, 1716; had Zerviah, who d. 1732, and evidently other children whose births are not recorded.
 STEPHEN, JR., probably son of Stephen above, m. Abigail Richardson, April 23, 1749. Chil., Abigail, b. May 19, 1751; Stephen, March 19, 1753; Rhoda, July 18, 1755; Joshua, April 19, 1757; Josiah, April 19, 1760; Esther, May 15, 1762.

JOSEPH, m. 1st Elizabeth Brewster, Nov. 11, 1744—one child, Zerviah, b. Sept. 30, 1745; m. 2d, Elizabeth White, June 14, 1750, and had Elizabeth, b. Nov. 9, 1752; Chloe, Oct. 19, 1754; Ebenezer, Dec. 19, 1757.
 A Joseph bought land here in 1706; Isaac, in 1709; and Stephen, in 1710; (was here in 1708)—may have been brothers; Isaac and Joseph came from Plymouth Colony. Hon. Daniel Rose Tisdale, b. in Lebanon, late M.C. from Ohio, descended from Stephen and Sarah Root, above, and Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, ex-Governor of New York, and late Presidential candidate, is also from the Lebanon stock.

TERRY.

DEA. EPHRAIM, m. Hannah —. Chil., Samuel, b. July 21, 1709; Ann, Sept. 2, 1710. Dea. Terry d. Dec. 7, 1760, in 90th year of his age.
 EPHRAIM, JR., m. Deborah Bailey, Jan. 18, 1728. She d. Aug. 2, 1759. Chil., Elisabeth, b. Sept. 27, 1729; Ephraim, Nov. 4, 1731; Deborah, July 2, 1734; Dan—d. young; Mary, Feb. 24, 1739; Esther, May 8, 1741; Dea, Aug. 2, 1743; Christiana, Aug. 10, 1745.

THATCHER.

THOMAS, m. Mary Dean, Nov. 16, 1704. Chil., Rhodolphus, b. Aug., 1709, d. Jan., 1728; Ruth, Feb. 18, 1712; Partridge, Aug., 1714; Mary, April 12, 1717; Ann, March 29, 1720.
 PETER, m. Abigail Hibberd (no date). Chil., Peter, b. April 28, 1717, d. Aug. 24, 1757; John, Aug. 9, 1719, d. April 3, 1739; Lydia, Dec. 7, 1720; Joseph, Oct. 11, 1722—d. May 13, 1751; Abigail, June 20, 1725; Ruth, May 1, 1727; Rhodolphus, April 2, 1729—d. Oct. 12, 1740; Samuel, 1731; Josiah, July 8, 1738; Jared, March 5, 1736; Ebenezer, April 2, 1738—d. Oct. 2, 1740; John, Feb. 22, 1740; Rhodolphus, March 12, 1742. The family continued here until near 1808. Prof. Thomas A., of Yale College, is of this family.

THOMAS.

JOSEPH, m. Mary —. Chil., Elizabeth, b. Sept. 1, 1698; Experience, March 23, 1701. He probably m. 2d wife, Elizabeth, and had Abigail, b. Oct. 20, 1706; Ruth, Jan. 26, 1708; Rachel, March 9, 1710; Joseph, Sept. 12, 1713; Mabel, April 10, 1717; Miriam, Aug. 15, 1719; Hopestill, June, 1724; Joseph, Jr., d. in the expedition against Cuba, 1740.
 SAMUEL, m. Elizabeth Webster, Nov. 5, 1701. Chil., Elizabeth, b. Oct. 5, 1702; Samuel, April 26, 1706; Grace, Oct. 2, 1713.
 JOHN, m. Hannah Spaffard (no date). Chil., John, b. Oct. 6, 1734; Peleg, Feb. 1, 1736; James, July 22, 1737; Deborah, April 7, 1739; William, March 30, 1741; Hannah, June 1, 1743; Elihu, April 20, 1745; Malachi, Jan. 30, 1747.

THROOP.

SAMUEL, m. Dorothy. Chil., Samuel b. (no date); Mary, Jan. 23, 1727.
 WILLIAM, m. Elizabeth. Chil., Joseph, George, Josiah (no date); Benjamin, b. Jan. 19, 1730; John, Oct. 12, 1731; Thomas, Sept. 9, 1733; Elizabeth, Jan. 8, 1735; Martha, May 17, 1739; Priscilla, July 1, 1741; Mary, Aug. 11, 1744.
 JOSEPH, m. Deborah Buel, March 20, 1740. Chil., Deborah, b. April 22, 1741; Joseph, April 22, 1743; William, Dec. 26, 1745; Elizabeth, Jan. 10, 1747; Dan, Nov. 8, 1748.

DAN, m. Susanna Carey of Bristol, Oct. 27, 1737. Chil., Bethia, b. Dec. 18, 1738; Dan, April 19, 1740; Susanna, March 18, 1742; Benjamin, June 3, 1745; Joseph, Dec. 23, 1748.

TISDALE.

Ebenezer, m. Hope Basset (no date). Chil., Mary, b. Aug. 6, 1731; Nathau, Sept. 19, 1732; William, May 29, 1734; Sarah, May 16, 1736; Abijah, June 2, 1738; Abigail, June 18, 1740; Lydia, Jan. 10, 1742, d. 1747; Eliphalet, Sept. 15, 1744; Mary, Feb. 28, 1746; Lydia, March 16, 1749. Mr. Tisdale m. again, Mrs. Deborah Gilbert, of Taunton, June 8, 1762.
 ELIJAH, m. Eunice Smith, Nov. 6, 1743. Chil., Elkanah, b. Jan. 22, 1746. Mr. Elijah d. Nov. 19, 1795, and his wife d. Sept. 22, 1795.

TUTTLE.

JOHN, m. Judith —. Chil., Daniel, b. Nov. 11, 1716; Martha, July 3, 1718; Judith, Sept. 2, 1720; Freedom, March 1, 1722; Silence, Dec. 20, 1723; Desire, April 16, 1728; John, Feb. 20, 1726.
 JOHN, JR., m. Eunice Allen, July 17, 1747. Chil., Lucy, b. Feb. 4, 1748; James, Feb. 25, 1749.

WADSWORTH.

JOSEPH, m. Lydia Brown (no date); she d. Dec. 27, 1759. Chil., John b. March 15, 1705; Mary, Nov. 29, 1707; Martha, April 1, 1710.
 JOHN, m. Elizabeth Richman (no date). Chil., Zerviah, b. May 6, 1735; John, June 20, 1737.

WARNER.

ICHABOD, m. Mary Metcalf, March 5, 1712. Chil., Ichabod, b. Dec. 10, 1712; Daniel, July 10, 1714; Isaac, Jan. 4, 1717; Ebenezer, March 20, 1719; Nathaniel, Feb. 18, 1722; Timotby, Dec. 21, 1724; Samuel, Aug. 21, 1726; Mary and Hannah, twins, Sept. 13, 1730; Ruth, Oct. 17, 1732; John, May 22, 1734.

WATTLES.

WILLIAM, m. Abigail ——. Chil., William, b. Nov. 21, 1705; Mary, March 11, 1709. He died Aug. 11, 1737. She died Nov. 21, 1744.

WILLIAM, m. Abigail Denison, May 29, 1735. Chil., Abigail, b. March 20, 1736; Ann, March 20, 1738; William, Dec. 19, 1739; Mary, Oct. 14, 1744; Belcher, Nov. 3, 1743; Sarah, Feb. 26, 1747; Andrew, Aug. 2, 1749; Denison, July 12, 1754; Daniel, Nov. 5, 1755.

WEBSTER.

JOHN, m. Elisabeth ——. Chil., Thomas, b. Oct. 12, 1699; Elisabeth, Feb. 26, 1701; Thomas, Feb. 8, 1704; Josiah, Jan. 26, 1706.

GEORGE, m. Sarah —, who died April 12, 1721. Chil., Samuel, b. Nov. 9, 1698; Jonathan, Nov. 5, 1700; Peletiah, Nov. 17, 1702; George, Aug. 5, 1704; Noah, Aug. 9, 1706; Ebenezer, June 9, 1708; Sarah, May 5, 1710; Jerusha, Jan. 20, 1712; Benajah, Dec. 25, 1713; Mary, April 1, 1718; Josiah, May 20, 1720. This family still continue here.

WEST.

JOHN, m. Deborah —; (d. Nov. 17, 1741.) Chil., Jerusha, b. Dec. 17, 1708; Hannah, July 13, 1710; Nathan, Nov. 10, 1712; John, March 12, 1715; Priscilla, July 17, 1717—d. 1730; Dorothy, Sept. 10, 1719—d. 1730; Solomon, March 15, 1723; Caleb, July 3, 1726.

NATHAN, m. Jerusha Hinckley, July 20, 1741. Chil., Jerusha, b. Oct. 21, 1741; Samuel, Aug. 23, 1743; Nathan, May 26, 1746—d. young; Mollie, June 7, 1747; Nathan, June 8, 1749; Lucy, May 16, 1751; Walter, May 12, 1753; Charles, April 22, 1755—d. young; Charles, July 4, 1756.

EBENEZER, m. Mrs. Susanna Wales, Jan. 14, 1713. Chil., Sarah, b. Jan. 25, 1714; Joshua, July 30, 1715; Bathsheba, March 8, 1717; Susanna, Jan. 17, 1719; Ebenezer, April 11, 1721—died young; Jonathan (d. young) and David, twins, Oct. 2, 1723. "Hon. Ebenezer West, Esq., d. Oct. 31, 1758—Susanna his wife d. Oct. 14, 1724."

JOHN, m. Rebecka Abel, Nov. 8, 1738. Chil., John, b. Aug. 8, 1739; Dan, Dec. 31, 1741; David, Feb. 4, 1744; Rufus, May 16, 1745—d. young; Abel, May 11, 1747; Hannah, Sept. 2, 1749.

AMOS, m. Sarah Cutler of Watertown, July 21, 1738. Chil., Bathsheba, b. May 1, 1739—d. young; Abigail, July 9, 1741; Bathsheba, July 29, 1743—d. young; Sarah, Aug. 28, 1745—d. young; Abia, March 15, 1748—d. young; Reuben, June 6, 1750; Simeon, May 21, 1751; Levi, May 20, 1754; Judah, April 4, 1757.

WOODWARD.

JOHN, JR., m. Experience Baldwin, June 2, 1703. Chil., Experience, b. Aug. 10, 1704; Israel, June 5, 1707; John, March 28, 1709—d. Sept. 8, 1741.

HENRY, bought Capt. John Avery's home-lot in 1702; m. Hannah Burrows, Nov. 17, 1703. Chil., Samuel, b. Sept. 10, 1705; Israel, May 20, 1708; Hannah, July 19, 1710; Abigail, Sept. 21, 1712; Sarah, Oct. 25, 1715; Martha, Nov. 14, 1717; Henry, Dec. 22, 1720; Ann, Dec. 13, 1721; David, May 20, 1725; John, Dec. 2, 1727.

ISRAEL (son of John and Experience), m. Abigail —, March 31, 1731. Chil., Nathao, May 13, 1732; Anna, Jan. 4, 1734; Abel, April 1, 1736; Abigail, Aug. 22, 1738—d. young; Israel, March 31, 1740; John, March 22, 1742; Asa, Feb. 10, 1744; Eunice, June 5, 1746; Elijah, June 10, 1748.

ISRAEL (son of Henry and Hannah), m. Mary Sims, Jan. 24, 1733. Chil., Israel, b. Aug. 1, 1738—d. young; Israel, Oct. 6, 1739; Sarah, Aug. 2, 1741; Mary, July 7, 1743; Bezaiel, July 16, 1745; Eleaser, Feb. 26, 1748; Hannah and Martha, twins, July 9 or 10, 1750—Hannah d. inf. The Woodward family were numerous.

WOODWORTH.

EBENEZER, m. Rebecka Smalley, Dec. 27, 1717. Chil., Ebenezer, Jr., b. Sept. 26, 1718; Zerviah, Nov. 14, 1720; Eliphalet, Sept. 24, 1722; Joseph, Oct. 19, 1724; Amasa, April 4, 1727; Rebecka, July 25, 1729; John, Jan. 24, 1735; Phebe, Aug. 9, 1737.

EBENEZER, JR., m. Hopestill Tryon, Sept. 2, 1742. Chil., Phebe, b. July 31, 1743; John, Jan. 31, 1746; Sylvanus, Jan. 2, 1748; Elijah, Oct. 14, 1749.

BENJAMIN, father of Ichabod—d. April 22, 1729.

ICHABOD, m. Sarah —. Chil., Lebusus, b. Jan. 8, 1723; Silas, March 22, 1725; Jehiel, Sept. 17, 1728; Reuban, Aug. 22, 1733.

DAVID, m. Hannah Gay (no date). Chil., David, b. Jan. 29, 1738; Obedience, April 6, 1740; Prudence, May 26, 1742; Moses, March 7, 1748. SILAS, m. Sarah English, Sept. 22, 1746. Chil., Silas, b. March 21, 1747; John, Feb. 17, 1749; Solomon, April 16, 1751; Josiah, July 10, 1753; Sarah, July 23, 1755; Esekial, April 11, 1758.

JOSEPH, third of the name, m. Rebecka Wright, May 13, 1747. Chil., Samuel, b. April 11, 1743.

WHEELOCK.

REV. ELEASER, m. 1st, Mrs. Sarah Maltby, April 29, 1735. Chil., Theodore, b. May 23, 1736; Eleazer, Jr., Aug. 14, 1737—d. young; Ruth, Jan. 12, 1740; Rhodolphus, Aug. 18, 1742; m. 2d, Mrs. Mary Brinsmade, Nov. 21, 1747. Chil., Mary, Aug. 28, 1748; Abigail, Dec. 21, 1751; John, Jan. 28, 1754; Eleaser, Jr., again, Aug. 17, 1756; James, March 5, 1759.

WILLIAMS.

DANIEL, m. Lydia Abel, June 19, 1711. Chil., Daniel, b. Aug. 14, 1712; Isaiah, March 1, 1715; Samuel (no date).

EBENEZER, m. Mary Vetch, July 27, 1721. Chil., Jonathan, b. April 28, 1722; Elisabeth, May 2, 1725; Veach, April 23, 1727; Isaac, June 1, 1729.

SAMUEL, m. Deborah Throop, Dec. 3, 1724. Chil., Deborah, b. Sept. 26, 1725; Priscilla, Sept. 1, 1727; Joanna, April 26, 1729; Submit, Oct. 22, 1731; Rebecka, Feb. 20, 1733; George, Nov. 19, 1734; Bathsheba, May 22, 1737; Mary, Sept. 27, 1739; Nathaniel, April 30, 1742; Theody, Dec. 11, 1744; Samuel, Dec. 11, 1746—d. Aug. 21, 1768.

REV. SOLOMON, m. Mrs. Mary Potter (no date). Chil., Solomon, b. Nov. 5, 1723—d. young; Eliphalet, Feb. 4, 1727; Esekial, May 5, 1729—d. Feb. 12, 1818; William, April 8, 1731; Mary, —; Thomas, Nov. 12, 1735—d. Feb. 10, 1839; Christiana, —; Moses, —; Samuel, —; Eunice, —.

Rev. Solomon, d. Feb. 7, 1776; Mrs. Mary Williams, d. —, 1788.

WRIGHT.

ABEL, m. Rebecka —. Chil., Ebenezer, b. Feb. 22, 1701; Mary, Nov. 22, 1702; Ephraim, Feb. 29, 1704; Martha, April 12, 1705; Jemima, Sept. 4, 1707; Ann, June 4, 1709; Miriam, Nov. 14, 1711; Beojamio, July 29, 1712—d. young; Benjamin, March 3, 1714. Mr. Abel Wright d. June 2, 1745.

SAMUEL, m. Mary Cass, Nov. 22, 1710. Chil., Aaron, b. March 29, 1713; John, Sept. 23, 1716; Mary, May 10, 1721. Abel, m. Mary Calkin, Nov. 7, 1717. Ebenezer, m. Elisabeth Newcomb, April 20, 1721.

BENONI, m. Elisabeth Smith, Jan. 7, 1742. Chil., Samuel, b. Sept. 27, 1752; Theodora, July 9, 1755; Dan, April 7, 1757; Benoni, May 31, 1761.

Military Record.¹—This town was prompt and earnest to bear its part in supporting the war for the Union. The firing upon Fort Sumter and the immediately subsequent events stirred no community more deeply and thoroughly than this. The call for volunteers was at once responded to, and it was a marked feature of those who enlisted from this town that they were the substantial and intelligent young men of the town, connected with some of the best families. Their motives were shown to be patriotic and high from the fact that they had no immediate prospects or position and office, as had those who enlisted from larger places and centres of influence. Two at least early received lieutenant's commissions, and ultimately four from the society of Exeter (perhaps some from other societies) received a captain's commission, and one a colonel's.

The Governor of the State, William A. Buckingham, so distinguished as a war Governor, was a native and spent his early life here, and the town was honored and incited by his enthusiasm and vigor. Here, too, lived and died Jonathan Trumbull,—"Brother Jonathan,"—the only Governor among the thirteen colonies who in the beginning was true to the cause of

¹ Contributed by Rev. O. D. Hine.

the colonies, and William Williams, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; and the place contains well-known memorials of the prominence which it held during the period of the Revolution. The examples of the past and present and the associations of the place had educated the people to patriotism, and now incited them to bear their part in the great effort to preserve the integrity of the nation. The ladies were on the alert to do what they could, and during the four years of the war supplies in large amount were sent to be distributed by the Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission. The pastor of the First Church spent some two months among the sick and wounded of the army in Washington, D. C., under the Christian Commission.

The town responded earnestly to the calls of the government for troops and promptly filled its several quotas, sent its benevolent contributions, and could but congratulate itself that from its homes came the Governor of the State, who performed so efficient service in the nation's peril, and was a worthy successor of Connecticut's first war Governor.

The following are names of soldiers who enlisted from this town during the Rebellion:

Lewis Beers, three months.
Joseph K. Corey, three months and three years; lost a foot.
Hosea P. Durfee, three months and three years; veteran and corp.
Orlense Lombard, three months and three years.
Charles L. Pitcher, three months and three years; corp.
William C. Tracey, three months and three years; corp.

The following for three years:

Joseph Wheaton.
Joseph S. Forsyth.
Obadiah S. Roundville; veteran.
Henry M. Livermore, 8th Regt., Co. D., corp.; died.
Leander Clark.
Edwin Blanchard.
William C. Blanchard.
Robert W. Burk, veteran.
Edwin J. Comstock, 8th Regt., Co. D; died.
Fred. Ellsworth, 8th Regt., Co. D; died of wounds.
William Huntington, 8th Regt.; veteran; sergt.; wounded twice.
Jeremiah Jordan.
Michael Hegan.
Oliver Lathrop, died of wounds.
Edgar A. Lockwood, veteran; wounded twice.
Aaron H. Ceball, died.
William A. Mason, died.
Diodate I. Mitchel, died.
George K. Morgan, died.
John U. Wheaton.
Fred. E. Shalk, 1st lieu, 14th Regt.; died of wounds.
David H. Browo, 13th Regt.; veteran; died.

The following were in the Eighteenth Regiment:

Elias Mulliken.
Henry D. Rose, veteran.
Nelson M. Sammis.
Charles H. Sparks.
Addison J. Thompson, veteran.
George Zimmerman, veteran.
Joseph U. Meach, veteran.
James C. Jennioga, veteran.
J. A. H. Bowers, veteran.
Andrew Washburn, sergt.; capt. of colored company.
Charles Robinson, sergt.; capt. of colored company.
Edwin S. Hockley, sergt. and lieu.
Charles H. Carpenter, sergt.

Thomas C. Abel, sergt.
George R. Bill, corp. and capt. of colored company.
Rescome Peckham, sergt.
Alonzo S. Mather, 1st lieu.
Judson A. Gager, musician.
William A. Wetmore.
John W. Abel.
Peleg C. Congdon.
Charles C. Chappel, sergt.
Joseph E. Davol.
Abisha P. Durfee, corp., and wounded.
Alfred E. Gates, wounded and died.
Charles F. Geer.
Asher D. Holmes, killed in battle.
Edwin M. Kidder.
Adgate Loomis, capt. of colored troops.
Nelson P. Lord, severely wounded.
Marcena Lombard.
Henry B. Ormsby.
Lucius G. Pember, starved at Andersonville.
Myer W. Robinson, M.D., also surgeon of 6th Regt.
John Shalk, died.
Fred. L. Spencer, sergt.
Albert Sullard, injured at Winchester.
Charles H. Tilley.
Joseph A. Tildeo, slightly wounded.
Eleazer Tilden.
George A. Weaver.
John Williams.
Alfred J. Comstock, severely wounded; Vet. Res.
H. H. McCracken, killed in battle.
Hiram D. Rose, killed in battle.

The following were in the Twenty-first Regiment:

Isaac G. Avery, Frank Bennett, Bradford K. Green, Michael Kelley, Peter Gallagher, William H. Day.

The following were in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, nine months:

Timothy A. Avery, died.
William H. Hyde, died.
Maurice Lappe.
Michael O. Laughlin, slightly wounded.
Amos Spafard.
Augustus Tittel.
George W. Willcox, died.
Samuel S. Willcox, slightly wounded.
Henry J. Wilson.

The following were in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, nine months:

Henry L. Gay, 2d lieu.
Charles Lamb.
William F. Gates.

The following were in the Twenty-ninth Regiment, three years (colored):

Austin W. Seymour, Edwin Hewitt.

The following were recruits:

Ludwig Haworwas, 18th Regt., lost leg.
Aea K. Holmes, 18th Regt., slightly wounded.
Benjamin Congdon, 18th Regt.
John Sullivan, 10th Regt.
Edwin Washburn, 18th Regt., slightly wounded.
Thomas A. Loomis, 18th Regt.
Aron Wolf, 18th Regt.
Orlando Lombard, 18th Regt.
John Nutley, 21st Regt.
Benjamin B. Browo, 18th Regt., two wounds.
— Pollard.
— Clark.

Some of the battles engaged in by Lebanon soldiers were those of Antietam, Berryville, Bristol Sta-

tion, Bull Run, Camp Bisland, Cedar Creek, Cedar Mountain, Culpeper, Drury's Bluff, Fort Fisher, Fredericksburg, Georgia Landing, Hall Town, Hatcher's Run, Lynchburg, Morris Island, Newbern, Piedmont, Fort Hudson, Petersburg, Roanoke Island, Sharpsburg, Snicker's Ford, South Mountain, Spottsylvania, Sugar-Loaf Mountain, Summit Point, Wilderness, Winchester.

In June and July, 1864, the Eighteenth Regiment marched eleven hundred miles.

Lebanon sent of her sons 106; 6 enlisted for three months; later 12 for nine months; all the rest—88—for three years. Of the 6 three-months 5 re-enlisted for three years, and 1 became a veteran. Whole number of those who re-enlisted as veterans, 12.

In addition the town sent as substitutes a number sufficient to more than fill its quota by 15, the whole number being about 200.

Of the 106, 20 died, 3 were instantly killed in battle, 4 died of wounds before they were removed from the battle-field, 2 died in hospitals from the effects of their wounds, 12 died of disease, and 1 died after his return home. Whole number, 20.

CHAPTER LIII.

LEBANON—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Thomas Whitmore was born in England in 1615, and came to America in 1635; tradition says that he embarked from Bristol. The first mention that we find of his name in the colonial records is in the Wethersfield town records in 1639-40, as owner of certain lands, where it appears he first settled on coming to the Connecticut River.

He subsequently removed to Hartford, at what time we have no data for determining.

He was one of the first settlers of Middletown; the exact date cannot be determined, as a few of the first leaves of the town record are missing.

May 20, 1652, he was made a freeman. The qualifications necessary to be a freeman were, namely: he had to be orthodox, twenty years of age, and worth two hundred pounds, and was obliged to take the oath of fidelity.

That we may more fully fix in our minds the age in which he lived we note the following personages of his time: first, he was a subject of James I., Charles I., and Charles II., and Shakespeare was living, and died when he was a year old. He died Dec. 11, 1681, aged sixty-six years. He was three times married, and had some seventeen children. Izrahiah was his fourth son and eighth child by his first wife, Sarah Hall.

Izrahiah, or Izariah, was born in Middletown, Conn., March 9, 1656, married Rachel Stow, and had eight children, the eldest of whom was Rev. Izrahiah, born

June 28, 1693, and married Sarah Booth and had five children, the eldest of whom was Prosper, born March 14, 1722. The remains of Rev. Izrahiah Whitmore are interred in the old East burying-ground at Middletown. He was settled over the Presbyterian Church at Stratford, Conn., soon after his majority.

Prosper Whitmore early settled in Norwich, Conn., married Keturah Chesbrough and had seven children, the eldest of whom was Nathan, born Aug. 25, 1757. Prosper Whitmore was a sheriff of New London County for many years. He died Oct. 15, 1787, and his wife died Feb. 13, 1789, aged fifty-three. Both were buried in the old burial-ground at Norwich, Conn.

Nathan Whitmore married Elizabeth Bushnell and had three children, the second of whom was Augustus, born Nov. 6, 1786.

Nathan Whitmore (or Wetmore, as the name was spelled by some of the family) was a man of respectability and influence, holding the office of deputy sheriff of New London County, at that time a position of trust and importance, which he retained till his death, Nov. 5, 1791.

Augustus Wetmore was twice married,—first, to Emily T. Hinckley, Feb. 26, 1816; second, to Sarah Hinckley, Nov. 27, 1825. His children by his first wife are William A., Charles H., Edwin D., and Edwin D. (the second); by his second wife, Emily C., Catharine, the wife of William R. Gay, of Lebanon, Sarah J., and William A. (2).

A correspondent thus speaks of Augustus Wetmore: "He removed with his father to Lebanon in 1791, where he has ever since resided, save a few years spent at Millington during his youth. By reason of age and its incident infirmities, though comparatively few have fallen upon him, he no longer confines himself to business. His threescore years and ten, with their abundant cares and toils, are more than passed, and it surely is befitting that the remainder be spent at ease in the bosom of his family.

"He united with the Congregational Church at twenty-two years of age. In public life he has been little seen, all his tastes leading another way, but in private he is well known as a man of unimpeachable integrity, strict honesty, warm friendship, unwavering fidelity, the purest life, and sincerest piety. His tastes are simple and manners unaffected, and without ostentation.

"Though his efforts have not been crowned with affluence, at the call of the poor and needy his benevolence finds no excuse in that for withholding from his means. In person Mr. Wetmore is about five feet six inches in height, his frame well knit and muscular, inclining of late years somewhat to corpulence."

William R. Gay, of Lebanon, Conn., is a son of Asahel Gay and Mary Reed (see Reed genealogy), and grandson of Asahel Reed, Sr., and Temperance Reed, and was born in Floyd, N. Y., June 17, 1827. His mother dying when he was only five months old,



William. 1841



James Watt

and his father when he was but seventeen months of age, he was left to the tender care and sympathy of his paternal grandparents and his aunt Temperance, who was always a mother to him, and though now they too are dead, yet their names will ever be cherished with the most tender regard, and their kind words and deeds will ever live fresh in his memory.

Asahel Gay, Sr., was a farmer and distiller by occupation, settled in Lebanon, Conn., at an early day, and continued to reside there till his death, March 24, 1843, aged eighty-seven years nine months and ten days. Temperance, his wife, died Sept. 27, 1843, aged eighty-seven years and ten months. Temperance Gay, daughter of Asahel and Temperance Gay, died Feb. 17, 1864, aged eighty-two years.

Asahel Gay, Jr., was born in Connecticut, married Mary Reed, and had two sons, Francis Lafayette, who died at three years and nine months, and William R. Mr. Gay was a merchant. He died Nov. 30, 1828, aged thirty-eight years and two months, and his wife died Nov. 24, 1827, aged twenty-nine years, and both are buried at Whitesborough, N. Y.

William R. Gay received a common-school education, and one term at an academy at Westfield, Mass. At the age of two, in 1829, he settled in Lebanon, Conn., and has continued to reside on the same farm purchased by his grandfather. He married, May 24, 1853, Catherine (born April 14, 1831), daughter of Augustus and Sarah (Hinckley) Wetmore (see history of the Whitmore, or Wetmore family), and to them have been born Emma F., Mary R., and Sarah Jane, who died at two years. Mr. Gay built his present farm-house in 1858 and '59, and all his other improvements were made by him.

In politics he is a Republican. He never aspired to official honors, preferring the quiet of domestic life. Mr. and Mrs. Gay are members of the Congregational Church at Lebanon. He is a man of medium height and light complexion. He is very modest and retiring in disposition, and of industrious and frugal habits. As a man he is esteemed by his neighbors, and loved and respected at home.

His mother descended from Joseph Read, or Reed, who married Sarah Rice, Nov. 26, 1723. Children,—James, born 1724; Berthia, born 1725; John, born 1728. Mrs. Reed died Jan. 1, 1729. Joseph Reed married his cousin Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Reed.

Maj. John Reed (born 1728) married Hannah Goddard. Children,—John, William (afterwards United States navy surgeon), and Thomas. John Reed married Marcia Goodwin, of Plymouth, Mass., daughter of Gen. Goodwin. Children,—John, Betsey, Hannah, George, Charles, William, Joseph, Isaac, Mary, Francis, and Nancy; also five others who died young. Nancy Reed married Nathan Viles, of Boston, Mass.

Dr. Charles Sweet, of Lebanon, the subject of this sketch, we trace back through five successive generations to James Sweet, son of Isaac and Mary Sweet,

of Wales. He came to America in 1630, and settled in North Kingston, R. I., where members of the family still live. As far back as their history can be obtained, and tradition leading us still farther, we find that they have always been accredited with a capacity or ability in an eminent degree for bone-setting, though uneducated in any department of surgery, and as we follow along down the genealogical line we find members of the family that have become especially eminent in the practice of this natural ability. Dr. John Sweet, grandfather of Dr. Charles Sweet, gained a wide-spread notoriety during the Revolution by his successful practice among the officers and men of both the French and American army, though not himself in the government service. His son Benoni, father of Charles Sweet, had for a few years followed in the footsteps of his father in this matter, but removing to Lebanon, Conn., in 1793, he determined not to practice bone-setting more, but give his whole attention to farming. This resolution, however, he was unable to carry out, for a dislocated shoulder in his own neighborhood which baffled the surgeons forced him again into the practice of this his legitimate and natural calling, which he never afterwards abandoned during active life, and after a long series of years of usefulness he died, Aug. 26, 1840, at the age of eighty years.

Before leaving Kingston he married Sarah Champlin, and had one child. The rest of the family were born in Lebanon,—Susannah, Thomas, Benoni, Stephen, Sally, Mary, Lydia, Hannah, Lucy, and Charles, the last three only still living. Thomas died at the age of nineteen. Benoni, Jr., practiced bone-setting at Guilford, Stephen at Franklin, Sally for a time at Willimantic, and Charles for many years at the old homestead, and for near thirty years at Lebanon Centre, where he now resides. He commenced the practice of bone-setting as young as sixteen years of age, and for nearly forty years he has maintained an office at Hartford, Conn., and at Springfield, Mass., each of which he visits one day in each month, successfully treating all sorts of bone dislocations, fractures, and diseases.

The greater part of his time is devoted to this calling, in which he manifests an intuitive perception truly surprising.

In the intervals he prosecutes a limited amount of farming, which he does more for a pastime than for pecuniary profit.

At an early age he was married to Eliza W. Throop, of his native town, and their children, with one exception, are still living,—Sophia, born March 18, 1835; Sarah E., born April 7, 1837; Maria F., born Nov. 28, 1838; Marietta, born Oct. 24, 1840; Charles, Jr., born Jan. 1, 1845; J. Henry T., born Nov. 4, 1848; Marietta, died Sept. 8, 1873. Their mother died Feb. 14, 1860, at the early age of forty-four years. Charles, Jr., is located near home, and practices with his father. Henry T. has been in practice at Hartford, Conn.,

for several years, where he has gained an enviable reputation. Dr. Sweet married for his second wife Sarah Elizabeth Williams, of Mystic, Conn. By this marriage he had three children,—Bessie, born Nov. 28, 1869; F. Benoni, born Oct. 7, 1870; George H., born June 3, 1875. Bessie died Jan. 10, 1870, and their mother departed this life after having been married about nineteen years.

His third and present wife was Laura A. Anderson, of Clinton, Conn., whose years run parallel with his own. The doctor has ever been of the strictest temperance habits, and his life the life of a Christian, both by profession and practice, in which he has ever had the fullest co-operation of each of his three respective wives.

Judge Edwin Munford Dolbeare was born in Montville, Conn., Jan. 23, 1806. He is a lineal descendant of John Dolbeare, who came from Wales and settled in Boston in 1720, where he (John) was a silversmith by trade. He died there, and was buried in the Old Park Street burying-ground, tomb No. 50.

John Dolbeare had a large family of children, one of whom was George, who settled in Montville, New London Co., Conn., and became the father of six children, viz.: Mary, Abigail, John, Samuel, Hannah (who stood in the door of her house in New London, Conn., and defended her home so heroically from the attack of the British forces, Sept. 6, 7, 1781, that her home was not burned; she tried hard to shoot the old traitor Arnold), and George B.

George Dolbeare owned a large tract of land, called Pogwunk, in Montville, Conn. He died far advanced in life. The family for generations has been prominent in town affairs and members of the Congregational Church.

Samuel Dolbeare, son of George, was born March 12, 1748, in Montville. He married Hannah Munford, a native of Narragansett, R. I., Nov. 29, 1770, and had the following children, viz.: Munford, Naby, or Abby, and Samuel (2). He was a farmer. He died about 1832.

Munford Dolbeare, son of Samuel (1), was born in Montville, Conn. (now Salem), Oct. 27, 1771. He was a farmer, married Rhoda, daughter of Col. Jeremiah Mason, January, 1800, and had the following children: Sophia E. (deceased), Edwin M., William A. (deceased), Jeremiah F. and Samuel P., twins (deceased), and Rhoda M.

He was a Whig in politics. He was a magistrate several years, and a member of the Legislature in 1821. In 1830 he settled in Lebanon, Conn., and continued to reside there till his death, Sept. 8, 1835. His wife died Jan. 31, 1840, and both were buried in the Second Cemetery, at Lebanon, Conn.

Edwin M. Dolbeare, the immediate subject of this sketch, received a common-school education. He remained at home working on his father's farm till he was nineteen years of age, when he went forth to seek his fortune in the mercantile business. In 1827 he

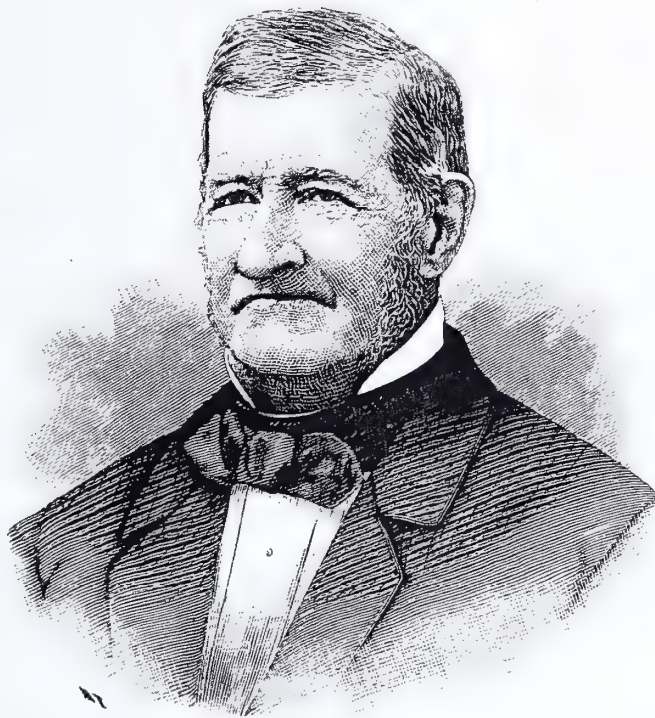
went to New York and entered a dry-goods store as clerk, and remained two years, then began business for himself, which he continued some nine years.

For the following two years we find him in Missouri, Illinois, and other parts of the great West. In 1838 he settled in Lebanon, Conn., on the farm purchased by his father in 1830. Here he has continued to reside to the present time (1881). He has always been a Whig and Republican in politics, and as such has been one of the standard-bearers of the town. He has held all the important offices of the town, such as justice of the peace, selectman, member of the Legislature in 1860, and of the Senate in 1863, that being one of the most important sessions ever held in the State. In 1862 he was chosen judge of probate, and continued to perform the duties of that office to the satisfaction of his constituents till 1876, when his age (seventy) exempted him from further duty. For nineteen years he was clerk of the South Congregational Society. He is regarded as one of Lebanon's stanch men, a man of energy and great force of character, prudent and wise in all his counsels.

Jeremiah Mason (the first Jeremiah Mason of Lebanon) was the son of Daniel Mason (who was the grandson of Maj. John Mason) and Dorothy Hobart, of Topsfield, Mass., daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Hobart and Elizabeth Whiting, and granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Lyun, and his second wife, Elizabeth St. John.

Through his ancestress, Elizabeth St. John, Jeremiah Mason was descended from Sir Oliver St. John, Baron of Beauchamp, who upon the coming of his third cousin, Queen Elizabeth, to the throne was created Lord St. John of Bletshoe. Through his ancestress, Margaret Beauchamp (grandmother of King Henry VII.), whose first husband was Sir Oliver St. John, of Penmark, Jeremiah Mason was descended from Gundred, fourth daughter of William the Conqueror, who married William de Warren, first Earl of Surrey. Through his ancestress, Margery Le Dispenser, and her ancestress, Joan Plantagenet (fourth daughter of Edward V.), who married Gilbert Le Clair, third Earl of Gloucester, and her ancestress, Matilda of Scotland, niece of Edgar Atheling, and wife of King Henry I., he was descended from Alfred the Great; and through his ancestress, Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and daughter of Baldwin, seventh Count of Flanders, and Adela, daughter of Robert I., of France, he was descended from Charlemagne and Hildegard of Swabia, his wife.

The Waterman Family.—Thomas Waterman was nephew of the wife of John Bradford. Robert Waterman and Elizabeth Bourn, of Marshfield, were married Dec. 9, 1638. Thomas, their second son, was born in 1644, at Marshfield, and probably came to Norwich with his uncle Bradford. In November, 1668, he was joined in wedlock with Miriam, only daughter of Thomas Tracy.



Edwin M Dothcare



The Waterman house-lot was next to that of Maj. Mason, and the dwelling-house was built at a slight turn of the town street, opposite the residence of the late Dr. Turner. It projected awkwardly into the highway which now passes over a part of the site. The old well that stood by the house is under the street.

A granite stone records in rude capitals the decease of this proprietor.

The inventory of Thomas Waterman amounted to £855 11s. 4d. He had ten oxen, ten cows, and abundant household goods, showing a condition of thrift, comfort, and independence. He left three sons and five daughters. Elizabeth, the oldest daughter, married John Fitch, one of the sons of the reverend minister of the town, and settled in Windham.

Martha, the second daughter, went to Lyme, as the second wife of "Lyme's captain, Reinold Marvin." Miriam died unmarried, Sept. 22, 1760, aged eighty-two. Lydia married Eleazer Burnham, a new inhabitant of the Nine-mile square, who came from Ipswich after 1700. Ann, the youngest daughter, became the partner of Josiah De Wolfe, of Lyme. The sons of the proprietor were Thomas, John, and Joseph. Thomas, the first-born of Norwich Watermans, not waiting to be quite twenty-one years of age, married, June 29, 1691, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Allyn. Their union was prolonged to a term of sixty-four years, and the memorial stones at their graves show that they had both attained their eighty-sixth year, and died within a few months of each other in the year 1755. They had seven sons and two daughters.

Lieut. Elisha Waterman, their fifth son, died in Havana, a victim of the fatal expedition undertaken against the Spanish in 1762. He left a large family.

Asa Waterman, the sixth son, was the father of Arunah Waterman, who was born at Norwich in 1749, and after taking an active part in the various scenes of the Revolutionary war, both as a soldier and assistant commissary, emigrated with his family, about the year 1800, to Johnson, Vt., assisting greatly in the growth and prosperity of that town. At Johnson, Capt. Waterman lived to old age, adhering to ancient principles, simple manners, and old customs, grandfather to the whole village, and wearing to the last the long waistcoat, small-clothes, and shoe-buckles of a former generation. He died in 1838.

Nehemiah Waterman, seventh son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Allyn), was the first of the Bozrah line of Watermans. He died Oct. 27, 1796, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. His son Nehemiah was an officer of the Revolutionary army, and the representative of Bozrah for ten sessions, from 1787 to 1797. He died in 1802, aged sixty-six.

Rev. Elijah Waterman, distinguished as a successful teacher of the classics, and an able and fearless preacher, was the son of the second Nehemiah Waterman, and born in Bozrah, Nov. 28, 1769. He

graduated at Yale College in 1791, and was ten years pastor of the church at Windham. He was afterwards engaged in the ministry at Bridgeport, where he died Oct. 11, 1825, aged fifty-six. He was a man of large information and an able writer. It is said that he had read "Paradise Lost" several times through before he was nine years of age. He published sermons and treatises; was fond of poetry, and often composed small poems on fugitive occasions.¹

John Waterman, the second son of the proprietor Thomas, born in March, 1672, married, in 1701, Elizabeth, daughter of the second Samuel Lothrop. They had a family of six or seven sons and two daughters, the youngest of whom, Hannah, was the mother of Benedict Arnold. A branch of the Waterman family settled in Lebanon, N. H. Col. Thomas Waterman, born July 11, 1766, is said to have been the first white child born in that town. His parents, Silas and Silence Waterman, were from Norwich.

Joseph Waterman, third son of Thomas Waterman, the original proprietor, married Elizabeth Woodward, and had seven children, viz.: Timothy, Judith, Ezra, Elizabeth, Mehitabel, Annie, and Joseph.

Andrew Waterman was probably a son of Lieut. Elisha Waterman, who lost his life in the West Indies in 1762. Andrew Waterman married Elizabeth Fitch, Sept. 11, 1759. Their children were as follows: Elizabeth, Ezra F., Lebbeus Andrew (2d), Betsey, Sarah, and Elisha. Andrew (1st) settled in Lebanon at an early day, about the time he was married. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and was known as Capt. Andrew Waterman. He died Feb. 16, 1822, aged eighty-four years, and his wife died March 25, 1821, aged eighty-four years.

Elisha Waterman, youngest son of Capt. Andrew Waterman and Elizabeth Fitch, was born in Lebanon, Conn., Oct. 1, 1777. He received such advantages for an education as the common schools of his day afforded, supplemented with a few terms at an academy in Lebanon, Conn., taught by Nathan Tisdale. He early manifested a strong desire to teach, and at an early age began teaching school, and taught several terms. Sept. 20, 1812, he married Elizabeth Fitch Mason, daughter of James Fitch Mason. (See history of Mason family, Lebanon, Conn.) She was born Oct. 10, 1790. Their children are Andrew (deceased), Elizabeth F., James F. M., Elisha (deceased), an infant, Nancy M. (Mrs. James M. Peckham), and Andrew, who is in business with Mr. J. M. Peckham, all of whom were born on the Waterman homestead, in Lebanon, Conn.

Mr. Waterman was a large farmer of more than three hundred acres; in politics a Whig and Republican. He held all the town offices to the universal satisfaction of his constituents. He several times represented his town in the State Legislature, and district once in the Senate. For many years he was

¹ Sprague's Pulpit Annals, vol. ii.

judge of probate. He was a regular attendant upon the services of the Congregational Church, and was ever ready with an open purse to do more than his share. He was thoroughly posted in business matters, and well read on the topics of the day. He was a man of positive character and very energetic. Whatever he did he did with his might. He had the courage of his convictions, and right well did he do his work. He died March 30, 1857. His wife died May 4, 1862, and both were buried on Goshen Hill, Lebanon, Conn. Their daughter, Elizabeth F., married Nathaniel C. Saxton (deceased). He was a farmer in Lebanon, and a man respected.

James M. Peckham.—William S. Peckham was a native of Rhode Island, but moved to Lebanon, Conn., where he resided till the time of his death. He had twelve children, one of whom, Simeon, was born in Rhode Island, April 9, 1794. He (Simeon) came to Tolland County, Conn., where he remained a short time, and then removed to Lebanon in 1820, and resided on a farm one mile north of the Baptist church of Lebanon Centre a short period. After having changed his location two or three times, he finally settled at Lebanon Centre in 1837, and remained there until his death, Aug. 17, 1859. He was a large and progressive farmer for those days. He was twice married,—first, to Lucy T. Avery, daughter of Thompson Wells. They had nine children, viz.: James M., George W., Lucy Ann (deceased), an infant (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Abby (deceased), Joseph and Mary (twins, the former of whom died young), and William S., now a real estate broker and wholesale grocer in Milwaukee, Wis., of firm of Romidy, Peckham & Co. All of the children save James M. were born in Lebanon. Mrs. Peckham died April 26, 1849, and Mr. Peckham married for his second wife Rebecca A. Battey, daughter of Dr. Owen Battey, of Scituate, R. I. They had three children,—Owen D. (deceased), Sarah M. (deceased), who married Dr. W. P. Barber, of Lebanon, and Simeon A., who resides on the homestead.

In politics Mr. Peckham was a Democrat. He was postmaster at the Centre many years, was selectman, assessor, etc. He was for a short time in the war of 1812, and was located at New London, and for his services received a land bounty, and his widow a pension after his death. Both his wife and himself were members of the Congregational Church, in which he was deacon many years. He was noted for his hospitality, and his house was always a welcome place to the stranger and the ministry. Prudent, kind, and affectionate, he commanded the respect and esteem of his associates and acquaintances. His second wife died September, 1880.

James M. Peckham was born in Columbia, Conn., Feb. 3, 1820, was brought up on the farm, working summers and attending school winters, until his seventeenth year, when he went to Kingston, R. I., and entered the employ of T. S. Taylor & Co., merchants

of that place. With this house he remained ten years, until 1847, when he returned to Lebanon and commenced business as a merchant. April 10, 1848, he married Nancy W., daughter of Elisha Waterman and Elizabeth Mason (see history of J. Mason). They had two children, Elizabeth W. and Mary E. (deceased). He continued merchandising in Lebanon till September, 1848, when he purchased a half-interest with Elisha Waterman, Jr., at Bozrahville. October 16th of this same year his store at Lebanon was burned, and since that time his attention has been devoted to the establishment at Bozrahville. In 1855, Mr. Waterman died, and Mr. Peckham took a younger brother, Andrew Waterman, in as partner, and the business was continued under the firm-name of Peckham & Waterman.

Mr. Peckham also has an interest in various manufacturing companies, has been director of the Second National Bank of Norwich, and has held various positions of trust and honor, such as selectman, town agent, member of board of relief, justice of the peace; was in the Legislature in 1855, and Senate in 1858, and has been postmaster about twenty-five years. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but is now a Republican. In religion both himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church at Goshen, and Mr. Peckham is one of its chief supporters.

His partner, Mr. Andrew Waterman, married Julia Emma Stark, daughter of H. N. Stark, Feb. 5, 1873. They have three children,—Elisha, Clarence M., and Frank E. Mr. Waterman is a farmer as well as merchant, and, like Mr. Peckham, is Republican in politics.

Joseph Holmes, only son of Ozias and Betsey (Tully) Holmes, was born Dec. 17, 1817, at East Haddam, Conn. He received a common-school education, supplemented with several terms at a select school taught by Rev. George Carrington, and an academy at Mount Parnassus, East Haddam, Conn., under the control of N. Q. Foster, Esq. At twenty commenced teaching, and taught a few terms. His father was a practical farmer, hence Joseph was reared to habits of industry and economy, thus laying the foundation of his future success. December, 1848, he went to Colchester, and began to work for the Hayward Rubber Company, and after two years was put in charge of the grinding department, till March, 1851, when he settled in Lebanon, near Bozrahville, on the well-known Mason farm, since which time he has been superintendent of the Hayward Rubber Company at that place. He has an interest in the business, and their particular branch of the trade is to compound the crude material for the more extensive works at Colchester, where it is made into goods. They employ about forty men the year round.

In 1855 he became interested in the manufacture of woolen goods at Rockville, Conn., and subsequently a director in the Rockville Manufacturing Company at that place.



C. H. Norman



Wm. C. C. C. C.



Joseph H. Adams



Oliver Pettis.

Since 1871 he has made valuable investments in real estate, and resides on the original Mason farm, in the southern part of the town of Lebanon, on which he has made extensive improvements. He has been three times married,—first, Maria K. Selden, May 21, 1844. She was born in Greenfield, Erie Co., Pa., April 21, 1824, and was the daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann (Kirtland) Selden. She died in Lebanon, Conn., Dec. 30, 1859. Their children are Mary S., wife of Charles DeKay Townsend, of Boston; Elizabeth K., married Prof. Henry P. Johnston, of New York; Harriet T., married Charlemagne Holmes, of East Haddam, Conn.; Adelaide M., married Newton Rozelle, of East Haddam, Conn.; and Joseph S., married Hattie R. Wade, of Hartford, Conn.

June 19, 1860, he married Sarah Eliza, daughter of Griswold E. and Eliza J. (Saxton) Morgan. (See Morgan genealogy.) She was born April 26, 1838. They have one son, Howard M.

Mr. Holmes married for his third wife Fanny M. Morgan, sister to his second wife. Their children are Dudley T., Grace H., Alice E., Royal G., Bessie E., and Frederick M. Mr. Holmes is a Republican, formerly a Whig. In 1859 he represented his town in the Legislature. He has always paid close attention to his business, and has been successful. He is industrious, frugal, shrewd, and honest. He is of a social disposition, and carries a frank, open countenance. He is a liberal supporter of the Congregational Church at Bozrahville, Conn., and was formerly a member of the Congregational Church at Fitchville.

Thomas Holmes¹ (2), of whom our only knowledge is gained from the *Letter of Directions* written by his grandson, married Mary Thetford, and lived in London, England. He was a lawyer or counselor of Gray's Inn, and was killed in the civil war at the siege of Oxford, probably in May or June, 1646. Their son, Thomas² (3), was born in London, England; thence he came, during the "Great Plague," in 1665, to Virginia, and after a few years made his way to New York, where he married Lucretia Dudley, daughter of Thomas Dudley, of London, England. They settled in New London, Conn., where she died July 5, 1689. He removed to East Haddam, with his son John, at whose house he died, Dec. 12, 1723, aged ninety-eight years. John³ (4), son of Thomas and Lucretia (Dudley) Holmes, born at New London, Conn., March 11, 1686 or 1687, married, at New London, Feb. 11, 1706 or 1707, Mary Willey, born at New London, Dec. 10, 1685, daughter of John and Miriam (Moore) Willey. They settled in New London, where in 1710 the townsmen leased to him "an acre of rocky land by Cedar Swamp, where his father hath planted some apple-trees."

He died in East Haddam, May 29, 1734. They had nine children, of whom Christopher was the fifth. Christopher⁴ (22), born at East Haddam, June 4, 1715; baptized and joined the church, East Haddam, June 8, 1735; married March 2, 1736, Sarah An-

draws, born in East Haddam, Feb. 13, 1715 or 1716, baptized July, 1725, and daughter of Samuel and Eleanor (Lee) Andrews. He was a constituent member of the church in Hadlyme, June 26, 1745, and she became a member soon after. He was chosen deacon Jan. 18, 1750–51. She died Aug. 12, 1782; he died April 12, 1792. They had fourteen children, of whom Eliphalet⁵ (48), the seventh, was born in East Haddam, Feb. 3, 1746 or 1747; baptized at Hadlyme, March 22, 1746, O. S.; married, Jan. 8, 1772, Anne Gates, born at East Haddam, March 21, 1750, baptized June 9, 1750, and daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Fuller) Gates. She died Aug. 24, 1828; he died Feb. 14, 1833. Eliphalet's fourth child, Ozias⁶ (83), born in East Haddam, April 2, 1789, married, Jan. 19, 1808, Betsey Tully, born March 18, 1787, and daughter of Elias and Azubah (Kirtland) Tully. He died Aug. 26, 1845; she died Dec. 1, 1855, aged sixty-eight years.

Mary Ann⁷ (seventh generation), born Feb. 4, 1809; baptized and joined the church in Hadlyme, Nov. 18, 1827; married, Nov. 8, 1829, Joseph Warner, born at Lyme, Conn., Dec. 3, 1792, and son of Selden and Dorothy (Selden) Warner. They settled in Lyme (Hadlyme Society), where he died June 13, 1861. Their children are Nancy H., Elizabeth A., and Joseph S.

The Pettis Family.—The paternal ancestor of this branch of the Pettis family was named Samuel Pettis, who came from Watertown, Mass., and settled in that part of Norwich now (1881) known as Franklin, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. He had a family of children, one of whom was Peter Pettis, who married Abigail Vail, of Norwich, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. Peter Pettis was a farmer in Franklin. One of his sons was James, born in Franklin, Conn., and settled in Lebanon before his marriage to Temperance Dewey, a descendant of one of the early settlers in Lebanon, Conn. Mr. Pettis had four children, viz.: (1) Lucretia, married Stephen D. Tilden, father of Hon. Daniel R. Tilden, of Cleveland, Ohio, and a relative of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York; (2) Oliver; (3) Lucy, married Alfred Howes, of Windham, Conn.; and (4) James, who died at twenty-eight years of age. Mr. Pettis died in middle life, quite suddenly, and his death was caused by over-exertion.

Oliver Pettis, son of James and Temperance (Dewey) Pettis, was born in Lebanon, Oct. 18, 1781. He received a common-school education, and several terms at a private school taught by Dyer T. Hinkley, of Lebanon. Oliver was reared on the farm, and farming was his principal business through a long and useful life. In his early life he taught school several terms. Dec. 8, 1807, he married Wealthy Fitch, daughter of Simon Fitch, a lineal descendant of the Rev. James Fitch, first pastor in Norwich. (See "History of Fitch Family, Lebanon, Conn.") Of this union eight children were born, viz.: (1) James

F., who died at the age of twenty-seven; (2) Jane E.; (3) Julian V.; (4) Betsey F., died at twenty-one years of age; (5) Lucy A.; (6) Martha L., married Shubael Hibard, of Norwich; (7) Eunice H. (deceased), married Daniel Fairbanks, of Truxton, N.Y.; and (8) Oliver Ellsworth. Mr. Pettis and his children were born on the original Pettis homestead, in Lebanon, Conn., and continued to reside there till 1831, when he purchased the farm on Lebanon Street, in Lebanon, Conn., where he lived till his death.

He was a Whig in politics, and as such held all the important offices of the town. He was a selectman many years, and represented his town in the Legislature in 1828, and again in 1834. He was judge of probate several years. In all the positions to which he was called he discharged the duties of his position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was chosen captain of militia for many years, and was familiarly known as Capt. Pettis. Mr. Pettis was a member of the Congregational Church at Lebanon for a few years before his death, and his wife became one after his death. Judge Pettis kept the South Society records for many years before his death, and was succeeded by Judge Dolbeare, and he by Oliver Ellsworth Pettis, son of Oliver Pettis.

Judge Pettis was a man of great force of character, prudent, of a social disposition, and a man of good executive ability, and by his industry and frugality, assisted by his noble wife, left a competency to his family. He died Dec. 10, 1855, and his wife died Feb. 18, 1864.

Oliver Ellsworth Pettis, son of Oliver, was born March 15, 1825, and was educated in the common schools of his native town and in the academy at Westfield, Mass. He is occupied in farming upon the homestead in Lebanon, Conn. Sept. 6, 1853, he married Mary Almira, daughter of Jabez McCall, of Lebanon, Conn. She was born Aug. 19, 1834. Their children are Jabez McCall; Mary Ellsworth, died at three years, July 11, 1864; and Caroline Whitney. Mr. Pettis has held nearly all the important town offices. In 1880 he was a member of the State Legislature. He succeeded Judge Edwin M. Dolbeare as clerk of the South Society, which position he still holds. Mr. and Mrs. Pettis are members of the Congregational Church at Lebanon, Conn., and he is a deacon of the same.

Peleg George Thomas.—John Thomas arrived in New England Sept. 11, 1635, in the ship "Hope-well." He was reared by Governor Edward Winslow, and settled on a farm given by him for the "better accommodation of a neighborhood" from his tract in Marshfield. He married, Dec. 21, 1648, Sarah Pitney, who came to this country at the age of seven years with her parents on the ship "Planter." They had eight children. The sixth son, James, born Nov. 30, 1663, married Mary —, name and date of marriage unknown. They settled in Duxborough, and had six children. The fourth son, John, born Nov. 7, 1700,

came to Lebanon with four other families of the same name, who numbered among them forty-eight children; forty-four of them lived to manhood and womanhood, and married and spread the name from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. John married Hannah Spafard and had six children; bought the ancestral farm of John Robinson, one of the first owners of the town of Lebanon. He deeded the farm to his son Peleg in 1765.

Peleg had a remarkable conversion at the age of three years; was noted for his piety and honest dealing with his fellow-men; was commissioned lieutenant by Jonathan Trumbull during the Revolutionary war. He was something of a poet in his old age, and many houses in Lebanon have in them the poems written by him when over ninety years of age. He married Mollie Bartlett, a descendant of Elder Brewster, of "Mayflower" memory, and had five children.

His son Peleg married, March 25, 1802, Sally Young, daughter of David Young, and had six children, viz.: James, David, Edward, Peleg George, Sarah M., and Thomas S., all born in the town of Lebanon, Conn., and all are dead except Peleg George, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Thomas was a farmer, was a Whig in politics, and for a long time held the office of justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were members of the Congregational Church, and he one of its deacons for many years. He died Nov. 16, 1860, and she died Aug. 20, 1830, aged fifty-one, having been born in 1779.

Peleg George Thomas, son of Peleg and Sally Young Thomas, was born in Lebanon, Conn., July 24, 1809. He received a common-school education, and at an early age began teaching a district school at seven dollars and a half per month, and twenty dollars a month was the most he ever received, and that was on Long Island. At the age of twenty-two, in 1831, he went to Richmond, Va., where he remained one winter, and the following spring returned to his native town, where he has since continued to reside.

He became the sole owner of the homestead by paying the other heirs their proportion, and by adding farm after farm he has now (1881) more than one thousand acres. He has dealt more or less extensively in wood, which has proved highly remunerative.

He is a Republican in politics. He has been justice of the peace and selectman many years, and member of the Legislature in 1861. He is more or less interested in railroads, and has settled several estates.

Jan. 23, 1838, he was married to Mary S., daughter of Josiah Cady, of Providence, R. I. She was born June 18, 1812. Their children are (1) Mary L., deceased; (2) Sarah M.; (3) Mary C., wife of W. W. Gillette, and has three children,—Annie, Louise, and Clara; (4) George H., deceased; (5) James Y., married



P. G. Thomas



Erastus Green

Ella Avery, of Ledyard, and has three children,—James, Ella, and Eunice; (6) Caroline S.; (7) George H., second; and (8) William G.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and the entire family are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Thomas is a man universally respected. He has great force of character, quick perception, a good business tact, industrious and economical.

Erastus Geer.—The subject of this sketch is a son of David Geer and Anna Gallup, daughter of Isaac and Anna (Smith) Gallup, and was born in the town of Lebanon, Conn., Oct. 9, 1823. His paternal ancestor was George Geer, who, tradition says, was one of two sons of Jonathan Geer, of the county of Devon, England.

George Geer was born in Hevitree, England, in 1621, and his brother Thomas was born there in 1623. They were bereaved of their parents while young, and were put in charge of an uncle. They came to America, and settled in Boston in 1635, without friends or money. George Geer became an early settler in New London, Conn., about 1651, and Thomas about 1682.

On the 17th of February, 1658, George Geer married Sarah, daughter of Robert Allyn, one of the earliest settlers in New London, Conn. Immediately after his marriage he settled on a tract of land adjoining or near the said Allyn's land, on the grant of fifty acres made to him by the town of New London, now called Ledyard. He was one of the first officers of the town. He died towards the close of the year 1726, at the age of one hundred and five years. He had a family of eleven children, the eighth of whom was Robert, born Jan. 2, 1675, and died in 1742. Robert married Martha Tyler, and had five children, the second of whom was Ebenezer, born April 1, 1709, and died Aug. 28, 1763. Ebenezer Geer married Prudence Wheeler, Jan. 2, 1735. She was born Sept. 25, 1712, and died June 2, 1797. They had ten children, the youngest of whom was David, born June 18, 1755, and died Aug. 31, 1835.

David Geer married Mary Stanton, May 17, 1781. She was born Aug. 28, 1756. Their children were Dorothy, David (2), born Jan. 20, 1784, William S., Prudence, Joseph, Cyrus, Anna, Robert, Isaac W., and Charles, all born in Ledyard, Conn.

David Geer (2) married Anna Gallup, Jan. 11, 1810. She was born Sept. 3, 1787, and died Feb. 12, 1862. Their children are Cyrus G., William F., Thankful S., an infant son, Sarah A., David, and Erastus, the immediate subject of this sketch. David Geer settled in Lebanon, Conn., in the year 1817, on the farm now (1881) owned and occupied by his son Erastus. His farm of five hundred acres is in a good state of cultivation, and well watered by the Yantic River, flowing through it. Among Lebanon's substantial men and representative farmers, none perhaps have accomplished more as farmers than the Geer family, and much credit is due to the indefatigable energy and

perseverance of David Geer. He was a Whig and Republican in politics. He died May 19, 1867, and lies buried by the side of his wife in the family burying-ground on the home farm.

His brothers and sisters settled in New London County, excepting Wm. S., Robert, and Charles, who settled near Syracuse, Onondaga Co., N. Y. His children settled in Lebanon, with the exception of William F., who settled in Syracuse, N. Y., and died there Aug. 26, 1875.

Erastus Geer was reared on the farm, and early learned the cardinal principles of success, industry, and frugality. His advantages for an education were such as the common schools of the day afforded, supplemented with a few terms at Bacon Academy, at Colchester, Conn. At the age of nineteen he commenced teaching school, and taught ten terms during the winters, working on the farm summers. Being the youngest of the family, he very naturally continued the occupancy of the homestead. He is energetic, prudent, and practical, alike in public and private affairs. As a man he is respected at home and abroad; as a farmer he ranks among the most enterprising of the town. In politics a life-long Whig and Republican, and as such has held important offices of the town.

In 1877 he was a member of the State Legislature, serving on the Committee of Claims. In 1878 he was appointed one of the County Commissioners of New London County, and is now (1881) serving on his second term. He has been twice married,—first to Almira H. Saxton, May 12, 1852. She died May 30, 1853, leaving one son, William H. Second, to Frances A., daughter of Joseph and Laura (Witler) Geer, of Ledyard, Conn., Nov. 21, 1861.

Mr. and Mrs. Geer are members of the Goshen Congregational Church, in Lebanon, Conn.

Isaac Gallup Avery, of Lebanon, is a descendant of Isaac Avery, of Groton, who was one of that large and intelligent family of Averys so intimately connected with the early history of Groton. For a more extended notice of the ancestry, see history of Groton, Conn., also biography of Albert L. Avery, of Groton.

Isaac Avery, of Groton, had a son Nathan, who had a son Elias B., born in Ledyard, Conn., March 6, 1805. He was twice married,—first to Mary Ann Gallup, daughter of Isaac Gallup (see history of Groton), and to them was born, Dec. 20, 1835, Mary Ann, who married, March 24, 1857, William Geer, of Torrington, Conn. Mrs. Avery died Jan. 4, 1836. Mr. Avery married for his second wife Thankful S., daughter of David and Nancy (Gallup) Geer. She was born in Ledyard, Conn., May 10, 1814. Their children are Sarah A. (married John Williams), Isaac G., Nancy M. (married Everette Stark), Eliza S. (died at twenty-one), and Albert A. (died young).

Elias B. was a farmer. He settled in Lebanon, Conn., in 1837, and resided there till his death, July

25, 1864. He was a Whig and Republican, and held the offices of selectman and magistrate.

Isaac Gallup Avery, son of Elias B., was born on the farm where he now resides, in Lebanon, Conn., July 4, 1841. He worked on the farm summers and attended the district school winters till seventeen years of age, when he left the school and continued to work on the farm till Aug. 21, 1862, when he enlisted in the Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He served faithfully his country, and was in all the engagements of his regiment. He was mustered out as corporal, June 16, 1865, at New Haven, Conn. He was in many engagements, but escaped with a slight wound. He is a farmer on the old homestead. On the 1st of March, 1862, he married Eliza M. Williams, daughter of James C. and Harriet A. Williams. She was born in Lebanon, Conn., Jan. 12, 1844. Their children are Anna G. (deceased), Albert G. (deceased), Amorette E., Arthur D., Alice L., and Ada N.

James C., son of Jasen Williams, was born in Lebanon. He was a farmer. Jasen was born in Canterbury, Conn., settled in Lebanon, and died in 1855, aged eighty-eight. His wife died in 1845.

Silas Palmer Abell, of Lebanon, Conn., is a lineal descendant of Caleb Abell, of Norwich, who married Margaret Post (born in 1653), of Saybrook. She was a daughter of John Post, born at Hartford in 1637, and her mother's name was Hester Hyde, born in England, and daughter of William Hyde, born in England, and died at Norwich in 1681. Caleb Abell had three sons,—Caleb², born April, 1677, Samuel, and John.

Caleb² married Abigail Sluman, Feb. 20, 1705. She was the daughter of Thomas Sluman and Sarah Bliss, and was born March, 1680. Caleb Abell had four children, viz.: Daniel¹, Caleb³, Abigail, and Mary. Samuel Abell married Elizabeth Sluman in 1697, and had five children,—Elizabeth, Margaret, Samuel, Joshua, and Sarah. John Abell married Rebecca Sluman, and had seven children,—John, Sarah, Solomon, Rebecca, Hannah, Bertha, and David. Daniel¹, son of Caleb², married Sarah Crane in 1729, and had nine children, viz.: Daniel², Eliphalet, Jonathan, Mary, Betsey, Sarah, Elijah, Simon, and Elizabeth. Daniel married Lucy Bill; Eliphalet married Lydia Williams; Jonathan married Lydia Bliss; Elijah, grandfather of Silas P., married Hannah West; Mary married J. Clark, grandfather of Col. J. Clark; Betsey married Daniel Clark, Jr., and had seven children. He was the father of Hosea Clark, who married Esther Williams; Betsey married Joseph William Bissel, and had a son, Clark Bissel, who was one of the Governors of Connecticut. Ruby Clark married Ambrose Williams, and Lucy Clark married Capt. Charles Williams. Elijah Abell and Hannah West had five children,—(1) Betsey (Mrs. William C. Hills); (2) Elijah, married Lucy Webster; (3) Julia, never married; (4) Daniel, married Jemima

Burnham; and (5) Silas, who married Rhoda Webster, and had seven children, viz.: James M., William E., Rhoda C., Betsey M., Julia A., Silas Spaulding, and Silas Palmer, born Aug. 10, 1822. His



Silas P. Abell

father dying when he was only three years of age, he was left to the care of his mother, with whom he lived till he was nine years of age, when he commenced living on the farm where he now resides, with one Col. Julius Clark, a successful farmer in Lebanon. Mr. Abell married Sophronia Robinson, March 22, 1846, and to them have been born six children, viz.: Julia A., Caroline C., Ida S., Clifford R. and Clifton P., twins, and Myron R. Julia A. died at twenty-five, wife of Leonard A. Horton; (2) Caroline C. married Chauncey A. Brown, and has two children,—Julia A. and Annie S.; (3) Ida S. married Elisha P. Spafard, and has two children,—Lottie M. and Henry P.; (4 and 5, twins) Clifford R. and Clifton P. died at three years and nineteen days and three years nine months and four days respectively; (6) Myron R., born Nov. 18, 1862. Mr. Abell is a Republican, and follows the vocation of a farmer. He received his education at the common schools. He has been at different times assessor, grand juror, selectman, town agent, justice of the peace, and member of the board of relief. In 1860 and 1880 he was member of the State Legislature. In 1876 he was a candidate from the Ninth District for State senator. Mr. and Mrs. Abell are members of the Congregational Church at Exeter, and he was elected deacon in 1869.



Isaac G. Avery



Jabez McCall

In a letter from Hon. A. J. McCall, of Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., to Jabez McCall, of Lebanon, Conn., we glean the following imperfect record of the early history of the McCall family, collected from the town records of their old home, Marshfield, Mass.

The first James McCall married Anna —, and had children,—James (2), born Oct. 30, 1690, and Anthony, who died May 29, 1688. James (1) was elected constable of Marshfield in 1690. He died May 9, 1695.

James (2) married Rachel Turner, Nov. 15, 1711, and had the following children: Benajah, born in Marshfield, Aug. 19, 1712; Ebenezer, date of birth not known, baptized Feb. 6, 1715; James (3), born March 16, 1715; Rachel, born Nov. 26, 1716.

Mrs. James McCall died Dec. 8, 1716, and he married Hannah Green, Jan. 28, 1718. She was the daughter of a clergyman.

Elisha McCall, probably son of James and Hannah McCall, was baptized in 1720.

James (2) and his wife Hannah took letters of dismission to the Goshen Church, in Lebanon, Conn., in 1724. (See "History of Lebanon.") James (2) had by his wife Hannah several sons and daughters, one of whom was Archippus, born in 1723, married Deborah Marsh, and had children, viz.: Jacob, Hohart, Ozias, Roger, Walter, Green, Anna, Mary, and Deborah. Anna married a Murdock, Mary married Joseph Badcock, and Deborah married Levi Coe, of Litchfield, Conn.

Archippus McCall was a farmer; died Dec. 2, 1798, aged seventy-five years. Deborah, his wife, died Feb. 15, 1820, aged ninety-three years.

Green McCall, son of the above, was born in Lebanon, Conn., May 12, 1765; married Asenath Gager, June 5, 1788. She was born Jan. 1, 1767. Their children were William, born July 24, 1790; John, born Dec. 13, 1793; Mary, wife of Daniel Hinckley, born Oct. 5, 1795; Jerusha, born July 28, 1797, died Aug. 16, 1814; Joseph, born June 20, 1800; Jabez, born

Jan. 23, 1803; and Harriet, born Oct. 20, 1806, died Feb. 18, 1853.

Green McCall purchased his farm in Lebanon of one Joseph Brown soon after his marriage, and continued to reside on the same farm where all his children were born till his death, Aug. 18, 1854, aged eighty-nine years. He was a Whig in politics, and held the various offices of his town. His wife died May 12, 1858, aged ninety-one years.

Jabez McCall, son of Green, was reared on the farm, receiving the advantages of a common-school education till he was eighteen years of age. He continued on the home farm till 1835 or '36, when he purchased a farm within a mile of the old homestead, and lived on it till 1850, when he returned to the old homestead, where he now (October, 1881) resides. He has been twice married: first to Almira Loomis, daughter of Joseph Loomis, Sept. 27, 1827. She was born May 12, 1807, and died April 19, 1864. Their children are (1) Aurelia, born Nov. 9, 1828, married Erastus R. Randall, and has three children, viz., Abby, Mary, and Lizzie; (2) Mary A., born Aug. 19, 1834, married O. E. Pettis, of Lebanon, and had three children,—Jabez McCall, Mary E. (deceased), and Carrie W. Mr. McCall married for his second wife Cordelia Huntington, daughter of Eliphalet Huntington, Dec. 14, 1865. She was born Aug. 24, 1813.

Mr. McCall has always been a staunch Republican, and one of the leading men in his town. He has been justice of the peace and selectman many years, and member of the State Legislature in 1857, serving on the Committee of Sale of Lands. Mr. and Mrs. McCall are members of the Congregational Church, as was his first wife, and he has been a deacon of the same for more than twenty years. He is a man of strong will and positive character. He has always been very active in life. He is very economical, yet liberal towards all benevolent institutions, and charitable to the poor. He enjoys the confidence of all his fellow-townsmen, and is regarded as one of the best and most influential men of the town.



Henry A. Spafard



Gideon Hoyle

Henry A. Spafard, of Lebanon, Conn., is a descendant from John Spafford (or Spafard, as the name is spelled by some), who came from England and settled in Massachusetts. He had several children, one of whom was named Thomas, born in Rowley, Mass., June 6, 1678, married Bethial West, December, 1701. They had several children, one of whom was Thomas (2).

Thomas (1) came to Connecticut and settled in Lebanon between 1701 and 1718, and became the progenitor of a large and intelligent family.

Thomas (2) married Sarah West, Nov. 27, 1735, and had one son, Nathan, and several daughters. Nathan married Ann Cole, and had many children, one of whom was Ebenezer, who married Lydia Wells, Oct. 11, 1798, and had four children, viz.: Lucy (Mrs. Jesse Wilcox), Samuel, Augustus, born Sept. 9, 1802, and Polly (Mrs. Henry Porter). Ebenezer was a farmer, and held the various town offices.

Augustus Spafard was a farmer. In 1831 he went to Chocomaug, Pa., with his family, and remained till 1836, when he removed to Broome County, N. Y., and remained there till 1852, when he returned to Lebanon, Conn., with his family. He married Esther, daughter of Amos Porter and Sarah Webster. Their children were Albert P., Henry A., Amos, and Harriet P. (Mrs. Thomas A. Carpenter). Augustus Spafard was a Democrat in politics, as were his forefathers. He died March 5, 1873, and his wife died March 22, 1870. Both were buried at Exeter, Conn.

Henry A. Spafard was born in Lebanon, Conn., June 5, 1831, went to Pennsylvania and New York with his parents, returned with them in 1852, at twenty-one years of age. He has always been a farmer, and since his marriage to Mary E., only child of Elisha P. and Mary C. Porter, April 3, 1853, has lived on the Porter homestead, in Exeter, Lebanon, Conn. Their children are Elisha P., Emily P. (Mrs. J. Eugene Tucker), Henry A., Jr., Lizzie, John A., all born on the Porter homestead. He is a Republican in politics, and as such has been selectman four years, three of which he was first selectman, assessor many years, justice of the peace several years, which office he still holds, also all the minor town offices, and member of the Legislature in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Spafard are members of the Congregational Church at Exeter, and he is one of its deacons. His wife is descended from John Porter, an Englishman, who settled in Lebanon, Conn., at an early day. He had three sons, one of whom was John, who settled at Exeter, in Lebanon, Conn., on a large tract of land near the North Pond. One of his sons was Reuben, who had a son Asahel, who married Mary Pratt, of Cooperstown, N. Y., and had five children, three of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Elisha P., Mary, and Betsey. Elisha P. married Mary C. Porter, and had one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born May 24, 1830. All the above generations have been farmers, and six generations of them have resided on the farm

now owned by Henry A. Spafard. Elisha Pratt Porter was born Oct. 24, 1794, and died April 4, 1853. Mrs. Elisha P. Porter was born September, 1802, and died June 27, 1830.

Mary Porter, sister of Elisha P., always lived on the old homestead, and died April 29, 1881, aged seventy-five years.

Gideon Hoxie, son of Isaac Hoxie and Cynthia Loomis, was born in Lebanon, Conn., March 9, 1808. His father, Isaac, was a son of Gideon Hoxie, and was born in Rhode Island in 1780, and settled in Lebanon, Conn., in 1794, at fourteen years of age, with his parents, on the farm now owned by his son Gideon. He was always a farmer. He married Cynthia Loomis, and had the following children, viz.: (1) Mary Ann, married Daniel Blanchard; (2) Gideon; and (3) Abby Jane (deceased), married Joshua Tracy. In politics he was a Democrat. He died about 1845, and his wife in 1865.

Gideon, Sr., was of English descent, and was a native of Rhode Island, where his ancestors had resided for several generations. Gideon Hoxie, the subject of this sketch, received a common-school education, and worked on his father's farm till 1837, when he went to Franklin and kept public-house with Joshua Tracy. He made a journey to the West, and purchased horses, returned, and was engaged as a teamster six years at South Coventry, Conn., then went West and bought more horses. On his return he settled on his farm at Liberty Hill, where he remained until his mother's death in 1865. He was not engaged in any business for the next eight years. In 1873 he settled on his present beautiful farm, and has resided here since. In 1879 he commenced building his present residence, which is one of the best in the town. He married Phylura Mason, widow of Edward Mason (see history of Mason family), and daughter of Edmund Styles, June, 1858, and to them was born one son, George Henry, Dec. 31, 1858.

Mrs. Hoxie died in November, 1860.

In politics Mr. Hoxie has always been a Democrat, but on account of a deafness, caused by sickness when he was a young boy, he has not been able to transact any town matters. Religiously, he inclines towards Universalism, as his fathers have done for several generations.

Daniel Mason was born in Lebanon, Conn., Sept. 13, 1770. He was a lineal descendant of Capt. John Mason, who was born in England in 1600, and who was Sir Thomas Fairfax's companion in arms in the Netherlands, and was probably a lieutenant. Capt. John Mason settled in America between the years 1630 and 1632. We quote the following:

"The first occurrence of his name in the history of New England is in the year 1632-33, when he and Capt. Gallup, a kindred spirit, were appointed by the magistrate of Massachusetts to suppress the rapine and cruelty of Bull's band of pirates on the coast. The court granted to him (1633) for his service ten

pounds, and in the terms of the grant he is called 'Lieutenant Mason.' In November of the year 1633 he was entitled by the court 'Captain Mason,' when Sergt. Stoughton was chosen the ensign of his company in Massachusetts. Having settled at Dorchester, he was admitted a freeman in 1634-35, and represented this town at the General Court in 1635 and 1636. He removed with Mr. Warham's party from their first location, and thus became (1636) one of the first planters of the new colony at Windsor. He is to be distinguished from his contemporary, Capt. John Mason, Governor of Newfoundland, the associate of Sir Ferdinando Gorgee and others, who claimed the territory of New Hampshire. He and his friend Whiting were for many years distinguished leaders of the people, celebrated for their care and protection of the colonies.

"Ninety men for the Pequot war were furnished by the three settlements, Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield; and these, together with seventy Mohegans and other friendly Indians, soon proceeded on their expedition towards Saybrook fort. The friendly Indians were led by the celebrated Uncas, sachem of the Mohegans, and the whole force was under the command of Capt. Mason. Not long after the termination of the war the captain was (March 8, 1638) appointed, and until his death he continued to be, the major-general of all the forces of Connecticut.

"For eighteen years (1642 to 1660) he was chosen a magistrate, a commissioner to the Congress of the United Colonies (1647, 1654 to 1657, and 1661), chief judge of the County Court (from 1664 to 1670), and for nine years (1660 to 1669) Deputy Governor. In the settlement of the town of Saybrook, as early as the year 1637, he was one of the five principal planters, and he afterwards (1647) resided there, and was chosen one of the two magistrates to whom was confided the government of the town.

"In testimony of their appreciation of his services, and especially of his exploit at the Mystic River, the General Court, after the example of the ancient Greeks, who gave portions of land to their victorious heroes, bestowed (1641) upon their valiant captain five hundred acres of the Pequot territory, and a tract of equal extent for distribution among his comrades. On a previous occasion (1639) the court had granted to him ten pounds 'for his good service against the Pequots, and otherwise.' While Governor Winthrop was absent in England on the business of the colony, for a renewal of their charter, at the time of the accession of King Charles II., on Deputy Governor Mason devolved the chief conduct of civil affairs; and when the charter was sanctioned by the royal authority he was appointed (1662) by the king 'Deputy Governor until an annual election could be had, and at that election his appointment was continued. He was one of the nineteen petitioners to Charles II. who were selected to sign the document in the colony's behalf.

"Having for many years resided at Saybrook, Maj. Mason removed (1660) to Norwich, where, advanced in years and disabled by bodily infirmities, 'he excused himself from the service of the commonwealth,' and soon after died, before the 4th day of June (1672), in the seventy-third year of his age, honored and lamented, not more sagacious, valiant, and intrepid as a military leader than he was wise and just as a legislator and a magistrate. His house at Norwich was 'a little south of the old court-house, on the old road leading to New London, near the bridge' over the Yantic, and was 'bought by the town (1692) for a parsonage.' In a neighboring field of graves repose his ashes, where a monument designates the grave of the first military officer and the Deputy Governor of the colony of Connecticut."

He left three sons and four daughters by his second wife, whom he married in 1640, his first wife having died at Windsor. They were Priscilla, born in October, 1641; Sammel, July, 1644; John, August, 1646; Rachel, October, 1648; Anne, June, 1650; Daniel, April, 1652; and Elizabeth, August, 1654.

To these children are to be traced the genealogies of very many descendants conspicuous for intellectual endowments and moral worth. Daniel, the third son, resided at Lebanon, was for a time (1679) a school-master at Norwich, and died (1736) at Stonington, at the age of eighty-five years. His son Daniel was born at Roxbury in the year 1676, his mother having been sent thither to her friends during the Indian trouble at Norwich, and he was baptized there (A.D. 1676, month 2d, day 9th) by the pastor of the first church at Roxbury, Eliot, the apostle of the Indians.

He married, April 19, 1704, Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Hobart, of Haddam, and died leaving one son, Jeremiah, who was born March 4, 1705, and married (May 24, 1727) Mary, daughter of Thomas, who was son of Wm. Clark, one of the first settlers of Haddam. After his marriage he removed to Franklin, Conn., and there had four sons and four daughters. The farm where he settled in Franklin, Conn., is owned by James F. Mason. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church and an influential man in the town. He died in 1779, and his wife died at the advanced age of ninety-six years, in the same house in Lebanon, Conn., where their great-grandson, Jeremiah Mason, now (1881) resides. One of his children was named Jeremiah (2), born in Franklin, Conn., 1730; married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. James Fitch, who was born at Bocking, Essex Co., England, Dec. 24, 1632, settled in Saybrook, Conn., thence went to Norwich, Conn., where he was the first pastor of the Congregational Church in Norwich, and died in Lebanon, Nov. 18, 1702.

Elizabeth was born in 1732, and died in 1809. Jeremiah (2) had eight children, viz.: 1, Abigail, who married Capt. Andrew Fitch, a captain in the Revolutionary war; 2, Elizabeth (Mrs. John Hillhouse, of Montville); 3, Ann, who married Christopher Ray-

mond, of Montville; 4, Mary (Mrs. John N. Peabody); 5, Rhoda (Mrs. Munford Dolbeare); 6, James Fitch; 7, Jeremiah; and 8, Daniel, all born in Lebanon, Conn., except Abigail. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, and was known as Col. Mason. He was prominent in town and county affairs, and ever tried to do good. He was a farmer, and reared his children to habits of industry and sobriety. He was a good man, affectionate to his family, kind and obliging to his neighbors, faithful and strict in the observance of all moral and religious duties. He died at eighty-three years of age (1813). His youngest son, Daniel, married Eunice Huntington, daughter of Capt. Wm. Huntington, Dec. 8, 1798. She was born Jan. 14, 1769. Their children were: 1, Bithiah H., who married Col. John Wattles; 2, Eunice E., married Col. Joseph Ambler; 3, Mary L., married Dr. Charles Dutton; 4, Rhoda L., married Rev. Nathan S. Hunt; 5, Julia Ann, born Oct. 10, 1805; 6, Wealthy F., who died at twenty-four; 7, John G. H., died at twenty-one; and 8, Abby J.

Mr. Mason was a farmer and manufacturer of woolen goods; a Whig in politics. He died March 26, 1828, and Mrs. Daniel Mason died March 22, 1857, and both were buried in the First Cemetery, at Lebanon, Conn. His daughter, Julia A. Mason, inserts the above notice of her ancestry in memory of them.

James Fitch Mason, sixth child of Jeremiah (2), was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1762. He was always a farmer; married Nancy, daughter of Joseph Fitch, of Montville, and had eight children, viz.: Elizabeth, married Elisha Waterman; Nancy; Jeremiah; James Fitch, died without issue, Lockport, N. Y.; Sarah; Alfred, died in Iowa without issue; William, no issue; Edward, who married Phylura O. Styles, and had five children, viz.: James F., Nancy F., George E. (deceased), William A. (deceased), and Jeremiah (deceased). Edward died March 30, 1849, aged thirty-nine.

James F., Sr., held nearly all the offices of the town, such as selectman and member of the Legislature. He died May, 1836, his wife having died May, 1832.

Elizabeth Mason, who married Elisha Waterman, had the following children: Andrew (1), deceased; James; Elizabeth, married Nathaniel Sexton; Elisha; and Nancy Fitch, who married James M. Peckham, has two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary (deceased), and Andrew (2).

Jeremiah Mason, only living child of James Fitch Mason, was born in Lebanon, Conn., in the same house where he has always lived for eighty-six years, March 4, 1795. He bears the honored name of his grandfather Jeremiah, and right well has he tried through a long life to honor that name. His advantages for an education were limited, yet by that same energy which has always marked his progress he has acquired a good practical education. His life-work has been that of a farmer, and he has by great perse-

verance and frugality become one of the largest and best farmers in Lebanon. He has been liberal to the church and charitable to the poor. He is a great friend to children, and many there are to-day who enjoy meeting Uncle Jerry. He is a Republican in politics. In 1862 he was a member of the Legislature. He has always been of a retiring disposition, not seeking official honors, but preferring the quiet of home. He is universally respected, being honest, industrious, and frugal.

Edward Mason, the youngest of eight children, was a great favorite in the family, and after his death Jeremiah invited his widow and three children, the youngest three and the eldest thirteen years of age, to make their home with him and his two sisters, expressing a wish that the family might be kept together, sparing no expense that a father could bestow upon his children.

The youngest, Wm. Alfred Mason, enlisted in the Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers at the age of seventeen; lived only six months, and died of consumption.

James Fitch Mason married Fanny G. Hoxie. They have two children,—William Alfred and Fanny Fitch. James Fitch Mason resides on a large farm in Franklin, which was given to him by his uncle Jeremiah, and which has been occupied by the Mason family for six generations. He is a very prosperous farmer. The farm adjoining, known as the "little farm," has been given to Nancy Fitch Mason by her uncle Jeremiah. She is caring for him at the old homestead, where he has always lived. He has two large farms, which he improves and directs at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

CHAPTER LIV.

LEDYARD.

Geographical—Topographical—The Pequots—Indian Burial-Place—The "Last Retreat"—"Masbantucket"—The Pioneers—Allyn's Point—Organization of the Parish—First Meeting—Warning-Poste—The First Minister—Name of the Town—Incorporation of the Town—The First Selectmen—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church—The Separatists—The Methodist Episcopal Church—The Baptist Church—Prominent Sons of Ledyard—Military Record—Judges of Probate—Representatives from 1836 to 1882.

THE town of Ledyard lies southeast of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Preston, on the east by Stonington and North Stonington, on the south by Groton, and on the west by Thames River, which separates it from Waterford and Montville. The surface of the town is hilly, and the soil generally fertile.

The following history of Ledyard is from the pen of Capt. William T. Cook, who has earned the grateful remembrance of his fellow-citizens and the sons of Ledyard in rescuing from oblivion the annals of the town.

The Pequot Indians were the aboriginal inhabitants of this section of the country. They were a warlike race, more savage than the surrounding tribes, and more unfriendly towards the whites, although there is no record of any Indian battle taking place within the limits of what is now known as the town of Ledyard.

A favorite place of burial seems to have been on the farm now owned by Mr. William Fanning. An old gentleman who was present at the opening of one of these graves many years ago gives this description of it: A circular opening was dug in the earth, and the body placed in a sitting posture. A stake had been forced into the ground perpendicularly in front of it; a nail was driven into the stake, on which was hung a looking-glass opposite the face of the dead, who was supposed to be a female. Two earthen bowls were also deposited in the grave; these were supposed to contain the succotash to be used as food on the journey to the spirit-land.

The finding of these articles in this grave shows that the body was placed there after the country was settled by the whites. The glass and bowls dropped in pieces on being exposed to the air. In the grave where another body was laid years after were buried a gun with seven pounds of powder and seven pounds of shot for the use of the hunter when he should arrive at the "happy hunting-grounds." A white man is said to have coveted these then precious articles and hired a man to rob the grave, but his courage failed before the time came for the attempt to be made, and the Indian is supposed to still retain his gun and ammunition.

The "last retreat" (so called) of the Pequots is a portion of it situated in the northeast part of this town. This reservation, consisting originally of nine hundred acres, was called in the Indian dialect, *Mashantucket*. It is now known as "Indian Town." The tribe has been gradually dwindling away, and probably at this day there is not a pure blood left.

Efforts have been made to Christianize them, but have been attended with little success. The late Gen. William Williams took a deep interest in the remnant of this tribe, employed teachers, and endeavored to gather them into a school, but his labors were unavailing.

North Groton, together with Groton, Stonington, and several other towns, were included originally in the township of New London, but not all were contained in the township which now belongs to New London County.

In Miss Caulkins' "History of New London" we find the names of some of the early settlers, as follows: Christopher Avery, Robert Allyn, Philip Bell, Jonathan Brewster, William Chapman, Edward Culver, Silas Deane, Edmund Fanning, George Geer, John Hurlbutt, William Maynard, Benadam Gallup, James Morgan, Isaac Lamb, Robert Park, Peter Spicer, Ralph Stoddard, Ezekiel Turner, and William Williams. Other names were added afterwards.

In regard to Jonathan Brewster, who died in 1661, bills of sale are recorded, dated in 1658, conveying all his property in the town plot, his house and land at Poquetannock, with his cattle and swine, to his son, Benjamin Brewster, and his son-in-law, John Pickett.

Mrs. Lucretia Brewster, the wife of Jonathan, was evidently a woman of note and respectability among her compeers. She was one of the first band of Pilgrims that arrived at Plymouth in the "Mayflower," December, 1620, being a member of the family of her father-in-law, Elder William Brewster, and having one child, William, with her.

Her husband came over in the "Fortune," which arrived Nov. 10, 1621.

The bodies of Jonathan Brewster and his wife now lie in the Brewster Cemetery, and a neat monument was erected to their memory a few years since by their descendants.

Silas Deane, Sr., seems to have been a prominent member of the ecclesiastical society for about ten years. The following is a copy of a receipt given by him with others as members of said society: "Groton, Jany. ye 29, 1754, then rec^d of Lient. John Stanton £295 1s. 3d. old Tenor, being in full of the Rate which sd Stanton collected for said Society. Wee say rec^d, Eb. Allyn, Joseph Morgan, Silas Dean, Com. for sd Society."

Silas Deane, Jr., was born on the place where Mr. William Fanning and his son George now reside; he graduated at Yale College in 1758, and was one of the three commissioners appointed by Congress to urge France to acknowledge the independence of the United Colonies.

The Allyns settled at what is known as "Allyn's Point;"¹ the Stoddards, at Long Cove; the Averys, in the northwest part of the town, now known as "Avery Hill"; the Hurlbutts, about Gale's Ferry.

Gale's Ferry received its name from a former proprietor who established a ferry at that place, and during the Revolutionary war had a ship-yard on the Point, where vessels were built to cruise against the British.

The Geers settled in the northern portion of the town. Peter Spicer was one of the resident farmers in the northwest part. Capt. Abel Spicer, of the Revolutionary army, was of this family.

¹ Allyn's Point, where stood the old homestead of the family, is about six miles below Norwich, on the opposite side of the river from the Mohegan fields. The ancient fort of Uncas was in full view from the house. South of the pond and cove is a conspicuous elevation known as Allyn's Mountain, from whence the prospect is wide and far-reaching. To this height the neighbors were accustomed to resort as a lookout post when the river was visited by any unusual craft, or the Indians on the other side were gathered for council or sport. From this place on the memorable 6th of September, 1781, the conflagration of New London was witnessed by women and children whose husbands and fathers had hastened to the scene of action. In the war of 1812 the three blockaded vessels forming the squadron of Commodore Decatur were laid up in the river near by, and on this hill his men threw up a redoubt and kept a centry to watch the movements in and near New London Harbor.—Miss Caulkins.



The Morgans settled near the Centre, the Gallups in the southeastern portion, the Williams in the eastern, and the Chapmans northwest of the centre, the Bills not far from "Allyn's Point."

The first settlers, with their love for religious liberty united an intense desire for education, and simultaneously with the erection of churches schools were established, and it appears from the old society record that a "school committee-man" was appointed by the ecclesiastical society.

Groton being a large town with great inequality of surface, which rendered it very inconvenient for Sabbath-day assemblage in any one point, as soon as the advance in population would allow, the northern part, by permission of the Legislature, withdrew and organized a second, which is now the Ledyard Ecclesiastical Society. North Groton was incorporated as a parish by legislative action in 1724. The first recorded meeting was held at the house of Capt. John Morgan, Jan. 3, 1725-26. In November, 1726, a survey was made of the parish of North Groton in order to discover the exact centre, which the inhabitants had determined should be the site for their meeting-house.

The central point was found to be forty or fifty rods from the southwest corner of Capt. John Morgan's "goat-pasture," on land belonging to Samuel Newton, from whom it was obtained by exchange for the society training-field. The warning-posts, where notices were to be set up, were "at Capt. Morgan's, Ralph Stoddard's, and at Sergt. Robert Geer's mill."

The first Congregational minister of whom we have any knowledge was Samuel Seabury, a native of Groton; he preached here a short time and then became an Episcopalian. The next employed was Rev. Ebenezer Punderson, who remained ten years; his preaching-places before the building of the church were at the houses of Robert Allyn, Ensign William Williams, Capt. John Morgan, and William Morgan; his residence was on the place now owned by Mr. George H. O'Brien. Mr. Punderson, too, became an Episcopalian, and was dismissed from the society. A church was erected by that denomination for him about one and a half miles north of here, near the present residence of Mr. Israel Allyn. This building was removed to Poquetannock in 1784; it received some repairs in 1814, and continued to be occupied till 1841, when it was sold and taken down, a new edifice having been erected within the limits of the town of Preston.

The next pastor here was Rev. Andrew Croswell, who received a settlement of two hundred pounds for the first two years, and one hundred and ten pounds per annum afterwards. The settlement was given in those days in order to assist the minister in purchasing a farm, it being expected he would reside permanently with his people. The society had met with so much disappointment in the change of religious sentiments of their former ministers that they seem to have been

very cautious in giving another a settlement, and stipulated that in case Mr. Croswell should withdraw from the established religion of this government to any other persuasion he should return two hundred pounds to the society. He remained five years, and was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Johnson, whose place of residence was the house on the hill formerly occupied by Mr. Croswell, east of the present residence of Mr. Edmund Spicer. Mr. Johnson remained about twenty-three years. After his departure the Congregational society kept together a short time and then gradually dwindled away, becoming extinct.

Rev. Timothy Tuttle commenced his ministry here in 1810; his pastorate extended to the time of his decease in June, 1864.

Rev. N. B. Cook supplied the pulpit from that time till Oct. 1, 1867, when the labors of the present pastor, Rev. Charles Cutting, commenced. The ordination of Mr. Tuttle took place at Groton, Aug. 14, 1811. The ministers and delegates were entertained at the house of Capt. Elijah Bailey. We transcribe the following bill (presented by Capt. Bailey on that occasion) for the purpose of showing the change which has taken place in public opinion since that time:

"The 1st and 2d Society Committee in Groton to ELIJAH BAILEY Dr.

"Groton, Aug. 13, 1811.	To 24 Dinners at 1s 6d.....	£6
	" 10 Suppers " 1s 6d.....	2 5 0
	" 14 Breakfasts at 1s 6d.....	3 5 0
" 14,	" 28 Dinners at 1s 6d.....	7
	" 12 horses kept 1 day each.....	2
	" Liquors, Sugar, &c., &c., &c.....	4"

This town now votes no license to liquor-sellers, and it is said that no ardent spirit can be purchased within its limits.

A Separatist or strict Congregational Church was formed somewhere between 1745 and 1750. The first pastor was Nathaniel Brown, Jr., who was succeeded by Elder Park Allyn, but the church was short-lived.

The house in which Elder Allyn resided is now occupied by Mr. Amos G. Avery. The church edifice stood a few rods west of the minister's house; the doorstep of the church is still seen there, but the building was removed many years since to Gale's Ferry and occupied by the Methodists.

A Methodist society was established at Gale's Ferry soon after the commencement of the present century. It was supplied for many years by Ralph Hurlbutt, Esq., a native of the place, and a local preacher of that denomination. Mr. Hurlbutt was a man of superior talents and an interesting preacher, and the church owed much of its prosperity to his fostering care. Since his decease they have been supplied by the Methodist Conference, Rev. William Turkington being the present pastor.

The Baptist Church was formed in 1843. The edifice stands about two miles east of the centre of the town. Its first pastor was Elder Stephen Peckham, who labored long and faithfully for its prosperity. It has no pastor at present, the pulpit being supplied by different preachers of that denomination.

The town of Ledyard received its name in honor of Col. Wm. Ledyard, who was killed with his own sword by a British officer at the massacre at Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781. Tradition says he was a native of this society.

The town was incorporated June 1, 1836. At a meeting of the inhabitants June 11, 1836, it was voted to have but three selectmen, and Capt. Anson Avery, Capt. Henry Hallett, and Mr. Noah Davis were chosen.

Nathaniel B. Geer was one of the constables. At the time its charter was received the town contained about two thousand inhabitants, but the number has somewhat decreased, the last census placing the population in the vicinity of fourteen hundred.

From time to time many have left the town, we trust to be useful in other fields, and there are probably but few States in the Union that cannot reckon a native of Ledyard among their citizens. California especially has received many who were reared among these hills and prepared here to exert a good influence in the community.

We have already spoken of Silas Deane, whose power was felt on the other side of the Atlantic, and coming down to more modern times, we may mention the name of Asa Whitney, the projector of the first Pacific Railroad. Mr. Whitney was raised almost under the shadow of Lantern Hill. Rev. Joseph A. Copp, D.D., an eminent divine near Boston, claimed this town as his birthplace.

The late Henry W. Williams, of Pittsburgh, Pa., one of the judges of the Supreme Court of that State, Elias H. Williams, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and Rev. Robert Allyn, president of McKendree College, were also natives of this town. Rev. James A. Gallup, of Madison, deserves more than a passing notice. A graduate of Yale in 1851, ordained to the work of the ministry in 1854, he has shown himself to be an able and successful preacher of the gospel.

Of the sons of Ledyard, one in particular has endeared himself to the dwellers in his native town. We refer to Hon. Henry Bill, of Norwich. The Bill Library, with a circulation of over two thousand volumes and a fund of more than \$1800, stands as a memento of his earnest desire to promote our well-being. We must also remember him whose munificence erected the monument to Ledyard's fallen heroes.

Laudable mention might be made of the Morgan brothers, of Aurora, N. Y., grandsons of Christopher Morgan, Esq., of this town, men of large wealth and larger hearts, who have been foremost in acts of benevolence.

The town furnished her quota during the last war. Lieut. Stanton Allyn, of the Twelfth Regiment, was one of our first volunteers. The "Connecticut War Record" says, "He was a young man of high promise. Among his comrades and at school he was without a peer. When the war broke out he stepped into the

line without a moment's hesitation, and went bravely through every battle with his regiment up to the siege at Port Hudson. On the 10th of June, in that disastrous charge, he was foremost with his men. He was in the column of one thousand heroes which Gen. Banks summoned as a forlorn hope. But the great strain upon his nerves during the progress of the siege was too much for him to bear; from exposure to the rains and scorching sun, a violent fever seized upon his system and shortly swept him away. He was much loved and deeply mourned by his companions and associates."

Samuel S. Whipple, grandson of Mr. Henry Watrous, was another brave man who fell in the heat of battle. The color-bearer of the First Connecticut Cavalry, he was always where the bullets flew the thickest, calling on the "boys" to "rally 'round the flag!" At Ashland, Va., he received a shot through the body, and turning to a companion at his side said, "*I'm shot! Take my horse and the colors and go forward,*" and fell from his horse dead. The colonel wrote, "He was a brave and faithful man, and carried his colors as proudly and coolly in the heat of battle as on parade."

The ladies of the town responded nobly to the call for hospital supplies, consisting of clothing, bedding, and food. A company of earnest workers might be found at that time occupying the basement of the church, day after day and evening after evening, full of patriotism, bent on doing all in their power for the relief of those who had gone to take their part in the struggle for the nation's life on the field of battle.

Early and Prominent Residents.—Scarcely any rural locality in the whole United States may more justly claim distinguished mention than the Northeast School District of Ledyard, called for a hundred years and more the "Allyn District." In this stood the second Protestant Episcopal church in the county, the old churchyard of which now contains graves of early settlers dating back to 1739. In this little district were born Silas Deane, of Revolutionary memory, and Stephen Whitney, the projector of the great Pacific Railway. Deane was born here, and certainly was among the most useful servants of the Continental Congress. He was the second of the three commissioners sent to France to arrange commercial intercourse and to find a way by which the king might assist the colonies with arms, ammunition, and supplies, not only without the knowledge of England, but so that she could not even complain of partiality. Deane appears to have been the instrument of completing negotiations begun by Arthur Lee in London, and of dispatching several enterprises which greatly relieved the struggling armies of the colonies. But through the imprudence of Thomas Paine in the first place, who divulged the secrets of the committee, and in the second place through the impatience of certain members of the Congress, who could not be let into the secrets of diplomacy, he fell under suspicion



Robert Allen

and was deprived of his authority, and was for a long time regarded as very unwise and almost mischievous. But late researches among documents in Paris have shown that Deane was not only upright and unselfish but shrewd and far-seeing, and almost the wisest of his times. The contracts made by him with Beaumarchaise, really for the king of France, under the name of R. Hortales & Co., did much to relieve the distress of the army and furnish it with arms and money, and contributed to the equipments so useful and even necessary to the capture of Burgoyne.

Of the Bill family, Philip Bill was the first settler in Connecticut. He came with John Winthrop the younger from Ipswich, in Massachusetts, to New London in 1668. He settled in the eastern part of New London, near what is now Allyn's Point, and which in 1705 was set off as Groton, and in 1836 as Ledyard. His neighbors were Robert Allyn and George Geer, all well-known names in the subsequent history of the town.

Philip Bill was a large landholder and influential citizen in shaping the destiny of the young colony, planted for the most part by Winthrop, or at least largely by his influence. His son, Joshua Bill, was not less influential than his father, for we see in the records of old Groton that he was one of the commissioners to establish a reservation for the remnant of the Pequot Indians, which inhabited this town. The result of their deliberations was the location of the tribe where their reservation now is in Ledyard. He also surveyed and laid out, under the authority of the town, the road leading from Groton Ferry northward to the Preston line as it now is; this was done in 1723. Among his descendants was Gurdon Bill, who settled in the said Northeast District of the town, and after graduation at the Plainfield Academy taught school for seven successive winters, and subsequently embarked in merchandising and did a successful business. His family in many respects are among the most noted of all the families in this portion of New London County. Reared to industry and frugality, and aided by a small but choice library of their father, the sons, Edward, Henry,¹ Gurdon, Frederic, Ledyard, and Charles, have each in various fields become somewhat conspicuous as public men. The eldest was for several years a member of the Iowa Senate. Gurdon settled in Springfield, Mass., and has acquired by his economy a large fortune.

Ledyard, born the same day that the town was chartered, prominent as a business man, of refined, educated tastes, and author of the books entitled "A Winter in Florida" and "Climates for Invalids," and one of the most carefully and correctly prepared genealogies yet published of his own family, and the generous donor of the soldiers' monument in his native town,—a massive, classical, granite obelisk, standing on Liberty Square, in almost the geographical

centre and highest point in town, known as Meeting-house Hill. The said monument was erected in 1873. He also was engaged for a time in publishing in New York.

Charles graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College; has likewise published some well-known and highly popular books, which have greatly tended to enlighten the youth of the land. His health failing, he visited Europe, and spent two years in travel, visiting all the principal places of note,—Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, France, Germany, Italy, and the Nile.

Frederic Bill has retired from active business and resides in the town of Groton.

The family of Allyn's are likewise so conspicuous in the history of the town we cannot forbear giving sketches of some of them, namely:

Robert Allyn was of Salem, Mass., and a land-owner in 1637. He came to New London in 1651, where he obtained a house-lot; had land east of the harbor, which is now owned by the heirs of Belton Allyn Copp, who are his descendants. Allyn's Point was among his early possessions. To that place he removed and built a wharf and trading-house, which was maintained by himself or son during their life, and by his descendants for more than one hundred years. In the settlement of Norwich he was one of the thirty-five original proprietors, and either himself or son resided there till the emigrant's death in 1683, aged about seventy-five years, when his only son John exchanged his lands in that town for lands nearer home, and occupied the homestead at Allyn's Point. His four daughters married,—first, Sarah, married George Geer, whose descendants are very numerous and highly respectable; second, Mary, married Thomas Park; Hannah, married Thomas Rose; and Deborah, married John Gager, Jr. The males have not been very numerous, but count among those who have the making of history, four having gloriously died at Fort Griswold,—viz., Capt. Samuel, a selectman of the town at that time, Capt. Simeon, Benadam, and Belton,—and Lieut. Stanton Allyn, one of the highest honored of his rank at the fall of Port Hudson. Of sea-captains, may be mentioned Capt. Robert N., Jacob Christopher, Gurdon, who was a sailing-master of one of our large war-vessels during our Rebellion, and is the author of the "Old Sailor's Story," recounting his voyages and ventures; Capt. Francis, who for some time commanded a packet in the New York and Havre line, and had the honor of bringing Lafayette to this country in 1824, he declining the offer by Congress of a ship of the line to take passage in the ship "Cadmus" with Capt. Allyn, who was a polished gentleman as well as a popular master. After quitting the sea he resided at New London, where he originated the Cedar Grove Cemetery Association, and was its president till his death. Capt. Allyn is remembered by many for his fine personal presence, ready wit, and for social qualities.

¹ See Chapter XXVIII.

Of legislators, Col. Roswell and Israel, of Ledyard; Lyman, of Waterford; Calvin and James, of Montville; Robert, of East Greenwich, R. I. James, of Montville, was county commissioner of New London County from 1869 to 1875, and one of the commissioners to locate and build a building in Norwich for the county of New London, town of Norwich, and city, known as Norwich City Hall.

In later times the Allyns and Bills have added to its reputation. Gurdon Bill and Charles Allyn in early life were in company in mercantile business, and were ever fast friends, as have their families been. The Bill family consists of six brothers, each of which has been distinguished in their several localities.

Of the Allyns, sons of Charles, of Ledyard, the eldest, Robert, perhaps has occupied a field of as much importance as any one of the distinguished citizens of which the town is justly proud. His early education was in the district school just mentioned, supplemented by a short attendance at the old Bacon Academy, in Colchester, after which he began teaching school in the town of East Lyme at the age of seventeen, and from that time prepared himself for college, teaching school winters, and spending the summer vacations at home with his father, who had removed to Montville and owned and improved a large farm. The farm as managed by his father was no idle place, neither would idleness suit young Allyn. Perhaps the vacation was as valuable for his education as any part of his training; no more thorough man or one who put a higher estimate on time and care for the time of others than his father, Charles Allyn.

Robert graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, in 1841, and was immediately employed as teacher in mathematics in the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Mass. In 1845 he became principal of that institution. Under his management it increased in number of students and reputation for scholarship. He resigned his place in that institution to accept the position of principal and financial agent of the East Greenwich Academy, in Rhode Island, in 1848, and remained in that position till 1854, when he was appointed commissioner of public instruction in that State. He held that office for three years, when he was chosen to represent the town in the State Legislature for the years of 1852 and '54. In 1854 was appointed by the President of the United States and commissioned by the Secretary of War (Jeff Davis) visitor at West Point Military Academy; at that time R. E. Lee was superintendent. While there his fine social qualities helped him to a large and important acquaintance, and he did not fail to profit by his observation of the methods of instruction practiced at that institution. In 1857 he removed to Ohio, and became professor of Greek and Latin in the Ohio University. At the end of two years he removed to Cincinnati, and became president of the Wesleyan Female College in that city, and remained here till

1863, when he resigned to accept the presidency of McKendree College, in Lebanon, Ill. Here he continued till 1874, and then was chosen to be principal of the Lutheran Illinois Normal University, which the State was just opening. Here to a certain extent he was enabled to have his idea of what an American school should be. The male students receive at this institution practice in infantry and artillery each day, taught by a regular graduate of West Point. Such a school in every State would soon leave no excuse for a national school, as each State would have qualified men who would come forward when needed. He holds that position at the present time.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Christopher Newton, Erastus Williams, Henry W. Avery, Samuel W. Wood, Edmund Spicer, Israel Allyn, James A. Billings, Jacob L. Gallup, Nathaniel B. Geer, John Brewster, George Fanning.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1837 TO 1882.

1837, Anson Avery; 1838-39, Henry Hullett; 1840, Sanford Stoddard; 1841, D. B. Williams; 1842, Daniel Lamb; 1843, Roswell Allyn; 1844, Jacob Gallup; 1845, S. Thomas; 1846, E. W. Brown; 1847, J. Brewster, Jr.; 1848, J. Gallup; 1849, E. Spicer; 1850, E. A. Satterlee; 1851, John Brewster; 1852, E. W. Brown; 1853, William M. Gray; 1854, Ralph Hurlbutt; 1855, E. W. Brown; 1856, J. L. Gallup; 1857, N. M. Gallup, Jr.; 1858, William L. Mann; 1859, P. A. Williams; 1860, S. Crandall; 1861, A. Reynolds; 1862, W. Avery; 1863, William Fanning; 1864, A. L. Gallup; 1865, B. T. Lewis; 1866, J. L. Gallup; 1867, N. Gallup, Jr.; 1868, Henry Larrabee; 1869, Israel Allyn; 1870, H. Stoddard; 1871, William J. Brown; 1872, A. W. Turner; 1873, C. A. Brown; 1874, L. H. Griswold; 1875, W. L. Main; 1876, F. Brewster; 1877, N. B. Allyn; 1878, John Brewster; 1879-80, William T. Cook; 1881, S. A. Crandall.

CHAPTER LV.

LEDYARD—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Ralph Hurlbutt.—Rev. Ralph Hurlbutt was born May 19, 1767. On Jan. 10, 1790, he married Mary Jones, daughter of John and Sarah Jones. She was born Dec. 2, 1765, and died Dec. 20, 1851, aged eighty-six years. Rev. Mr. Hurlbutt was descended in a direct line from Lieut. Thomas Hurlbutt, who was appointed to the command of Fort Saybrook, Connecticut, 1636, and afterwards settled at Wethersfield in 1640.

Stephen Hurlbutt, great-grandfather of Ralph, settled in New London, Conn., between 1680 and 1690. His grandfather, John Hurlbutt, grew up and settled at Groton (now called Ledyard). His father, Rufus, was killed at Fort Griswold in 1776, aged forty years. Rev. Ralph Hurlbutt, the subject of this sketch, early embraced the Methodist faith and became a minister. He was the means of establishing the Methodist Church of Groton, and gave to this church his services as minister free. He preached almost to the last days of his life. He preached his last sermon sitting in his chair, being unable to stand. He was devoted to the interests of his church, and always ready to make any



Ralph Walcott



HIBBERD STODDARD.



Sanford Billings Stoddard



HENRY DENISON.

personal sacrifice for the good of the cause. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1844, also justice of the peace for many years, until his age disabled him for the duties of the office. He was for a long period judge of probate at Groton and Stonington. His life was one devoted in many ways to the interests and good of his fellow-men, and he died mourned by a large circle of friends.

Ralph Hurlbutt, nephew of Rev. Judge Ralph Hurlbutt, was born 1807, in Colchester (now Salem), Conn., came to Groton 1810, and settled on the farm on which he now resides. He married in 1833 Margaret Bolles. They have five children, three living,—Tabitha E., the oldest living child, married Robert M. Bailey; son George W. married Lucia A. Perkins; and H. W. Hurlbutt.

Henry Denison was born in Stonington, April 8, 1793. His father was a farmer. At the age of twenty-one he began the world for himself. Two years afterwards he married Lucy Smith, of Groton. Their children are Lucy A., born Jan. 27, 1818; Hannah L., born Sept. 27, 1820; Eunice R., born Oct. 30, 1822; Julia A., born Feb. 22, 1825; William H., born Feb. 18, 1828; Harriet A., born Jan. 5, 1831; Rowland S., born Oct. 25, 1832; Emily F., born Jan. 16, 1836; Jennie A., born Sept. 5, 1838; Jerome A., born Sept. 5, 1838, twin to Jennie, all of whom are now living. Mr. Denison is now living in Ledyard in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He receives a pension, having served in the war of 1812.

Hibberd Stoddard was born March 26, 1783. He married Betsey Mallison in 1809. Was a farmer, and served in the war of the Revolution. Their children, five in number, were Hibberd, Betsey, Mary, Jane, and Stephen James. Jane died in infancy; Betsey married Capt. Benjamin Crowell; Stephen J. married Susan J. Fish. Mr. Stoddard died June 19, 1866.

Sanford B. Stoddard.—Sanford B., eldest son of Sanford Stoddard, was born in Groton,¹ Conn., Dec. 4, 1813. His father was a sea-captain. Having received a common-school education, young Sanford went on the water with his father while yet a boy. At the age of twenty-two he went before the mast; two years later he became mate, serving in that capacity for two years, when he was again promoted to the position of captain. In 1842 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Hibberd Stoddard, of Ledyard, Conn. The children born to them were Mary Elizabeth, Sanford B., and Jane F.

Capt. Stoddard left the sea soon after he was married. He has since devoted most of his time to farming, and now lives in peace and plenty with his family on the old farm which has been in the family since the year 1700.

¹ The town having since been divided, that portion is now Ledyard.

CHAPTER LVI.

LISBON.

Geographical—Topographical—Indian Claims—The Surrenderers—Owaneco's Deed to James Fitch—Pioneer Settlements—Names of the Pioneers—Ecclesiastical History—Civil History—Organization of the Town—Representatives from 1786 to 1882.

THE town of Lisbon lies on the north border of the county and is bounded as follows: on the north by Windham County, on the east by Griswold, on the south by Preston, and on the west by Norwich and Sprague. Its surface is hilly.

The territory embraced within the present bounds of the town belonged to the Mohegans, and at an early period was inhabited by a band of Indians tributary to Uncas, known as the Showtuckets. It was claimed by the town of Norwich, as will be seen by the following record:

"Feb. 25, 1669.

"The towne having seriously taken into their consideration the condition of Awaneco, the Sachem, being in hazard of the loss of his Sachemship for want of land to accommodate his subjects, for his reliefe herein the towne have seen cause to give unto the said Awaneco a parcel of land. Thomas Tracy, Thomas Leffingwell, and John Post are to lay out to him 200 or 300 acres at their discretion, near Showtucket River, and abutting southerly on Queenapang River, secured also to his heirs and successors, but not in their power to alienate any part of it."

Certain regulations were attached to this grant, and the act concludes as follows:

"It is further engaged by Oweneco, that whereas as he hath received these lands by gift from the town of Norwich, the towne does order that he shall forbear on the Sabbath day from working, hunting, fishing, or any servile labor, and if any of his subjects be found guilty of this violation they shall be liable to be punished, and to these said and above-specified particulars the said Oweneco doth bind and engage himself, his heirs, and lawful successors.

"Consented to and subscribed by Oweneco, March 22, 1669.

"Mark of OWENECO.

"Witnesses:

"JAMES FITCH,

"JOHN MASON, JR.

"On this grant the sachem gathered his special clan, probably some twenty or thirty families. An annual tribute of ten deerskins was at first demanded of them, but the scarcity of deer in the vicinity rendered that regulation a dead letter. Moreover, the village was soon broken up by the war with Philip, which called the sachem and his warriors to the field and scattered the women and children among their neighbors.

"When the conflict was over a part of this tract was assigned to the Indian fugitives, called Surrenderers, and in May, 1678, Mr. Fitch reported to the government that twenty-nine families of this class had settled upon it under the supervision of the English.

"By a deed of trust, Dec. 22, 1680, Owaneco assigned to James Fitch, Jr., the care and disposition of all his lands on Quinnebaug River. A few years later absolute deeds of sale of these and other tracts of land were executed by the sachem in favor of the same Capt. Fitch.

"In 1695, Owaneco and Capt. Samuel Mason, who

by his own choice and the authority of the government had been appointed his trustee, requested that a committee of the town should be empowered to survey the three-hundred-acre grant and fix its bounds.

"The next year Capt. Fitch, being then proprietary clerk, recorded the whole grant to himself, as included in the large purchases he had made of Owaneco in 1684 and 1687. The town entered a formal protest against the claims of Capt. Fitch, particularly to the three hundred acres at Quinnebaug Falls, which had been guaranteed to the Indians with a proviso that it should not be alienated.

"The course of Capt. Fitch in regard to these Indian purchases was distasteful to the town, and no clear account can be given of the basis upon which the difficulty was settled. Apparently the town, after some murmuring, acquiesced in the claim of Capt. Fitch to what was called the eighteen-hundred-acre grant.

"Capt. Fitch sold this grant in 1694 and 1695 to certain purchasers from Ipswich, Mass., viz.: Joseph Safford, Richard Smith, Meshach Farley, Matthew Perkins, and Samuel Bishop.

"Joseph and Jacob Perkins, also of Ipswich, purchased a tract between the rivers in 1695 of John Fitch, and subsequently bought also a part of the eighteen-hundred-acre grant from the former purchasers.

"Settlements were immediately commenced, and in 1718 sixteen persons on the roll of accepted inhabitants were characterized as farmers in ye crotch of ye rivers,—Samuel Bishop, Samuel Coy, Eleazar Jewett, David Knight, Daniel Longbottom, Samuel Lothrop, Jabez Perkins, Joseph Perkins, Josiah Read, Josiah Read, Jr., Joseph Read, John Read, William Read, Samuel Rood, Samuel Rood, Jr., Henry Wallbridge.

"Samuel and John Bishop were early settlers in this district. They were probably brothers, and sons or grandsons of Thomas Bishop, of Ipswich. Samuel married, in 1706, Sarah Forbes. John, in 1718, married Mary Bingham. Samuel was admitted 1702, and John in 1710.

"Matthew Coy obtained a grant of land east of the Shetucket in 1685. His cattle-mark was registered still earlier. He was probably that Matthew Coy (son of Matthew) whose birth was recorded at Boston, Sept. 5, 1656.

"Samuel Coy, of Newent, may have been a brother or a son of Matthew, but no such connection has been traced. He had a son Abraham baptized in 1719.

"Eleazar Jewett, Dec. 5, 1698, purchased of Messrs. Waterman and Bushnell, agents of the town, seventy-five acres of land near the Shetucket River. He is supposed to have come from Rowley, Mass. His son, the second Eleazar Jewett, died in 1747, at which time the father was still living. The third of the name was the founder of Jewett City village.

"David Knight married, March 17, 1691-92, Sarah Backus. Land was granted him in 1700 for repairing

the meeting-house and school-house. He died in 1744.

"Daniel Longbottom was an inhabitant in 1698, and was chosen one of the surveyors in 1702. Himself, wife, and six children were baptized by Mr. Woodward in September, 1718. He died in 1729.

"Jabez and Joseph Perkins, admitted 1701, were sons of Jacob Perkins, of Ipswich, and commenced their agricultural improvements between the rivers in 1695, holding their land in common until 1720, when it was equally divided between them. Joseph died in 1726, and Jabez in 1742. They left large estates and thriving families.

"Josiah Reed has been already noticed as one of the original proprietors of Norwich. His four sons are here enumerated with him as independent land-owners and accepted inhabitants.

"Samuel Rood was the son of Thomas and Sarah Rood, and born in 1666. In 1687 he became a householder, having his residence 'below Showtucket Falls.'

"Henry Wallbridge was an accepted inhabitant in 1702. William is mentioned in 1719, Amos in 1721.

"Richard Adams, though not on the list of 1718, was an early proprietor between the rivers. He probably came from Sudbury, and may have been the soldier of that name who was wounded in the great swamp-fight with the Narragansetts, Dec. 19, 1675. His wife, Rebecca, was received into full communion by Mr. Woodward in 1708, and three of his children baptized. He died Aug. 24, 1728. His will mentions ten children, among whom were four married daughters,—Hannah Bacon, Mary Baldwin, Abigail Brown, and Rebecca Haggett.

"William Adams, perhaps brother of Richard, died in 1727. Eliashib Adams, of Preston, died May 15, 1733.

"John Safford is mentioned as an inhabitant of Norwich in 1698. John, Joseph, and Solomon, of the next generation, were probably his sons.

"John Lambert was an early resident in Newent Society. He died July 30, 1727.

"Another name found in this society at an early period is that of Burnham. Eleazar Burnham was recognized as an inhabitant in 1793. He was probably the son of Thomas, and born at Ipswich in September, 1678. He married Lydia Waterman, Nov. 20, 1708, and died in 1743.

"James Burnham, admitted as an inhabitant in 1710, married in 1728 Elizabeth Hough, and died May 22, 1757.

"Aaron Burnham, a seaman, first mentioned in 1718; cattle-mark enrolled in 1720; died Aug. 18, 1727. His will was proved at Ipswich, October 9th of that year. His wife was the sole legatee.

"Benjamin Burnham, admitted in 1726; married, April 20, 1727, Mary Kinsman. He died Oct. 15, 1737.

"These four persons came from Ipswich before

1720. The Kinsmans, Palmers, and Stevenses were later emigrants, probably from the same place. The Lovetts came from Beverly, the Rathbuns from Block Island, and Thomas Crosby from Barnstable.

"Robert Kinsman was admitted an inhabitant Dec. 5, 1721. He was one of the selectmen in 1725 and 1728.

"The settlement of Newent was for many years obstructed by the diversity of claims arising from a confusion of grants and conveyances. In 1723 a committee was appointed "to enquire into and gain as good an understanding as they can come at respecting the Indians land in the Crotch of Quinebaug and Showtucket Rivers."¹

"In 1725 the proprietors of the common and undivided land put an end to all controversy by giving a quit-claim deed to Capt. Jabez Perkins, Lieut. Samuel Bishop, Mr. Joseph Perkins, and Mr. John Safford of all the Indian land in the crotch of the rivers, and of all contained in Maj. Fitch's eighteen-hundred-acre grant, for the sum of seventy-five pounds money in hand paid to said proprietors, provided that the Indians shall be allowed to remain and occupy the tract that had been secured to them. To these purchasers and to those who should claim under them the town confirmed the title of reversion. The Indians dwindled away, and in 1745 the descendants of Owaneco and other principal Mohegans, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven pounds, executed a quit-claim deed of the Indian reservation in favor of the English claimants. This instrument, which extinguished the last aboriginal claim to land in the Nine-miles square, was in substance as follows :

"Ann alias Cutoit, Betty Annum widow, Wedemow daughter of Mahomet deceased, Ann, otherwise young Ben's wife, all of whom are descendants of Owaneco, late sachem of Mohegan, and the said young Ben or Ben Uncas Jr. and Daniel Pangoneek, all of Mohegan, for the consideration of 137 pounds in bills of credit—to Capt. Samuel Bishop, Joseph Perkins, Jacob Perkins, John Safford, Joseph Safford, and Solomon Safford, to all of them in proportion as they now possess—do now relinquish all right and title to the tract of 300 acres more or less in Newent, in the crotch of the rivers Quinebaug and Showtucket, called the Indian Land, abutting southeasterly on the Quinebaug, April 9, 1745.²

"Witnesses, ISAAC HUNTINGTON,

"ASA WORTHINGTON."³

Congregational Church.—The ecclesiastical society in this place was organized in 1723, the town having previously appropriated sixty acres of land for the use of the first minister that should settle there. The affairs of the society were entirely under the control of the Perkins family, as appears from the following entry :

¹ After this Indian reservation had been entirely cleared of native occupants one of the English owners found at a certain time an old Indian woman, who had come from a distance, barking his birch-trees and otherwise trespassing upon his grounds, and upon remonstrating with her was met with a fiery and indignant rejoinder. "This land yours!" she exclaimed. "How you get it? Indian land, all of it; you white folks come here, drive away poor Indian, and steal his land; that the way you get it!"

This no doubt expresses in a homely way the feeling of many of the aborigines, as from time to time they have relinquished their ancient seats to the whites and retired into the wilderness.

² Norwich deeds.

³ Miss Caulkins.

Jan. 17, 1720. In town meeting ordered, that if the Perkinses at their return from Boston, do not bring with them a minister to preach in the crotch of the river, or satisfy the selectmen they shall have one speedily, the rate-makers shall put them into the minister's rate.

The church was constituted and Rev. Daniel Kirtland ordained its minister, Dec. 10, 1723. The original members were Daniel Kirtland, the pastor, Samuel Lathrop and Joseph Perkins, who were chosen deacons, John Bishop, Jeremiah Tracy (son of Thomas Tracy, of Preston), Isaac Lawrence, and Isaac Lawrence, Jr.,—the church resting upon seven pillars, a favorite number in that day.

The church agreed to profess discipline according to the Cambridge Platform. They professed to believe "that all organized church acts proceeded after the manner of a mixed administration, and could not be consummated without the consent of both elders and brotherhood." In this they agreed with the two older societies of Norwich.

Before the formation of this church the inhabitants between the rivers had been accustomed to attend meeting at the town plot, the distance for some of them being about eight miles. The older people went on horseback, the women on pillions behind the men, but the young people often traveled the whole distance, going and returning, on foot.

Church-going in former days was a serious and earnest duty. None stayed away from the house of worship that could by extremest effort get there. On horseback or on foot, over wearisome roads or through lonely by-paths that shortened the distance, they came with their households to obtain a portion of the truth. "Many a time," says Rev. Levi Nelson, "while passing over the society, has my attention been arrested to notice the paths, now given up, where they used to make their rugged way to the house of God almost as surely as the holy Sabbath returned."

And when there, how intently and with what eagerness to profit they listened. "To this day," says the same reverend author, "I love to think of their appearance in the house of God, of the seats they occupied, and of their significant motions to express their approbation of the truth."

The new society took the name of Newent, undoubtedly at the suggestion of the brothers Perkins, and, according to tradition, in remembrance of a place of that name in Gloucestershire, England, from whence the family came.

The meeting-house was probably built immediately after the church was gathered.

1723. Sixty acres of land granted by the town to the Society in the crotch of the rivers for the first minister that shall settle there.

The same to be given to the Society over the Shetucket for their first minister.

Jan. 4, 1725-6. The proprietors grant that spot of land the Newent meeting house now stands upon and ye common land adjoining to it to that Society for their use so long as they shall have occasion for it.

JOSEPH TRACY, Moderator.

Lieut. Jabez Hyde.

Deacon Christopher Huntington.

Capt. Bennjah Bushnell.

Thomas Adgate.

Joseph Backus.

Richard Hyde.

The site of this building was about half a mile south of the present edifice, and continued to be used until about 1770.

The inhabitants of Newent, in a petition to the General Court, October session, 1727, state that they had been afflicted with a distressing sickness for two successive years, especially in summer. In 1726 every family but one was smitten, and about twenty persons died in three months. In the summer of 1727 every family, with no exception, felt the scourge, and one-sixth of the male heads of families died. The farmers could not secure their crops, and though kindly assisted by people from other parishes, they lost some of their grain and much of their hay.

Rev. Daniel Kirkland (Kirtland) was a native of Saybrook, born in 1701, and graduated at Yale College in 1720. His ministry in Newent was of nearly thirty years' duration. He was a man of scholastic habits and high aspirations, but of sensitive organization. His failing health led to his dismissal from the pastorate in 1752. Recovering partially, he was installed at Groton in 1755, but after two years of service he again broke down, and returning to his old home in Norwich, there remained till his death, which occurred in May, 1773.

Mr. Kirkland had ten or twelve children. His second son, John, born Nov. 15, 1735, was one of the first settlers of Norwich, Mass. Another son, Samuel, born Dec. 1, 1741, is well known as the Oneida missionary, one of the most energetic, faithful, and self-denying men born within the limits of the old town of Norwich.

Mr. Peter Powers was ordained the second minister of Newent, Dec. 2, 1756. He remained in charge seven or eight years, and then was dismissed at his own request, on account of the insufficiency of his salary. Mr. Powers was a man of marked character, earnest and energetic in action. From Newent he went immediately into the settlements then making in the Coos or Cohos country, on Connecticut River, and organized a church in Haverhill, consisting of members from both sides of the river,—that is, from Haverhill, N. H., and Newbury, Vt.,—over which he was installed Feb. 27, 1765, preaching his own installation sermon. Here he was accustomed to meet his appointments and make his parochial visits in a canoe, rowing himself up and down the stream, an easier mode of traveling, probably, than that of mounting a horse and stumbling over half-cleared pathways, as in his former parish at Newent. Mr. Powers died at Deer Island, Me., in 1799.

The church at Newent, being left without a pastor, gradually declined, and for several years gave but feeble signs of life. Something like a reorganization took place in 1770; several of the Separatists returned to their old places, and Mr. Joel Benedict, a man of fine classical attainments, was ordained pastor of the church, Feb. 21, 1771. He continued with them eleven years, when an infirm state of health and the

old difficulty, want of adequate support, dissolved the connection, and he was dismissed April 30, 1782.

Dr. Benedict afterwards settled in Plainfield, and acquired a distinguished reputation as a Hebrew scholar. Hebrew, he said, was *the language of angels*. He died at Plainfield in 1816.

In June, 1790, Mr. David Hale, of Coventry, was ordained. He was a brother of the accomplished and chivalrous Capt. Nathan Hale, who was executed as a spy on Long Island by order of Sir William Howe. Mr. Hale was a man of very gentle and winning manners, of exalted piety, and a fine scholar. He carried his idea of disinterested benevolence to such an extent that, if acted upon, it would overturn all social institutions. He thought it to be a man's duty to love his neighbor, not only as himself, with the same kind of love, but also to the *same degree*, so that he should not prefer, even in thought, that a contingent calamity, such as the *burning of a house* or the *loss of a child*, should fall on his neighbor rather than on himself. Mr. Hale supplied the deficiencies of his salary by keeping a boarding-school. As an instructor he was popular; his house was filled with pupils from all parts of the county, but ill health and a constitutional depression of spirits obliged him to resign this employment, and eventually his pastoral office. His mind and nerves were of that delicate and sensitive temperament which cannot long endure the rude shock of earthly scenes. He was dismissed in April, 1803, returned to Coventry, and there died in 1822.

These four ministers of Newent were all men of more than common attainments, and each was distinguished by peculiar and prominent traits of character. Neither of them died as ministers of the parish. The four pastorates covered respectively twenty-nine, eight, eleven, and thirteen years, with intervals between of four, seven, and eight years.

Rev. Levi Nelson, a native of Milford, Mass., the fifth pastor, ordained Dec. 5, 1804, was a man of great simplicity of character and purity of life. It was often said of him that he never had an enemy.

He preached his half-century sermon in 1854. Only one¹ of the thirty-eight members who received him as their pastor in 1804 was then living, but of the ordination choir four were present and united in singing again the same hymns that formed a part of the original service. The old Kirtland church was then extant, seated in decaying dignity upon gently rising ground, with its barrack-like row of sheds spread out at the side like wings. The outside of the edifice had been covered and recovered, as the *wear and tear* of years demanded, but no tool or painter's brush, under pretence of improvement or repair, had invaded the interior since it was first completed. The impression produced on the mind upon entering was that of homely, stern solemnity. The pulpit was high and contracted, with a sounding-board frowning

¹ Mrs. L'Hommedieu, of Norwich.



David B. Hyde

over it, and a seat for the deacons in front of it, below. The pews were square, with high partitions, the galleries spacious, with certain seats more elevated than others for the tithingmen or supervisors of behavior. This venerable structure is believed to be the last specimen of the old New England sanctuary that lingered in the Nine-miles square. It was demolished when about eighty-eight years of age, and its place supplied by a new church, dedicated Sept. 15, 1858.

Rev. David Breed was dismissed in 1862. Since that time the pastors have been Lewis Jessup, R. Manning Chipman, and Josiah E. Willis, the present acting pastor.

Civil History.—This town was originally known as Newent, and was the third society of Norwich. It was incorporated and given its present name in 1786.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1786 to 1882.

The following is a list of representatives from 1786 to 1882:

1786, Capt. Elisba Lathrop; 1787, Capt. Elisha Lathrop, John Perkins; 1788, John Perkins, Jacob Perkins; 1789, Jacob Perkins, Joshua Perkins; 1790, Ezra Bishop; 1791, John Perkins, Ezra Bishop; 1792-93, Samuel Lovett; 1794, Samuel Lovett, Elisha Morgan; 1795, Samuel Lovett, Levi Perkins; 1796, Levi Perkins; 1797, Levi Perkins, John Kinsman; 1798-99, John Kinsman, Luther Manning; 1800, Luther Manning, Samuel Leavitt; 1801, Joshua Perkins; 1802, Ezra Bishop, Joshua Perkins; 1803, David Hale, Septimus Lathrop; 1804, Joshua Perkins; 1805, Daniel Braman; 1806, Barnabas Huntington; 1807, Daniel Braman; 1808, Levi Perkins; 1809, William Adams; 1810, Levi Perkins; 1811, William Adams; 1812, Levi Perkins; 1813, Freeman Tracy; 1814, Levi Perkins; 1815, Freeman Tracy; 1816, Levi Perkins; 1817, Freeman Tracy, Frederick Perkins; 1818, Frederick Perkins, Joseph L. Lyoo; 1819, Thomas Kinsman; 1820, Joseph Jewett; 1821, Tyler Brown; 1822, Tyler Brown; 1823, Joseph L. Lyoo; 1824, Andrew Clark; 1825, Samuel Peckham; 1826, Barzillai Bishop; 1827, Elisba Morgan; 1828, Roswell Adams; 1829-30, John Gray; 1831, Jared Farnham; 1832-33, Bucklin Matthewson; 1834, Ebenezer Allen; 1835, James Stetson; 1836, Nathan Brewster; 1837, Thomas A. Clark; 1838, Russel Roes; 1839, Daniel F. Butler; 1840, Thomas G. Read; 1841, Thomas A. Clark; 1842, Pearly B. Fuller; 1843, Vine Smith; 1844, Henry R. Robbins; 1845, Thomas M. Jewett; 1846, William C. Cutler; 1847, Edwin Kimball; 1848, Elijah Rathbun, Jr.; 1849, Ebenezer Lyon; 1850, Asner P. Brown; 1851, Daniel M. Brown; 1852, William C. Cutler; 1853, Ezekiel Bromley; 1854, Sanford Bromley; 1855, Edwin Fitch; 1856, Asner P. Brown; 1857, Norman Smith; 1858, Thomas A. Clark; 1859, Jacob B. Bachelder; 1860, N. P. Bishop; 1861, I. S. Geer; 1862, S. L. Herakell; 1863, E. Bushnell; 1864, W. Bliss; 1865, Henry Lyon; 1866, H. A. Bennett; 1867, G. N. Case; 1868, B. F. Hull; 1869, S. Bromley; 1870, G. L. Phillips; 1871, E. W. Fitch; 1872, Henry Lyon; 1873, J. L. Lathrop; 1874, H. G. Palmer; 1875-76, J. B. Palmer; 1877, Edwin Kimball; 1878, J. F. Hewitt; 1879, E. F. Appley; 1880, C. J. Bromley; 1881, George Robinson.

CHAPTER LVII.

LISBON—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Daniel Burnham Hyde, son of Elijah and Lydia (Burnham) Hyde, was born in Lisbon, Conn., May 12, 1812. He is a descendant in the sixth generation from Jonathan Hyde, who came to America from near London, England, in 1647, settling in New Town, Mass., now Arlington. Jonathan was twice married.

By his first wife, Mary French, he had fifteen children; by his second wife, Mary Rediat, he had eight children. He died in New Town at an advanced age. His son Joseph married Mary, daughter of Isaac Perkins, and had many children, among them Ichabod, who came to Norwich (West Farms, now Franklin), Conn., in early life. He was born Aug. 24, 1717 (O. S.). He was a farmer, and married Mary, daughter of Daniel Haskins, of Norwich, and was the father of eighteen children. He was a life-long resident of Franklin, dying there April 13, 1779. He was an honest, industrious, and worthy son of the soil. His son Barnabas, born Sept. 17, 1747, married Lydia, daughter of Elijah and Mary (Cady) Armstrong, of Norwich, and settled in Lisbon; lived there his life as a farmer, dying Jan. 5, 1819. He had four children,—Sally, Lee, Elijah, and Lydia. Lydia died at seventeen years. All the rest attained great ages. Barnabas Hyde was proverbially known as an upright, honest, and reliable man. His word was as good as his bond, and neither ever forfeited. He was selectman, but, an unassuming man, neither sought nor cared for office. Elijah Hyde, his son, father of Daniel B., was born in Lisbon, Feb. 4, 1779, married Lydia Burnham, daughter of Daniel, of Hampton, Conn. He was reared a farmer, and was one through life. He was a very reserved man, modest in his manner, and preferred the society of home to that of public meetings, and neither sought nor would accept offices which he was often asked to accept. He was a true son of his father in strict and undeviating honesty. He was a strong friend, sometimes to his injury, a kind neighbor, and devoted to his family. He died Feb. 14, 1854. His children,—Patty P. (Mrs. James H. Kennedy), Daniel B., Eli E., and Lucy A. (Mrs. Charles Palmer, of Preston).

Daniel B. was born on the old homestead of three generations in Lisbon, was educated at common schools, and became, like his ancestors, a farmer. He commenced teaching school in 1830, and taught winters, and worked as a farmer during the summer. He taught two terms, and then attended school, intending to prepare for college, but failing health compelled him to relinquish his plans. For three years he was an invalid. He then (1838) became a teacher again, and taught six consecutive winters, then by illness was unable to dress or undress himself for three years. All in all, he taught sixteen winters and one summer. He has always been an industrious, thorough man, well versed in ancient and modern history, intelligent, yet unassuming, never undertaking to do anything which he could not do thoroughly and well. He has never married, nor ever owned a farm. In politics he has been a Whig and Republican, and in all official positions he ever could be prevailed upon to accept he has discharged his duties fearlessly and well. For many years—over fifty—he has been a member of the First Congregational Church of Lisbon, joining Sept. 2, 1831. He is marked by all who

know him for his strict adherence to truth and honesty and his opposition to all things tending to degrade humanity,—for example, his opposition to rum and slavery has been earnest all his life.

CHAPTER LVIII.

LYME.

Geographical—Topographical—The "Loving Parting" between Saybrook and Lyme—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church, Grassy Hill—Congregational Church, Hamburg—Baptist Church, North Lyme—Baptist Church, Hadlyme—Civil and Military History—Organization of Town—Representatives from 1667 to 1882—Military Record.

THE town of Lyme is located in the southwestern part of New London County, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Middlesex County and the town of Salem, on the east by East Lyme, on the south by Old Lyme, and on the west by the Connecticut River, which separates it from Middlesex County. Its surface is hilly but generally fertile. Although this portion of ancient Lyme retains the original name, the first settlement was made in what is now Old Lyme, and much of the history of Lyme is given in the history of that town, to which the reader is referred.

The "Loving Parting" between Saybrook and Lyme.—The following is a copy of the articles of agreement executed between the towns of Saybrook and Lyme when the latter was set off as an independent plantation. It is dated Feb. 13, 1665:

"Whereas there hath been several propositions betwixt the inhabitants of east side of the River and the inhabitants on the West side of the River of the towns of Saybrook towards a Loving parting,

"The inhabitants on the east side of the River desiring to be a plantation by themselves; doe declare that they have a competency of Lands to entertaine thirty families.

"They declare that they will pay all arears of Rates past and all rates Dew by the 2 of May next insuing that belongs unto the towne and ministry, to be brought into the townsmen in the town plots, to wit: Richard Rayment and Abraham Post now in Place. At the request of those on the east side of the River to abate them their proportion belonging to the ministry from the first of maye to the Latter end of January next ensuing, the towns doe consent ther unto, and in case they have not a minister selected amongst them, then they are to pay Rats to the minister on the west side, as formerly, unless a minister be settled amongst them.

"In reference to the Lands of hamanasuk, they on the east side of the River doe fully and freely Resign all their Rights, titles, and claime to all and every parcels of the Lands to the inhabitants of the West side, engaging themselves to afford what help they have amongst them for the Recovery of those Lands, they being Reasonably considered for their pains. That the Indians at Nehantick have the Land agreed upon by the covenant maid betwixt the inhabitants of Saybrook and them.

"The above laid articles being agreed upon by the comites chosen on both sides of the River, the inhabitants east side have Liberty to be a plantation of themselves. In witness whereof the committees chosen on both sides have sett to their hands.

"JOHN WALDO,
WILLIAM PRATT,
ROBERT LUZE,
WILLIAM PARKER,
ZACHARIAH SANFORD,
"For the West Side.

"NATHAN GRISWOLD,
WILLIAM WALLER,
RENAUD MARVIN,
JOHN LUZE, SR.,
RICHARD SMITH,
JOHN CONSTOCK,
"For the East Side."

Congregational Church, Grassy Hill.—This church was organized in 1755. Rev. Daniel Miner was the first pastor, who was settled in 1757. The following is a list of the pastors from that time to the present: Daniel Miner, 1757, died April, 1799; Seth Lee, 1817, died October, 1826; Nathaniel Miner, 1827–29; A. Alden, 1830–31; Mark Mead, 1833–36; — Warner, 1837–38; Oliver Brown, 1839, died February, 1853; Alpha Miller, 1853–63; Rev. William A. Hyde, 1864, died in 1874, while in the ministry Benjamin B. Hopkinson, 1875, present pastor. The present (July, 1881) deacons are William Hull and Richard W. Lee.

Congregational Church, Hamburg.—This church was organized probably in 1727, with Rev. George Beckwith as first pastor. He died in December, 1785. The pastors from that time to the present have been as follows: David Higgins, 1787; David Huntington, 1803; Asahel Nettleton, 1813; Josiah Hawes, 1814; Harvey Bushnell, 1835; Philip Payson, 1838; Charles E. Murdock, 1842; James A. Moore, 1844; Daniel C. Tyler, 1844; Samuel Griswold, 1845; E. F. Burr, D.D., 1850, to present time.

Before the division of the town this was the third church in Lyme, now the first. After Mr. Huntington's death the pulpit was supplied one year by the Middlesex Association. There was a revival under Mr. Nettleton's labors, attended with great solemnity and deep conviction of sin, promoted by the preaching of the distinguishing doctrines of the gospel; thirty-one added. Also in April, 1824, a work of divine grace commenced under the ministration of Rev. Noah C. Saxton, progressed rapidly, and forty-eight were added, four of whom entered the ministry. In April, 1831, Rev. Warren G. Jones commenced assisting Mr. Hawes, and a powerful revival followed, adding forty-five to the church. There was also a revival in the winter of 1836, and there have been several since.

The present deacons are Allen Griffin and Thomas B. Peck.

Baptist Church, North Lyme.—This church was organized in 1810, by the covenant union of six members. During the year twenty-five others were added, and one in the following year. During the first three years Elder Asa Wilcox administered the church ordinances.

In 1813, Brother Matthew Bolles was ordained pastor, and continued three years, during which thirty-seven were added. He was succeeded by Elder William Palmer, who continued six years, and twenty-five more were added. In 1822, Brother Jabez S. Swan received a license to preach the gospel. The two succeeding years they had no stated pastor, but sustained the ordinances of the church through the

¹ Dr. Burr is the author of the following well-known works: "Ecce Coelum," "Pater Mundi," "Ad Fidem," "Doctrine of Evolution," "Work in the Vineyard," "Toward the Strait Gate," "Sunday Afternoons," "Thy Voyage," "From Dark to Day," "Dio, the Athenian."

ministry of several of the Lord's ambassadors, and during the time were encouraged by the addition of twenty-four by baptism.

In 1824, Brother Henry Stanwood commenced laboring with them, and rendered essential service by setting things in order, and inducing a good degree of discipline. He was subsequently ordained. During his ministry thirty-four were added to the church by baptism.

In 1827, Elder Tubal Wakefield accepted the pastorate, and Brother J. Pilgrim and James Stark were licensed. Their numbers continued about the same. In 1830 they were again without a pastor, but the ordinances of the church were administered to them by Elder B. G. Goff, and though laboring under such disadvantages, the church enjoyed a good degree of prosperity.

In 1831, Elder Alvin Ackley became pastor, and thus continuing three years, during which the church was strengthened in grace as well as in numbers. The same might be said of the two succeeding years, when Elder Andrew M. Smith dispensed to them the word of life.

In 1846, Elder Ebenezer Loomis accepted the pastorate for one year, when he was succeeded by Elder E. Denison, about one year, when he again succeeded, and continued two years. During their pastorate the church prospered. For a few months they were again without a pastor, then for a short time Elder Willson Cogswell labored successfully among them.

In 1842, Elder Thomas Dowling commenced his labors with them, during whose ministry of almost four years many difficulties were passed through and much good accomplished.

In 1846, Elder Chester Tilden succeeded to the pastorate, and was followed by Elder Simeon Shailer. Brother W. W. Meech was ordained their present pastor in June, 1850. Their present number of members is one hundred and forty-four.

Baptist Church, Hadlyme.—Early in the present century a few families had Baptist members, but, scattered and disorganized, they were incapable of exerting any efficient influence. They were, however, visited occasionally by Elders Matthew Bolles and Simeon Shailer, whose labors were blessed, and thus a branch of the North Lyme Baptist Church was established.

In 1820 this branch was organized into a church, under its present name, and for several years enjoyed a good degree of prosperity, but at length, in 1840, through dissensions, the church became extinct.

In 1849 it was reorganized, when ten were added, making their whole number thirty-two. They were supplied by Brother William Harris in 1851.

Civil and Military History.—This town was organized in 1667, and is one of the oldest civil organizations in the State of Connecticut. A portion of the present town of East Lyme was set off in 1839, and the town of Old Lyme in 1855.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1670 TO 1882.

- 1670.—Reinold Marvin.
- 1671.—Mathew Griswold, Ens. William Waller.
- 1672.—Mathew Griswold, Lieut. William Waller, Reinold Marvin.
- 1673.—Mathew Griswold, Sergt. Reinold Marvin.
- 1674.—Mathew Griswold, Sergt. Reinold Marvin.
- 1675.—Lieut. Reinold Marvin.
- 1676.—Lieut. Reinold Marvin, William Measure, Jos. Peck, Thomas Lee, *absent*.
- 1677.—Mathew Griswold, William Measure.
- 1678.—Mathew Griswold, Richard Smith.
- 1679.—Mathew Griswold, Richard Smith.
- 1680.—William Measure, Mathew Griswold.
- 1681.—Mathew Griswold, William Measure.
- 1682.—Mathew Griswold, Lieut. Abram Brunson.
- 1683.—Mathew Griswold, William Measure.
- 1684.—Mathew Griswold, William Measure.
- 1685.—William Measure, Sergt. Thomas Lee.
- 1686.—William Measure, Capt. Joseph Scill, Lieut. Abram Brunson.
- 1687.—Lieut. Abram Brunson.
- 1688.—Sir Edmond Andross, Governor.
- 1689.—Lieut. Abram Brunson.
- 1690.—Capt. Jos. Scill, Ens. Jos. Peck, William Ely.
- 1691.—Capt. Joseph Scill, *abs.*, Lieut. Abram Brunson, Ens. Joseph Peck.
- 1692.—William Ely, Lieut. Abram Brunson.
- 1693.—William Ely, Lieut. Isaac Brunson, Isaac Waterhouse.
- 1694.—William Ely, Lieut. Abram Brunson.
- 1695.—William Ely, Abram Brunson, Ens. Peck.
- 1696.—Wilt Eelie, Mathew Griswold, *abs.*, Joseph Peck.
- 1697.—Capt. Wilt Eelie, Ens. Joseph Peck.
- 1698.—Capt. Wilt Eelye, Ens. Joseph Peck, Lieut. Abraham Brownson.
- 1699.—Capt. Wilt Eelye, Ens. Joseph Peck, Lieut. Abraham Brownson.
- 1700.—Capt. Wilt Eelye, Ens. Joseph Peck, Thomas Bradford.
- 1701.—Lieut. Abraham Brownson, Capt. William Eelye, Deacon Joseph Peck.
- 1702.—Ens. Joseph Peck, Capt. William Eely, Ens. Joseph Peck.
- 1703.—Capt. William Eelye, Ensign Joseph Peck, Lieut. Abraham Brownson.
- 1704.—Capt. William Eelye, Ensign Joseph Peck, Mathew Griswold, Thomas Bradford.
- 1705.—Capt. William Ely, Ensign Joseph Peck.
- 1706.—Capt. William Ely, Ensign Joseph Peck.
- 1707.—Capt. William Eely, Mathew Griswold.
- 1708.—Capt. William Eely, Joseph Peck, Thomas Bradford, Mathew Griswold.
- 1709.—Capt. William Eely, Joseph Peck, Abraham Brownson, John Lee.
- 1710.—Joseph Peck, Mathew Griswold.
- 1711.—Capt. William Eely, Reynold Marvin, Abraham Brownson, Samuel Marvin.
- 1712.—Ensign John Colt, Mr. Reinold Marvin, Abraham Brunson, Capt. William Eely.
- 1713.—Capt. William Eely, Reinold Marvin, Abraham Brunson, Thomas Lee.
- 1714.—Lieut. Abram Brunson, Thomas Lee.
- 1715.—Lieut. Abram Brunson, Thomas Lee, Capt. William Ely.
- 1716.—Thomas Lee, Lieut. Abram Brunson, Reigoald Marvin.
- 1717.—Abram Brunson, William Minor, Thomas Lee.
- 1718.—Abram Brunson, Reinold Marvin, John Colt.
- 1719.—Thomas Lee, Richard Ely, Lieut. John Colt, Richard Lord.
- 1720.—Capt. Reigoald Marvin, Lieut. John Colt, Aaron Huntly, Thomas Lee.
- 1721.—Capt. Reigoald Marvin, John Griswold.
- 1722-23.—Lieut. John Colt, Samuel Marvin, Capt. Reigoald Marvin.
- 1724.—Thomas Lee, Richard Ely, Capt. Reigoald Marvin, Capt. John Colt.
- 1725.—Capt. Reigoald Marvin, Jno. Griswold, Thomas Lee, Richard Ely.
- 1726.—Thomas Lee, Richard Ely, Capt. John Colt.
- 1727.—Thomas Lee, Capt. Reigoald Marvin.
- 1728.—Capt. John Colt, Capt. Reigoald Marvin, Richard Ely, Stephen Lee.
- 1729.—Stephen Lee, Daniel Ely, Capt. John Colt, Richard Lord.
- 1730.—Richard Lord, John Lee, Capt. John Colt, Capt. Stephen Lee.
- 1731.—Capt. John Colt, Capt. Stephen Lee.

1 Names of deputies without towns are given in 1706, but these are undoubtedly correct.

- 1732.—Richard Lord, John Lee.
 1733.—Richard Lord, Stephen Lee, John Griswold.
 1734.—John Griswold, John Lee, Daniel Ely.
 1735.—John Griswold, John Lee, Richard Lord, Daniel Ely.
 1736.—Richard Lord, Stephen Lee, John Griswold, John Lee.
 1737.—John Griswold, Richard Lord, Richard Ely.
 1738.—John Griswold, Capt. John Lee, Capt. Daniel Ely.
 1739.—John Griswold, Joseph Lee, Capt. Stephen Lee, Capt. Daniel Ely.
 1740.—John Griswold, Joseph Lee, Richard Lord.
 1741.—Capt. Stephen Lee, Maj. Daniel Ely, John Griswold.
 1742.—John Griswold, Richard Lord, Capt. Stephen Lee, Maj. Daniel Ely.
 1743.—John Griswold, Richard Lord, Capt. John Lee.
 1744.—Maj. Daniel Ely, Capt. Samuel Selden, John Griswold, Capt. John Lee.
 1745.—John Griswold, John Lee, Maj. Daniel Ely.
 1746.—John Griswold, Richard Lord, Capt. Elisha Sheldon.
 1747.—Capt. Elisha Sheldon, Richard Lord.
 1748.—Richard Lord, Capt. Elisha Sheldon, Capt. Matthew Griswold.
 1749.—John Griswold, Capt. Elisha Sheldon, Maj. Daniel Ely.
 1750.—Daniel Ely, John Lay, Joseph Mathews.
 1751.—Capt. Matthew Griswold, Eleazer Mather, Capt. Nathan Jewett, Daniel Ely.
 1752.—John Griswold, Richard Lord, Capt. Nathan Jewett.
 1753.—Richard Lord, Capt. Nathan Jewett, Richard Lord, John Griswold.
 1754.—John Lay, Uriah Rowland, Richard Lord, Capt. Matthew Griswold.
 1755.—Capt. William Ely, Richard Wait, Capt. Matthew Griswold, Capt. Nathan Jewett.
 1756.—John Griswold, Capt. Matthew Griswold.
 1757.—John Griswold, Samuel Ely, Capt. Matthew Marvin.
 1758.—George Dorr, Capt. Matthew Griswold, Uriah Rowland.
 1759.—Capt. Matthew Griswold (chosen assistant), Uriah Rowland (excluded), Capt. Samuel Ely, Eleazer Matthew.
 1760.—Capt. Samuel Ely, George Dorr, Capt. Richard, Capt. Nathan Jewett.
 1761.—Maj. Daniel Ely, John Lay (2), Richard Mather, William Noyes.
 1762-63.—John Lay (2), Samuel Selden, Samuel Holden Parsons.
 1764.—John Lay, Samuel Holden Parsons.
 1765.—William Noyes, Samuel Selden.
 1766.—John Lay (2), Samuel Selden, Capt. Joseph Mather, Capt. Elisha Marvin.
 1767.—Samuel Holden Parsons, William Noyes, John Lay (2).
 1768.—Samuel Holden Parsons, Ezra Selden, Samuel Selden.
 1769.—Samuel Holden Parsons, John Lay (2).
 1770.—John Lay (2), Capt. Joseph Mather, Maj. Samuel Holden Parsons, Eleazer Mather.
 1771.—Maj. Samuel H. Parsons, William Noyes, Samuel Selden.
 1772.—Maj. Samuel H. Parsons, Samuel Selden, John Lay (2).
 1773.—Maj. Samuel H. Parsons, Samuel Selden, William Noyes.
 1774.—William Noyes, John Lay (2), Ezra Selden.
 1775.—Marshfield Parsons, Ezra Selden.
 1776.—S. Selden, M. Parsons, John Lay (2).
 1777.—William Noyes, S. Ely, John Lay (2).
 1778.—E. Selden, M. Parsons.
 1779.—E. Selden, R. Wait, Jr.
 1780.—William Noyes, M. Parsons, Moses Warren.
 1781.—Seth Ely, R. Wait, S. Mather.
 1782.—Ezra Selden, N. Matson.
 1783.—Ezra Selden, N. Matson, Richard Wait, Seth Ely.
 1784.—Ezra Selden.
 1785.—Ezra Selden, M. Parsons, John Griffin.
 1786.—Andrew Griswold, D. F. Sill, Seth Ely.
 1787.—R. Wait, Jr., M. Parsons, John Griffin, Ezra Selden.
 1788.—Seth Ely, D. F. Sill, John Griffin, William Noyes.
 1789.—Ezra Selden, Matthew Griswold, M. Parsons, Ezra Selden.
 1790.—Ezra Selden, Matthew Griswold, Samuel Mather.
 1791.—William Noyes, M. Leach, Lemuel Lee.
 1792.—S. Mather, M. Leach, Lemuel Lee, Samuel Perkins.
 1793.—S. Mather, James Huntley, Lemuel Lee, I. Reeve.
 1794.—M. Griswold, D. F. Sill, Samuel Mather, Elisha Way.
 1795.—Israel Reeve, Ezra Wait, M. Griswold, Jr., D. F. Sill.
 1796.—Israel Reeve, E. Selden, M. Griswold, Jr., D. F. Sill.
 1797.—L. Lee, Israel Reeve, M. Griswold, Jr., John Noyes.
 1798.—D. F. Sill, M. Griswold, Jr.
 1799.—D. F. Sill, Moses Warren, M. Griswold, Jr., D. M. Jewett.
 1800.—R. Selden, John Noyes, M. Griswold, Jr.
 1801.—M. Warren, D. F. Sill, M. Griswold, Jr., D. M. Jewett.
 1802.—M. Warren, D. F. Sill, M. Griswold, Jr., R. Lord.
 1803.—N. Matson, D. F. Sill, M. Griswold, Jr.
 1804.—D. M. Jewett, E. Brockway, Jr., M. Griswold, Jr., M. Warren, Jr.
 1805.—N. Matson, Calvin Selden, Roger Griswold, George Beckwith.
 1806-12.—Richard McCurdy.
 1806.—David M. Jewett.
 1806-17.—N. Watson.
 1806-14.—P. Warner.
 1807.—Seth Smith.
 1807-9.—William Noyes.
 1807-15.—C. Selden.
 1808.—D. M. Jewett.
 1809.—Seth Ely, Jr.
 1810-12.—William Sterling.
 1810-15.—E. Selden.
 1811.—Joseph Noyes.
 1812-14.—Henry Perkins.
 1813-15.—Charles Griswold.
 1815-26.—Henry M. Wait.
 1816-31.—E. Brockway.
 1816.—H. Tucker.
 1816-17.—Charles Smith.
 1817-23.—R. E. Selden.
 1817-31.—Moses Warner.
 1818-32.—P. Comstock.
 1818-30.—S. B. Mather.
 1821.—D. Anderson.
 1821-32.—J. S. Rogers.
 1822-30.—Joel Loomis.
 1834-43.—J. R. Warner.
 1825-29.—O. Couts.
 1827-43.—Charles J. McCurdy.
 1828.—Z. Brockway, Jr.
 1834-38-48.—S. C. Selden.
 1834.—C. Stark.
 1836.—Lodowick Bill, S. Champion.
 1837.—J. L. Smith, N. Tiffany.
 1839.—Joseph Strickland.
 1839-45.—C. C. Griswold.
 1840.—S. I. Lord.
 1841.—William Marvin.
 1842.—D. M. Jewett.
 1843.—J. W. Bill.
 1844.—S. S. Warner.
 1845.—William Spencer.
 1846.—R. E. Selden, Jr., J. M. Beebe.
 1847.—R. Lord, O. I. Lay.
 1848.—R. L. Lord.
 1849-58-59.—Z. Brockway.
 1849.—James A. Bill.
 1850.—N. Stark, T. W. Swan.
 1851.—M. S. Parker, Joseph Warner.
 1852.—C. P. Stark, J. R. Warren.
 1853.—J. C. Comstock, Charles E. Tiffany.
 1854.—F. A. Tiffany, I. Watson.
 1855.—Daniel Morley, Joseph Selden.
 1856.—S. C. Ely, R. L. Selden.
 1857.—C. H. Wood, F. Fosdick.
 1858-66.—E. D. Brockway.
 1859.—William Hall.
 1860.—Horace Ely, S. P. Anderson.
 1861.—E. Geer, A. Stark.
 1862.—Charles A. Tiffany, Joseph Beebe.
 1863.—J. S. Raymond, J. Comstock.
 1864.—J. L. Lord, Robert Dawley.
 1865.—Nathan Stark, William Marvin.
 1866-71.—D. C. Warner.
 1867.—A. C. G. Rathbun, James A. Bill.
 1868.—B. A. Rathbun, H. B. Royce.
 1869.—H. S. Lord, J. F. Laplace.
 1870.—M. S. Parker, Elihu Geer.
 1871.—R. M. Jewett.
 1872.—B. P. Bill, Charles Stark.
 1873-76-78.—H. B. Sisson.
 1873.—H. L. Parker.



— Edward Hill

- 1874.—E. E. Brockway, J. M. Lord.
 1875.—J. G. Ely, P. L. Gillett.
 1876.—O. B. Sterllug.
 1877.—J. L. Raymond, J. H. Lord.
 1878.—Reuben Lord.
 1879.—No election.
 1880.—A. Beckworth, J. Sisson.
 1881.—J. W. Bill, J. F. Laplace.

CHAPTER LIX.

LYME—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Lodowick Bill.—The honored subject of this sketch was born in that part of the town of Groton, Conn., now known as Ledyard, Oct. 9, 1784. He remained in his native town until about the year 1805, when he removed to the town of Lyme, where the remainder of his life was passed.

He located on a pleasant elevation near the central part of the town, and as his family grew up they left the parental roof only to find homes within easy call, and at this day, and mayhap through all time, the place that he selected for his home is and will be known as "Bill Hill."

Judge Bill was in personal appearance a man that we at this day would turn and gaze upon after he had passed; tall, straight, with square-cut features, and chin which denoted firmness of purpose, pleasing address, yet commanding in its very tone, notable hospitality,—these are some of the more prominent traits of his character; in fact, our recollections of him are those of admiration, amounting almost to awe, so beautifully were kindness and firmness blended.

His pre-eminent qualifications as a man of executive ability and superior judgment, united with marked energy and uprightness of character, early won for him an enviable place in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, and he was called to occupy many positions of honor, trust, and responsibility. He was judge of probate for many years and until constitutionally disqualified by age, and it is a noteworthy fact that during the long period he held this position none of his decisions were ever reversed by the higher courts.

In the extensive and ordinary transactions of business life, such was the high sense of honor and integrity which characterized his uniform dealings that he succeeded in binding to himself, as with hooks of steel, all who had intercourse with him.

By nature and culture there were developed in the character of Judge Bill that happy and observable combination of qualities which tend to lift one into prominence, and to give the world assurance of a man.

In politics he was a true and steadfast Democrat, and it was his proud boast he voted for every Democratic President from the great Jefferson down.

In religion he maintained that a divine government, like that of a republic, was instituted and ordered for

the sole good of the governed, and the end of such could not fail to secure the righteous obedience of all created intelligence. In confidence that the end would be in harmony with the design and commensurate with the means put into operation, he hopefully cast in his lot with that of a common humanity, and departed this life firm in the faith that he should be gathered to the rapt embrace of his kindred and friends in the spirit's native skies.

For sixty years he lived in calm fellowship with the venerable order of Freemasons. His amiable and greatly beloved consort, who toiled with him up the hill of life, and with whom he passed by far the largest portion of his prosperous and happy years, went down the opposite declivity only a little in advance, rich in all the gathered treasures of the home and heart.

By frugality and industry he accumulated a competence, which enabled him to idle through the "Indian summer" days of his life, taking no thought for the morrow, knowing his harvest had been abundant, his granary full,—aye, and to spare. The home of Judge Bill is not noticeably different from many other dwellings of the nineteenth century: it is a square two and a half story frame house, standing very near the road, the house having been built first, simple in its construction, yet invitingly home-like in its simplicity.

No wonder that he, being a lover of domestic happiness, should select this delightful place for a home. Hearing the wind as it goes whispering through the grand old stately elms that stand by this familiar homestead, placed there when mere saplings by his hands, I am reminded of two lines by a gifted author,—

"Among the leaves the wind-barp weaves
 A requiem for thee."

Judge Bill died Aug. 17, 1871, leaving three sons and two daughters. The sons, John W., Benajah P., and James A., are all residents of Lyme, and are classed among the enterprising and influential citizens and agriculturists of the county, all having represented their native town in the Legislature.

CHAPTER LX.

OLD LYME.

THIS town lies in the southwestern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Lyme, on the east by East Lyme, on the south by the waters of Long Island Sound, and on the west by the Connecticut River, which separates it from the town of Saybrook, in Middlesex County.

This town was first settled in 1664, and was known as East Saybrook, being at that time a part of the town of Saybrook.

The following interesting and thorough sketch of

Lyme is from the pen of the gifted Martha J. Lamb, of New York, author of the "History of New York City," and is reproduced in this work by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Harper & Brothers. It was first published in *Harper's Magazine* for February, 1876.

"Lyme is a word of four letters, and it brings the cars on the Shore-line Railroad from New York to Boston to a full stop for the space of perhaps a minute at the eastern end of the Connecticut River bridge. That is as far, probably, as your next neighbor, who is descanting learnedly upon the charms of foreign travel, will be able to enlighten you. The car-window discloses little save a broad stretch of picturesque scenery, including the natural variations between a fine old sea-beach and rough and ragged undulations piled one upon another half a league inland. Should you suddenly be attacked by the spirit of inquiry, as well as by the notion that, as a native of average intelligence, you are deplorably unfamiliar with the individual features of your own country, you may find yourself, as did the writer on a certain occasion, standing conspicuously alone in apparent possession of the main outpost of this ancient and interesting town.

"From Noyes Hill, a few rods north of the station, you obtain your first glimpse of the village, or rather of its roofs and chimneys and spires among the tree-tops; also of Meeting-house Hill beyond, of the salt meadows and Long Island Sound to the right, and of a beautiful river, formerly the harbor for merchant vessels when Lyme was a shipping port, winding lazily to the sea in the foreground. The ferry road crosses a snug New England bridge and guides you to the Pierrepont House, a new summer hotel, which occupies a commanding position just outside the wealth of shade which shields the town. The name of this hotel hinges upon the romantic. It was given in honor of one of the early ministers of Lyme, Rev. Samuel Pierrepont, a brother of the wife of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, who in 1722 was drowned in crossing the Connecticut on his return from a visit to his lady-love in New Haven.

"Lyme itself is the namesake of Lyme-Regis, on the south coast of England, which, with its geographical peculiarities, its history, traditions, and romances, has been so graphically described by Mr. Conway in his 'South Coast Saunterings.' It covers seven or eight square miles of territory, bounded on the west by the Connecticut River, and on the south by the Sound. It was settled over two centuries ago (in 1666) by an active, sensible, resolute, and blue-blooded people, who gave it a moral and intellectual character which it has never outgrown. Its climate is one of perfect health, and its people live to a great age. The salty, bracing atmosphere tends towards the increase of mental vigor as well as length of years, hence the results which we are about to chronicle. It is a town which has kept pace with

the times. It has been near enough the metropolis to partake of its literary culture and many-sided opportunities, and sufficiently remote to escape its dissipating wastes, and it has always maintained a self-respecting inner life. It is exceptionally rich in family reminiscences, occupies in a certain sense historic ground, and possesses elements of national interest. Lyme-Regis is said to have been famous for its physicians. Lyme is, or ought to be, famous for its lawyers, as it has produced more than any other town of its size on this continent, or any other continent, and not only lawyers, 'whose trade it is to question everything, yield nothing, and talk by the hour,' but eminent judges, senators, and Governors, its latest and grandest achievement being a chief justice of the United States.

"As you proceed from the hotel, 'The Street' springs upon you like a new character in a novel. There is no warning of its nearness until you are among its soft shadows. It has a fascinating air of easy old-fashioned elegance, is a mile and a half long, is wide enough to swallow a whole family of New York City streets, is lined with handsome grandfatherly-looking trees, and mansions, some modest, some pretentious, some antique, are planted on either side of it at neighborly distances. Your eye will fall also upon two churches, an academy, a post-office, two or three stores, where groceries, hardware, and dry-goods dwell in harmony together, a milliner's shop with peaches and melons to sell, and a wagon-shed where they mend breaks and shoe horses. Signs of business there are none. The scene is one of tranquillity on a broad scale.

"One of the first houses which attract attention, through its associations, is a cottage-built, vine-clad, flower-surrounded dwelling, with a body-guard of aged apple-trees. It was the home of the Hon. Henry Matson Waite, chief justice of the State of Connecticut, the father of the present chief justice of the United States, and where the latter was reared into manhood.

"It is only a few months since we witnessed a rare phenomenon, which is fresh in the public memory. An American citizen was elevated to one of the most dignified and important judicial offices in the world without a dissenting voice. When the nomination was announced a flood of surprise seemed to drown captious politicians and impatient office-seekers. The choice had, singularly enough, fallen outside of their ranks. Ere they came to the surface Congress had bowed its lofty head to merit, the newspaper press had despairingly confessed its inability to find any fault with the nominee, and the question had rung through the length and breadth of the land, and been satisfactorily answered, 'What manner of man is he who is to be henceforth the custodian of the liberties of forty millions of people?'

"The office had been entirely unsought. Morrison R. Waite was a lawyer with an immense and valuable

practice. He was the acknowledged leader of the Ohio bar, and had been for a long series of years. He was one whose clearness and dexterity of intellect had never failed to bring order out of confusion in the most complicated law cases which had been placed in his hands. He was, moreover, a thorough gentleman, with an acute sense of justice, strong opinions, sound judgment, and a spotless private record. He had meddled little in public affairs, although repeatedly urged to accept a nomination to Congress. He had declined a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

"The few instances in which he had served the government were where the mutual attraction of need and fitness were strikingly apparent. In 1849 he was in the Ohio Legislature; in 1871 he was one of the counsel of the United States at the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, winning special praise for his labor in the commission; in 1873 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention of Ohio by the unanimous vote of both political parties, and was presiding over that body when he was notified of the action of the administration. He stands out in American history bright and clear as sunlight, a living refutation of the popular idea that a man must have narrowed and belittled himself with district politics—in short, have gone through the worst possible training for it—before he can receive any national appointment.

"Chief Justice Waite is so rounded in character and culture that there are few salient points to seize for purposes of description. He is of medium height, broad physique, square shoulders, large and well-poised head, hair and whiskers slightly flecked with gray, complexion heavy, eyes dark and piercing, and mouth indicative of decision. His general bearing is firm and self-possessed. He was born in Lyme, Nov. 29, 1816. He studied law with his father, after graduating from Yale, but completed his forensic education in the office of the Hon. Samuel M. Young, of Maumee City, Ohio, with whom he subsequently formed a partnership that continued with marked success for nearly a quarter of a century.

"He removed his family to Toledo in 1850. The name of Waite is both ancient and honorable. It dates back many centuries. The coat of arms used by the family in both Europe and America was granted in 1512. In the time of Cromwell, Thomas Wayte¹ was a member of Parliament, and one of the judges who signed the death-warrant of Charles I. Shortly after the Restoration the family removed to this country. Thomas Waite, born in Sudbury, Mass., in 1677, settled in Lyme when a young man, and married Mary Bronson, whose mother was the daughter of

Matthew and Annah Wolcott Griswold.² He thus became connected with one of the most influential families in the province, and in an age when the distinctions of rank and caste were held in severe respect, even in democratic New England, 'where mental and moral cultivation was the first essential for access to good society, and honest labor esteemed no shame.' He was the father of eleven children. His fourth son, Richard, was twice married; his first wife was Elizabeth Marvin.

"I beg pardon for the digression, but I am reminded of a little story. One of the early settlers of Lyme was Reynold Marvin. He was a rich landholder, a militia captain, and a deacon of the church. He professed to be governed by Divine communications. On one occasion he announced that the Lord had directed him to distribute his cows among the poor. A shiftless fellow who was omitted in the distribution finally went to the deacon and said he too had received a communication from the Lord, who had sent him there for a cow.

"'Of course, then, you must have a cow,' was the reply. 'But what sort of a cow did the Lord say I must give you, a new milch or a farrow?'

"'A new milch cow, sir.'

"'Indeed! Your communication could not have been from the Lord, for I have no new milch cow.'

"The baffled beggar departed.

"Another time the deacon opposed some church measure, which was carried in spite of him. He promptly refused to pay his church taxes, and was sned, and his saddle taken for the debt. He esteemed himself deeply wronged, and rode upon a sheepskin (wheeled vehicles had as yet hardly appeared in the colonies) forever afterward. And riding upon his sheepskin one day, he reined his horse up to the cottage-door of pretty Betty Lee. It was an old Dutch door, cut in two in the middle. She came and leaned upon the lower half, her blue eyes opened wide, and her dainty hands holding fast to a plate which she was wiping.

"'Betty,' said he, solemnly, 'the Lord sent me here to marry you.'

"Betty's eyes fell upon the doorstep, and so did

¹ From the Waite records it appears that the name anciently was written Wayte, in modern times Waite, and in some instances Wait. It also appears that the names of Thomas, Richard, John, and Joseph, especially the former two, were favorite names in the family.—*History of the Waite Family*, p. 11.

² The Griswolds and Wolcotts were of the old English gentry. Matthew Griswold, the first magistrate of the Saybrook colony, married Annah, the daughter of Henry Wolcott. Matthew Griswold was a descendant of Sir Humphrey Griswold, whose seat was at Malvern Hall. Henry Wolcott was the son and heir of John Wolcott, of Golden Manor. The manor-house is still standing, an immense castle of great antiquity, designed for the purposes of defense against the excesses of a lawless age, as well as for a permanent family residence. It is richly ornamented with carved work, and upon the walls may be seen the motto of the family arms, "*Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri*,"—inclined to swear in the words of no master. It was in keeping with the independent spirit of an English gentleman of the Middle Ages, and with that of a Puritan of a later date who spurned the dictation of ecclesiastical wisdom. Wolcott sold a portion of his estate before he left England. He was a magistrate in the Connecticut colony, and his descendants in the direct line were magistrates, judges, and Governors for a period of over one hundred and eighty successive years.

the plate. The demure maiden, however, rallied instantly.

"'The Lord's will be done,' she replied.

"The deacon nudged his horse and trotted slowly away, and the maiden finished washing her dishes. Betty's father was not friendly to the deacon, and tried to break the engagement. He did not succeed, as appears from the *publishment* which, according to the custom of the times, was posted upon the church-door. It was the production of the prospective bridegroom, and ran thus:

"'Reynold Marvin and Betty Lee
Do intend to marry,
And though her dad op-posed be,
They can no longer tarry.'

"They were married, and lived in peace, and in a small stone house on the west side of 'The Street' brought up a large family of children, and in due course of events were gathered to their fathers. On a time-worn headstone in the Lyme Cemetery may be seen the following inscription:

"'This Deacon, aged sixty-eight,
Is freed on Earth from sarving,
May for a crown no longer wait
Lyme's Captain Reynold Marvin.'

"The Marvins were a numerous race, and jurists were thick among them in every generation. They seem to have been native bards also. One Reynold Marvin (not the deacon) closes a letter in 1737 to Judge John Griswold in the following manner:

"'Sir, this is yours, at any rate,
To read if you have leisure,
To burn, conceal, communicate,
According to your pleasure.'

"To return to Richard Waite. He lived on a farm in that part of Lyme known as 'Four-mile River.' He was a leading man and a justice of the peace, which was more of an honor in those days than we of this generation can comprehend. He had ten children by his Marvin wife, one of whom became the celebrated Judge Marvin Wait, of New London, whose son is the Hon. John Turner Wait, of Norwich. He married secondly Rebecea Higgins, the daughter of Capt. Higgins, a large, handsome, imperious woman, who, as the years rolled on, devoted herself with great zeal to the education of her two sons, Remick and Ezra. When the latter graduated from Yale, and then declined to carry out her wishes by studying divinity, she was grievously disappointed; and when he crowned his irreverence by declaring in favor of law, she would have nothing more to do with him. She was severely religious, never allowed cooking or sweeping in her house on the Sabbath, and always entered church at the precise and proper moment. At one time (just prior to the Revolution) both she and her husband withdrew from the communion because of certain charges against their pastor, but finding them untrue, offered to return. Capt. Higgins violently opposed such a proceeding. 'What!'

said he to his daughter, 'has our Lyme church become a tavern, where people may go out and come in when they please, without even knocking?' Her son, Remick Waite, turned his attention to agriculture; but the law in his blood found vent. He was made justice of the peace when quite young, and sustained the office with dignity to the end of a long and useful life. He married Susanna Matson, who was a lady of superior talents and great worth and strength of character. It was her sister who was the mother of Hon. William A. Buckingham, late United States senator, and the great war Governor of Connecticut, and of Rev. Dr. Samuel G. Buckingham, long a beloved and honored pastor in Springfield, Mass.; and she herself was the mother of Chief Justice Henry Matson Waite.

"The last-named gentleman deserves honorable mention, not only because he gave direction to and helped to mould the mind which now defines for us the limits of even authority itself, but on account of his own personal excellence and valuable public services in his native State. His career was specially interesting. He graduated from Yale in 1809. The following summer he taught a small select school in New Rochelle, and one of his pupils was William Heathcote De Lancey, afterwards Bishop of Western New York. He studied law with Judge Matthew Griswold, of Lyme, assisted by his brother, the accomplished Governor Roger Griswold. One of his classmates was Chief Justice Ebenezer Lane, of Ohio. As soon as he was admitted to the bar he grew steadily in importance. Prior to 1854 he had served several terms in the State Legislature, and had been for twenty years judge of the Supreme and Superior Courts. He was then elected by the unanimous vote of both branches of the Legislature to the highest seat on the State bench. A well-known jurist says of him, 'He contributed his full share to the character of a court whose decisions are quoted and opinions respected in all the courts of the United States, and in the highest courts of England.' He was of stately presence, tall, and yet not tall, with a fair, serious face, keen blue eyes, and light hair. He was highly cultivated by study, chose to use his means for educational and religious purposes, and to help others, rather than in a pretentious mode of living, was social in his tastes, and enjoyed the perfect confidence of the entire community. His wife was of the first order of intellect, and, sympathizing in his pursuits, contributed largely to his professional successes. A fit mother was she, indeed, for her distinguished son.¹

¹ Chief Justice Waite is not the only lawyer-son of Hon. Henry M. Waite. Richard Waite has been in active and prosperous law practice in Toledo, Ohio, for some nineteen years. Another son, George C. Waite, who died in his twenty-ninth year, was a promising lawyer in Troy, N. Y., and an efficient member of the Troy Board of Education. To him that city is mainly indebted for its present free-school system. Hon. Horace F. Waite, of Chicago, a prominent lawyer, member of the Illinois Legislature, etc., is a nephew of the late Hon. Henry M. Waite, and a native of Lyme. Mr. Daniel Chadwick, a leading lawyer, State's

She was Maria Selden, the daughter of Col. Richard Ely Selden, and granddaughter of Col. Samuel Selden, a notable officer in the Revolution, who was himself the grandson of Governor Dudley, of Massachusetts, which carries us again into lordly halls across the water, only that we are too intensely republican to need any such background and perspective. We all began on this side.

"Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite married his second cousin, Amelia Warner, of Lyme, the great-granddaughter of the distinguished Col. Selden, of Revolutionary memory. She was a beauty and a belle, a leader in fashion and society, and now, with the added grace of years, no lady in the land is better fitted by education, culture, and travel for the position in Washington circles which destiny has thrust upon her. She carries good sense, refined taste, and a quiet independence of character to the front which will prove an invaluable balance-wheel to the great social structure.

"Turning north from the Waite mansion, you are confronted by a quaint homestead which seems to be taking life comfortably right in the middle of 'The Street.' Venerable trees rise above it, and their branches droop over its small-paned windows. Its doorstep is foot-worn, its hall of entrance of a pre-Revolutionary pattern, and its whole architecture one-sided, but it has an unmistakable air of gentility. If you enter, you are plunged headlong into an antiquarian mine; paneled walls, curious cornices, enormous fireplaces, high mantels, and round tables bring all your forefathers and foremothers round you in their powdered wigs and high-heeled shoes. The chairs and pictures are many of them two hundred years old. You may presume before you get to it that 'The Street' ends plump against the little doorway fence. No; 'The Street' is guilty of no such impertinence. It dodges politely around the edifice, and pursues its otherwise unbending course as if accustomed to trifling obstructions.

"To the south another mansion has spread itself squarely across the way. It does not, like its *vis-à-vis*, offer the apology of antiquity, but is evidently a freak of modern independence. It is high and broad, the front-door swings in the centre, and it has wings on the side and rear. It is embedded in shrubbery, and gay-colored flowers brighten its pretty grounds. The effect of the two houses facing each other, half a mile apart, is novel in the extreme. They impress you as being active participants in human affairs. They both belong to representatives of the Lord family, who were among the first settlers of Lyme, and who have in all the generations since been lavish in their distribution of doctors, judges, and divines throughout the country.

"The Congregational church towers above you like an anciently bound and well-preserved chapter of ecclesiastical history, on the corner where the ferry road enters 'The Street' at right angles. It is an imposing edifice of the Ionic order of architecture and strikingly ornate. At its right, and under its very droppings, as it were, is a large, square, old-fashioned house, half hidden among stately trees, which is the home of a lady of elegant scholarship and rare accomplishments, who has for almost half a century been the educator of the ladies of Lyme, and to whom is due in large measure the credit of having developed the artistic and musical talent for which they are celebrated. Nearly opposite the church is the Mather homestead. It is gambrel-roofed, and was clapboarded before the time of sawing clapboards, when they were rived as staves are split. It has been the home of the Mathers—the ancient and learned family to which Increase and John Cotton Mather belonged—for more than a century. In the palmy days before the Revolution, when Governors drove six horses, and all the consequential families in Lyme owned negro slaves, this house was almost without a rival in the elegance of its appointments.

"Side by side with it stands the oldest house in Lyme, a landmark which has been protected with generous care. Like Sydney Smith's ancient green chariot with its new wheels and new springs, it seems to grow younger each year. It is the residence of Hon. Charles Johnson McCurdy, LL.D., an eminent jurist, who was for many years in the Connecticut Legislature, was Speaker of the House, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, United States minister to Austria, and for a long period judge of the Supreme Court. It was he who, when Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, in 1848, originated and carried into effect through the Legislature that great change in the common law by which parties may become witnesses in their own cases, a change which has since been adopted throughout this country and in England.

"This antique dwelling has the low ceilings and the bare, polished beams of the early part of the last century. Its doors and walls are elaborately carved and paneled. In the south parlor is a curious *buffet*, built with the house, containing a rare collection of china from ancestral families.¹ Between the front windows stands an elegant round table, which descended from Governor Matthew and Ursula Wolcott Griswold, and around which have sat from time to time the six Governors of the family, of whom more presently. The whole house is a museum of souvenirs of preceding generations. In the north chamber is a rich and unique chest of drawers, which

¹ The ancestral families connected with the McCurdy household are the Wolcotts, Griswolds, Lords, Lyndes, Digbys, Willoughbys, Pitkins, Ogdens, Mitchells (the Scotch family of Mitchells, the same as that of "Ik Marvel"), and the Diodatis. The descent is direct, through the wife of Rev. Stephen Johnson, from Rev. John Diodati (the famous divine and learned writer of Geneva in the time of John of Barneveld), who was from the Italian nobility.

attorney, etc., residing in Lyme, is another nephew; and a niece married the accomplished scholar, Rev. Davis Clark Brainard (recently deceased), who for more than a third of a century had been the pastor of the Lyme Church.

belonged to the Diodati wife of Rev. Stephen Johnson; also mirrors, tables, pictures, and other relics of great antiquity. This apartment was occupied by Lafayette at two distinct eras in our national history, —for several days during the Revolution, when he was entertained by John McCurdy, while resting his troops in the vicinity, and in 1825, as the guest of Richard McCurdy and his daughter Sarah, while on his memorable journey to Boston.

"The house has historical significance through certain Revolutionary events. It was purchased by John McCurdy in 1750, a Scotch-Irish gentleman of education and wealth, who was a large shipping merchant. He had no sympathy with the arbitrary measures of the English government, and gloried in the spirit of resistance as it developed in the colonies. (He was the "Irish gentleman" mentioned by Gordon and Hollister as 'friendly to the cause of liberty.') He was an intimate personal friend of Rev. Stephen Johnson, who was then the pastor of the Lyme Church. The two had many conferences upon the subject of a possible independence of the colonies. They grew indignant with the serene composure of Governor Fitch and his associates. The first published article pointing towards unqualified rebellion in case an attempt was made to enforce the Stamp Act was from the pen of Rev. Stephen Johnson, and it was written under this roof. McCurdy privately secured its insertion in the *Connecticut Gazette*. It was a fiery article, designed to rouse the community to a sense of the public danger. Others of a similar character soon followed; while pamphlets, from no one knew whence, fell, no one knew how, into conspicuous places. Could these walls speak what tales they might reveal! two sagacious and audacious men trying to kindle a fire, one feeding it with the chips of genius and strong nervous magnetism, the other fanning it with the contents of his broad purse. The alarm was sounded; organizations of the 'Sons of Liberty' were formed in the various colonies; treasonable resolves were handed about with great privacy in New York, but no one had the courage to print them. John McCurdy, being in the city, asked for them, and with much precaution was permitted to take a copy. He carried them to New England, where they were published and spread far and wide without reserve. This was in September, 1765, and before the end of the same month the famous crusade (which embraced nearly every man in the town of Lyme) moved from New London and Windham Counties against Mr. Ingersoll, the stamp commissioner. It was then and thus that the egg of the Revolution may be said to have been hatched.

"When Governor Fitch proposed that he and his councilors should be sworn, agreeably to the Stamp Act, Col. Trumbull (afterwards Governor) refused to witness the transaction and left the hall. Others followed his spirited example, until only four remained. Ingersoll, as the agent of Connecticut in England, had ably and earnestly opposed the passage of the

odious bill, but when all was over he had been duly qualified to officiate as stampmaster. He had scarcely landed in New Haven on his return when a rumor reached him that all was not quiet beyond the Connecticut, and he started at once for Hartford. The same morning five hundred mounted men, carrying eight days' provisions, crossed the Connecticut from the east in two divisions, one at Lyme and the other farther north. Ingersoll and his guard were riding leisurely through the woods near Wethersfield, when they were suddenly met by five horsemen, who turned and joined their party. Ten minutes later they were met by thirty horsemen, who wheeled in like manner. No violence was offered and not a word spoken. All rode on together with the solemnity and decorum of a funeral procession. Reaching a fork in the road they were met by the whole five hundred, armed with ponderous white clubs and led by Capt. Durkee in full uniform. The line opened from right to left, and Ingersoll was received with profoundest courtesy. Martial music broke the sombre stillness, and they marched into Wethersfield, halting in the wide street. Capt. Durkee then ordered Ingersoll to resign.

"The latter expostulated. 'Is it fair,' he asked, 'for two counties to dictate to the rest of the colonies?'

"'It don't signify to parley,' was the prompt reply. 'A great many people are waiting, and you must resign.'

"'I must wait to learn the sense of the government,' said Ingersoll.

"'Here is the sense of the government, and no man shall exercise your office.'

"'If I refuse to resign, what will follow?'

"'Your fate.'

"'The cause is not worth dying for,' said the prisoner.

"A few moments later Ingersoll wrote his name to the formal resignation prepared for him. That was well, but it was not enough. He was required to swear to it in a loud voice, and then shout 'Liberty and Property!' three times. This last ceremony he performed swinging his hat about his head. He was then escorted to Hartford. He rode a white horse. Some one asked him what he was thinking of. 'Death on a pale horse and hell following,' was his retort.

"They entered the capital four abreast, and formed in a semicircle about the court-house, with Ingersoll in a conspicuous position. He was ordered to read his recantation in the hearing of the General Court. He went through the ordeal to the satisfaction of his captors, even to the shouting of 'Liberty and Property!' three times again. After which the sovereigns of the soil departed in peace.

"Col. Putnam, who had been one of the instigators of the movement, was prevented by illness from being present. He was shortly summoned before Governor Fitch. In the course of the conversation which followed the Governor asked, 'What shall I do if the stamped paper is sent to me by the king's order?'

"'Lock it up until *we* shall visit you.'

"'What will you do?'

"'Demand the key of the room where it is deposited. You may, if you choose, forewarn us upon our peril not to enter the room, and thus screen yourself from blame.'

"'And then what will you do?'

"'Send the key safely back to you.'

"'But if I refuse admission?'

"'Your house will be leveled with the dust in five minutes.'

"Thus the remarkable interview ended.

"Lyme was not without a Tea Party any more than some of the seaport towns of larger pretensions. On the 16th of March, 1774, a peddler from Martha's Vineyard came into the place on horseback with one hundred pounds of tea in his saddle-bags. He was arrested and examined, and in the evening the 'Sons of Liberty' assembled, built a bright fire on 'The Street,' just above the Congregational church, and committed the peddler's whole stock in trade to the flames, and buried the ashes on the spot.

"There are several Noyes houses which it would be pleasant to visit. The first minister of Lyme was the Rev. Moses Noyes, who preached sixty-three years. He was one of the first graduates of Harvard and one of the founders of Yale. He was from a clerical family,—his brother was the first minister of Stonington, his father was an eminent divine of Newbury, Mass., and his father's father was a still more eminent divine of England. His wife was the granddaughter of the learned Puritan Elder William Brewster. He was a large landholder, and owned a number of slaves. His house stood for more than a century on the site of the present residence of Richard Noyes, one of his descendants. Its windows were few, and they were located nearly as high as the top of the door. They were small and square, and leaded over the sash. They must have been painfully inconvenient to the poor Indian when he was seeking a bit of useful information concerning the domestic fireside. The doors were driven full of nails. Ugh! one can almost catch the glitter of the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

"Judge William Noyes, the grandson of the Rev. Moses, flourished a hundred years later. He was a tall, grave man, the terror of Sabbath-breakers. He never allowed a traveler to pass through Lyme on the Lord's Day without some extraordinary excuse. He was strictly conventional. When on horseback with his four grown-up sons, the latter never presumed to ride on a line with him, but always at a respectful distance behind. He inherited the large classical library of the Rev. Moses, also a writing-desk which Elder Brewster brought to this country in the 'Mayflower,' and which is now in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Daniel Chadwick, of Lyme. Judge Noyes built the handsome old house in the northern part of 'The Street,' now owned by Mr. Schieffelin, of New York, the father-in-law of Rev. Mr. Sabine. By

the side of one of the chimneys is a curious hole several feet deep, supposed to have been an invention of the judge to hide liquor from his negroes. Just south of this mansion, in the midst of English-looking grounds, is a great old-fashioned house, with pillars in front, the residence of Capt. Robert, the youngest son of Governor Roger Griswold; and a little farther on is the pleasant home of the Huntingtons.

"Black Hall is a pleasant drive of three miles from 'The Street.' You pass the Lyme Cemetery, with its kindly shade and its ancient and modern headstones, itself a history. You pass also a quarry of what seems to be the genuine porphyritic granite, with compact base, spotted with reddish crystals of feldspar; it is hard, and susceptible of a fine polish. The Swedes and Russians have worked a similar variety with success, and pronounce it more durable than any other material for building purposes. A polished specimen, beside one of the Scotch granite of which Prince Albert's monument in Hyde Park is made, shows that it is of the same general character, only that the Lyme granite is the handsomer of the two. There is enough here to build a city, and it is significantly within a stone's-throw of the railroad track. Two roads diverge at the foot of Meeting-house Hill, one of which ascends that blustering height (the former site of three successive churches, two of which were burned by lightning), and passes an old burial-ground inclosed by a tumbling stone wall and overgrown by rank weeds, also the original milestone which, according to tradition, Franklin planted with his own hands when he was Postmaster-General of the colonies. It was the old stage-route from New York to Boston, and most of the illustrious men of the olden time have traveled over it. The lower road passes the Champlin house, which was the scene of the marriage of the famous Gen. Buckner to a daughter of Col. Kingsbury. He was then a young West Pointer, and was married in his uniform. Just at the close of the ceremony there was an alarm of fire—a neighbor's house was burning. The bridegroom threw off his coat, and, with the minister and others, ran to extinguish the flames; then returned, recoated, kissed his bride, and received the congratulations of his friends.

"Black Hall, the seat of the Griswolds, is a cluster of half a dozen houses in the midst of a thick grove of trees, on the fine segment of land which slopes into the Sound so far that in winter the sun rises and sets over the water. This large property was a fief or feudal grant to the first Matthew Griswold in 1645. He built a log house—the first house in Lyme—upon the site of the mansion which you see at the end of the private entrance, and dug a well, which is still in existence. He sent a negro slave to occupy the premises, as the Indians were too hostile for him to venture to remove his family so far from the fort at Saybrook. Tradition says that the log house was called the 'blacks' hall,' which is supposed to have been the origin of the pleasant-sounding name which the place now bears.

"The old gubernatorial mansion of Governor Roger Griswold commands a magnificent view of the Sound and its shipping. It is the home of Mr. Matthew Griswold, one of the Governor's sons. It is a well-preserved specimen of antiquity, and one of those dwellings the geography of which cannot be read upon the face of it. The rooms seem numberless, and vary in size and shape until the explorer is hopelessly confused. It is full of suggestion, for Governor Roger Griswold was one of our country's ablest statesmen. He was called, at the age of thirty-two, from a valuable law practice into the councils of the nation, and was pronounced one of the most finished scholars in Congress, where he served ten years, during a part of the administration of Washington, the whole of that of Adams, and a portion of that of Jefferson. He was a brilliant talker and profoundly versed in law. He was the first cousin of Oliver Wolcott, who was at the same time Secretary of the Treasury. He was nominated Secretary of State in 1801, but saw fit to decline. He was subsequently appointed judge of the Superior Court, elected Lieutenant-Governor, and finally Governor of Connecticut, in which office he died, in 1812. He sleeps in the Griswold graveyard, and his tomb, rising against a background of green, may be seen as you cross Black Hall River. He was the son of Governor Matthew Griswold, who was conspicuous for the energy of his counsels and active measures during the Revolution. Governor Matthew, when a young man, was grave, shy, tall, and somewhat awkward. He courted a young lady in Durham, who put him off, delaying to give an answer in the hope that a doctor, whom she preferred, would propose. He finally tired of his long rides on horseback, and suspecting the state of her mind, pressed for an immediate decision.

" 'I should like a little more time,' reiterated the fair one.

" 'Madame, *I will give you a lifetime,*' was the lover's response; and rising with dignity, he took his leave.

"The lady took her lifetime, and died single, as the doctor never came forward. Young Griswold returned to Lyme so deeply mortified with the failure of his suit that he was little disposed to repeat the process of love-making. In course of events his second cousin, Ursula Wolcott, came on a visit to Black Hall. She was a modern edition of her grandmother, the historical Martha Pitkin, bright, beautiful, accomplished, and self-reliant. She was a little older than Matthew. She became assured that his affections were centred upon herself, but he was provokingly reticent. Meeting him on the stairs one day, she asked,—

" 'What did you say, Cousin Matthew?'

" 'I did not say anything,' he replied.

"A few days later, meeting him, she asked, in the same tone,—

" 'What did you say, Cousin Matthew?'

" 'I did not say anything,' he replied, as before.

"Finally, meeting him upon the beach one morning, she again asked,—

" 'What did you say, Cousin Matthew?'

" 'I did not say anything,' he still replied.

" 'It is time you did!' she remarked, with emphasis.

"Whereupon something was said, the result of which was a wedding, and the brilliant bride had a queenly reign at Black Hall. No lady in American history could introduce you to more Governors among her immediate relations. Her father was Governor Roger Wolcott; her brother was Governor Oliver Wolcott; her nephew was the second Governor Oliver Wolcott; her cousin was Governor Pitkin; her husband was Governor Matthew Griswold; and her son was Governor Roger Griswold.

"Black Hall has always been famous for the beauty and spirit of its women. Governor Matthew Griswold had eight dashing sisters, who were known as the 'Black Hall boys,' from being given to all manner of out-of-door sports; they could ride, leap, row, and swim, and they had withal the gifts and graces which won them distinguished husbands. Phebe married Rev. Jonathan Parsons, the Lyme minister, whose clerical career did not run smoothly, in consequence of his admiration for Rev. George Whitefield. He was a *protégé* of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, and a man of excellent parts. A fair, frank, manly, good-humored face looks down from his portrait. He had a passion for fine clothes, for gold and silver lace and ruffled shirt fronts, which distressed some of the good Puritans in his church. His wife was given to practical jokes. One evening, as he was about to leave the house for the weekly prayer-meeting, after taking a last look in the mirror to satisfy himself that every particular hair was stroked the right way, she playfully threw her arms around his neck, passed one hand over his face and kissed him. As he entered the church he was nettled by a ripple of smiles which ran through the congregation, and he noticed that some of the brethren were eying him suspiciously. Presently it was whispered in his ear that his face was blackened. On another occasion his fun-loving wife wickedly clipped a leaf from his sermon, and sat in the little square pew before him, quietly fanning herself, and enjoying his embarrassment when he reached the chasm. She was remarkably clever with her pen, and it is said often wrote sermons herself. She was the mother of the celebrated Maj. Samuel Holden Parsons, and grandmother of Simon Greenleaf, Professor of Law at Cambridge, author of valuable legal works, etc.¹

¹ In illustration of the statement concerning the remarkable number of lawyers, as well as other brilliant men and women of Lyme origin in different parts of the country, I will mention a few well-known names; but it must not be understood that I am in the garden to cull all the flowers. Chief Justice Ebenezer Lane, of Ohio, was a grandson of Governor Matthew Griswold, and Judge William Lane is a grandson of Governor Roger Griswold. One of the sisters of Governor Matthew married Elijah Backus, of Norwich, from whom descended Gen. John Pope, of the late war.

"Two generations farther back we have a curious episode, in which Matthew Griswold the second figured as 'Lyme's champion.' He was a tall, broad-chested, powerful young athlete, and a justice of the peace. There was a troublesome controversy between New London and Lyme about a tract of land some four miles in width, which both claimed. One summer morning in 1671 a party of Lyme haymakers went in to the controverted meadow to mow the grass, led by Griswold. About the same time a company from New London entered upon the other side. They all pitched in together, and such a scrimmage was never witnessed before nor since in the land of steady habits. It began with words, but quickly came to blows with fists, feet, scythes, rakes, whetstones, and clubs. There were other justices of the peace present besides Griswold, and the belligerents were pretty generally arrested. They went to law, each party indicting the other, twenty-one from New London and fifteen from

Lyme. The former were fined £9 and the latter £5. The fines were remitted by the General Court of Connecticut, and the land divided between the two towns. But the dividing line was not determined. Then arose another civil or uncivil war. New London kindly offered to take three miles and give one mile to Lyme, and Lyme made a similar disinterested proposition to New London. The wrangling continued for some months. Tradition says 'it was finally agreed, since the tract was not worth the expense of further litigation, to settle the question by a *private combat*.' This decision was piously recorded as '*leaving it to the Lord*.' Each town chose two champions, appointed a day, and people gathered in great numbers to see the fight. Matthew Griswold and William Ely fought for Lyme, and so valorously and well that they won the victory, and New London relinquished all claim to the property.

"A pretty little romance once occurred in this same notable vicinity, which gave the name to 'Bride Brook.' In the winter of 1646-47 a young couple in Saybrook were to be married. The only magistrate qualified to perform the rite was absent. They sent to New London for John Winthrop, who replied that he would meet them at the river, which was then regarded as the boundary line between Saybrook and New London. It was some six or seven miles east of the Connecticut River, but thither the bridal party proceeded through deep snow-drifts. Arriving on the bank of the specified stream, they found it impassable on account of the ice, which was breaking. Consequently the marriage service was pronounced upon the New London side, and the loving pair promised to love, honor, and obey upon the Saybrook shore, and went their way rejoicing.

"Lyme was formerly a part of Saybrook, the settlement of which commenced in 1635. The region was selected for the commencement of empire by Cromwell, Hampden, and several English noblemen who had become dissatisfied with the management of civil and religious affairs under Charles I., and fully determined to remove permanently to the wilds of America. They organized a company, and secured a patent for a large portion of Connecticut, and sent John Winthrop the younger to take possession and build a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut River. It was called Saybrook, in honor of Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brook, who were foremost in pushing the enterprise. It was located on a peninsula, circular in form, and connected to the mainland by a narrow neck, over which the tide sometimes flowed, and was considered safe from any sudden incursion of the Indians. Two great handsome squares were laid out on the rolling land near the fort, designed as a building site for palatial residences.

"Col. George Fenwick was the only one of the original patentees who came to abide in Saybrook. Cromwell and some others actually embarked in the Thames, but were stopped by an order from the king.

Another sister married Judge Hillhouse, whose descendants are among the prominent families of New Haven. Gen. Joseph G. Perkins, of the late war, also Col. John Griswold, an accomplished young officer, who fell at Antietam, were grandsons of Governor Roger Griswold. Rev. George Griswold, pastor of the East Lyme Church for thirty-six years, and Rev. Sylvanus Griswold, of Feeding Hills, were of the same family; also Nathaniel Lynde Griswold and George Griswold, the great East India importers of New York; the wife of Hon. Frederick Frelioghnyesen; the wife of Senator Lanman; the wife of Senator Foster; the wife of John Lyon Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island; the wife of President Tyler: Chief Justice S. T. Hosmer; and Eleanor, the wife of Virginia Cenci, Prince of Vicovaro, present Grand Chamberlain to the King of Italy. The prince is a lineal descendant of the family of Beatrice Cenci, and resides in the ancient Cenci palace. The Seldens have contributed largely to the eminence of our country. Conspicuous among the jurists of the present generation are Judge Samuel Lee Selden and Judge Henry R. Selden, of New York. We may add to the list Hon. Dudley Selden, member of Congress; Gen. McDowell, of army notoriety; President Nott; Rev. Dr. Samuel Nott; Prof. Eaton, of Yale; A. L. Backus, of Toledo; the wife of Rev. Leonard W. Bacon; Mrs. Gen. Lewis Cass; and Mrs. Gen. Hunt, of Toledo. A daughter of John McCurdy married the famous and witty ecclesiastic, Rev. Nathan Strong, of Hartford; another married Dr. Channing, of Boston. A daughter of Lynde McCurdy married Hon. John Allen, member of Congress; and their son, Hon. John W. Allen, was also a member of Congress. Robert McCurdy, the great importing merchant of New York, is a brother of Judge McCurdy, and the daughter of the latter is the wife of Prof. E. E. Salisbury, of New Haven. From the Smiths, Demings, Pecks, Silles, Marvins, Lords, Colts, Elys, Sterlings, Championes, and other Lyme families the army is legion. Senator Trumbull Smith; Senator Nathan Smith; Judge Nathaniel Smith; Rev. Matthew Hale Smith; Col. Henry C. Deming, member of Congress; Rev. Dr. Edward Strong, of Boston; Judge Strong, of St. Louis; Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court; Rev. Dr. Stone, of San Francisco; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Hubbard, author of "Shady Side;" Hon. David Stone, editor of the *Journal of Commerce*; Mrs. Prof. Hoppin, of Yale Theological Seminary; Dr. John Peck; Rev. Thomas Ruggles Gold Peck; Judge Seth E. Sill; Gen. Theodore Sill, member of Congress; Miss Sill, of the Rockford Seminary; Judge William Marvin, of Key West, Fla.; Judge Richard Marvin, of New York; George Griffin, the famous New York lawyer; Rev. Edward Dorr Griffin, president of Williams College; the inventor of Colt's revolver; Judge Colt, of the Supreme Court; Judge Colt, of St. Louis; Hon. Alfred Ely, member of Congress, author, etc.; Elias H. Ely, fifty years a member of the New York bar; Abner L. Ely; D. J. Ely; Z. S. Ely, prominent New York merchants; Hon. Ansel Sterling, member of Congress; Gen. Elisha Sterling; Hon. Micah Sterling, member of Congress (all lawyers of eminence); Geo. Epaphroditus Champion, member of Congress; Rev. Henry Champion; Hon. Aristarchus Champion, of Rochester; Chief Justice William L. Storrs; Hon. Henry Storrs, member of Congress; the two wives of Governor Trumbull, and a host of others.

Col. Fenwick was accompanied by his young, lovely, golden-haired, sunny-tempered wife, Lady Alice Boteler. She had been reared in the bosom of English luxury and refinement, but could adapt herself to pioneer life, and made her rude home in the quaint fort bright with wild-flowers and merry with laughter. She brought with her a 'shooting-gun,' with which she used to practice, to the great diversion of her neighbors, and she had 'pet rabbits,' and a little garden which grew table delicacies. She was fond of out-of-door exercises, and was often seen cantering over the country on horseback. She had few associates: Mrs. John Winthrop, whose home during that period was on Fisher's Island, Mrs. Lake, a sister of Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. Annah Wolcott Griswold, and Col. Fenwick's two sisters (one of whom married Richard Ely) comprised about the whole list. She died after nine years of Saybrook life, and was buried within the embankment walls of the fort. Col. Fenwick soon after returned to England, where he was one of the judges who tried the unhappy Charles I. He left his private affairs in this country in charge of Matthew Griswold, who erected the monument over Lady Fenwick's grave, which for two and a quarter centuries was an object of sorrowful interest on the treeless, flowerless, desolate bluff which overlooks the flats and shallows of the mouth of the Connecticut River. It is, however, no longer there, but occupies a shady nook in the old Saybrook Cemetery. Four years since an enterprising railroad corporation found the world so narrow that it must needs plow directly through this sacred spot, and not only rob us of the last shovelful of earth which our heroic ancestors heaped together, but heartlessly overturn the 'quiet couch of clay' upon which Lady Fenwick had so long rested. Her remains were reinterred with imposing ceremonies. Her golden hair was found in a perfect condition, or nearly so, and a lock of it is preserved in an air-tight box in the Acton Library at Saybrook.

"By the way, this library, which was dedicated with great enthusiasm on July 4, 1874, will repay a visit. It is an institution which originated with the ladies of Saybrook about twenty years ago, but which remained to take definite shape through the gift of a lot to the trustees by Hon. Thomas C. Acton, the well-known president of the Board of Police Commissioners in New York City in the time of the draft riot. He was also chiefly instrumental in raising funds to erect the handsome building, which, in grateful recognition, was christened the Acton Library. It contains some seventeen hundred volumes already, and the germ of a museum of relics and curiosities. It is situated on one of the principal streets of Saybrook, directly opposite the summer residence and attractive grounds of Mr. Acton.

"An attempt was made in 1675 to annex Saybrook and its surrounding territory to New York. Sir Edmund Andros appeared off the coast with an armed

fleet, and demanded the surrender of the fort in the name of the Duke of York.

"'We will die first,' was the reply of Capt. Bull, the commander.

"The garrison was immediately drawn up and prepared for action. Andros did not wish to incur bloodshed, and sent pacific messages. He finally proposed an interview with the officers, and landed. He was received courteously. But when he ordered the duke's patent and his own commission to be read, Capt. Bull, whose messenger, sent in hot haste to Hartford, had just returned with instructions from the General Court, stepped forward and forbade the reading. The clerk of Andros attempted to go on.

"'Silence!' roared Capt. Bull; and then with deep, sonorous voice he recited the protest of the Hartford authorities. When he had finished, Sir Edmund Andros, pleased with his boldness and soldier-like bearing, asked his name.

"'My name is Bull, sir.'

"'Bull! It is a pity your horns were not tipped with silver!'

"Andros wrote to his royal master after his return to New York that nothing could be done with officers or people in Connecticut, for the existing government was bent upon defending its chartered rights.

"Saybrook's historical point, where the lordly palaces of Europe were to have been and are not, was the seat of the first Yale College. The building was one story high and eighty feet long, and, together with the lot, was a donation from Nathaniel Lynde, the great Saybrook landholder, who was a grandson of the Earl of Digby. The books which formed the college library were donated by the ministers in the vicinity. The scholarly people of Lyme and Saybrook enjoyed the privilege of attending fifteen commencements, and sixty of the graduates of that period afterwards became distinguished in the ministry. When the subject was agitated of removing the institution to New Haven, these two ancient towns at the Connecticut's mouth arrayed themselves in open opposition. But potent influences were working elsewhere. The Governor and his royal Council finally visited Saybrook in state—it was in the summer of 1718—and presently a warrant was issued to the sheriff to convey the college library to New Haven. He proceeded to the house where the books were kept, and found resolute men assembled to resist his authority. He summoned aid, entered forcibly, and placed the books under a strong guard for the night. In the morning every cart provided for the journey was found broken, and the horses were indulging in the liberty of a free country. Other conveyances were obtained, and the troubled sheriff was escorted out of Saybrook by a company of soldiers. But, alas! the bridges on the road to New Haven were all destroyed. After multiplied delays and vexations the end of the route was reached, when, lo! three hundred of the books were missing, also val-

uable papers. It was whispered that they had been spirited away and buried.

"Saybrook is larger than Lyme, and more given to business. Its streets are broad and beautiful, and well lined with the venerated trees which the first settlers planted. Its homes are mostly surrounded with spacious gardens and grounds. It has a newness hardly in keeping with its length of years, but many houses are standing, nevertheless, which have tasted the salt air for three and four half-centuries, and are full of historic charms and associations. Prominent among them is the Hart mansion. It was built by Capt. Elisha Hart, the son of the old minister of Saybrook, and brother of Maj.-Gen. William Hart, one of the original purchasers of the three and one-half million acres of land in Ohio known as the 'Western Reserve.' Capt. Hart married the daughter of John McCurdy, of Lyme, and they were the parents of seven of the most beautiful women on this side of the Atlantic. Two of these daughters were courted and wed under this roof by the distinguished naval officers, Commodore Isaac and Commodore Joseph Hull. It was the residence of Commodore Isaac Hull and his family for many years. A third daughter married Hon. Heman Allen, United States minister to South America. A fourth married the celebrated Rev. Dr. Jarvis. Many a thrilling romance might be gathered from the silent halls of this house. Saybrook has five miles or more of sea-beach, presided over by Fenwick Hall, a great elegant summer hotel, which draws annually hundreds of visitors.

"Lyme and Saybrook are about ten minutes by railroad apart; by carriage and the picturesque old Connecticut River ferry-boat, with its white sail, perhaps an hour. Lyme embraces a number of small villages scattered over its wide territory, and the intervening drives are exceptionally attractive. The road to North Lyme winds among sharp steepes, wild crags, around glimmering lakes, through weird ravines and darksome gorges, every now and then emerging into the broad sunlight upon the top of some remarkable elevation, where magnificent views may be obtained, stretching for miles up the Connecticut and across the Sound, with the valleys of soft green, the pretty curving creeks reflecting the blue sky, and Lyme half hidden among the leaves below. The variety in the landscape would drive an artist to distraction. It is a singular mixture of the wild and the tame, of the austere and the cheerful.

"A beautiful lake some two miles long lies among these hills, seemingly thrown in by nature hap-hazard, as a sort of plaything for her subjects. The Mohegan Indians had a settlement upon its shore in the olden times, and their bark canoes skimmed its polished surface in all weathers. It abounds in legends.

When piracy was at its zenith, several noted brigands were in hiding for some time in a cave near 'Lion's Rock,' and it was afterwards currently reported that Capt. Kidd had buried a box of treasures under the same overhanging boulder. Two negro slaves stole away one dark night to dig for it, armed with a Bible, which they had been told it was necessary to read aloud whenever the devil should make his appearance to protect the property. They were followed to their ghostly task by some waggish young men, who hid near by to watch operations. For a time there was no sound save the steady stroke of the pick-axe into the earth. All at once there was a clink as if it had hit some hard substance.

"'Quick, Sambo, read de Bible; I hear de debel down dar,' cried Pete.

"Sambo scrambled for the book and turned over the leaves.

"'Read, Sambo, read! de debel am gettin' hold ob de lid ob de box.'

"'I can't find de place, de debel he shake me so,' said Sambo, dropping the Bible and running, followed by Pete, neither looking behind them nor pausing until they had accomplished the whole five miles to the town.

"Upon the heights near this lake is the residence of the celebrated Rev. Dr. E. F. Burr, author of 'Pater Mundi,' 'Ecce Cælum,' and other works, who is the pastor of the church in North Lyme. To the west a short distance, near the old homestead of the Elys, and on one of the highest points in the region, is the elegant country-seat of Mr. Z. S. Ely, of New York. This romantic corner of Lyme was the ancient home of the Seldens and Sterlings, one branch of the Lords, and other notable families. It was here that John Pierrepont, the poet, wooed and won his pretty Lord bride, and it was also here that Henry Howard Brownell's last poem was written.

"Lyme, notwithstanding its uneven surface, has very little waste land. Agriculture and the raising of horses, mules, and horned cattle have been a great source of wealth to the inhabitants, particularly in former years. The shad-fisheries in the Connecticut have also yielded large profits, and shell and other fish have been taken plentifully from the Sound. The town has a thrifty, well-cared-for appearance even to its remotest borders, and a quiet, unconscious aspect, as if the stormy world had rained only peace and contentment upon its legendary soil and historic homes. It is one of the loveliest nooks on the New England coast, and if its distinguished sons and daughters could all be gathered home, the world might well pause to exclaim, in figurative language, 'However small a tree in the great orchard, Lyme is a matchless producer of fruit.'"

CHAPTER LXI.

OLD LYME—(Continued).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Congregational Church.¹—An old record reads thus: "Lyme, Mch. the 27th, 1693, at a town meeting it was desired and agreed upon with the inhabitants of this town, as agreed by a unanimous vote, that there may be a church gathered in this town, and Mr. Noyes called to office, if it may be obtained according to the rules of Christ."

"Ye prime Society of Lyme" was thus organized, and the Rev. Moses Noyes was installed its pastor. He had, however, been preaching to the people of Lyme for twenty-seven years prior to this, or from the year 1666, nor does it appear why a church was not earlier organized. The unsettled state of society at that time, when the fathers were attempting a settlement among wild and jealous tribes of Indians, may account for it. Preaching, however, was sustained by the people of the new settlement, which took the name of Lyme.

A meeting-house was built shortly after Mr. Noyes began to preach, probably before 1668. Tradition describes it as a small log house erected by the settlers on the brow of Meeting-house Hill, overlooking the Sound and the surrounding country.

The old Indian trail crossed the hill at this place, and it was by this worn pathway that the men on horseback, with the women on pillions behind them, came to meeting.

How the aged eyes of the grandfathers lighted up with excitement and the hot blood of youth came again to the sunken cheeks as they described the scenes of those days! The men came with their loaded muskets in their hands, and regularly detailed some of their number to stand guard during the services that they might not be surprised by the Indians.

The women, by their courageous devotion in sharing privation and braving peril, sustained their husbands and sons in the laudable design of planting a settlement and a church here.

In this primitive house the early settlers held their meetings for about twenty-one years, or until 1689, when the second meeting-house was built. This date appears to be well authenticated from the following minute of the appointment by the General Court of a committee to locate the house and their report thereupon.

This committee visited Lyme and heard the "several allegations and reasons" of the people, and "saw reason to pitch upon two places where to set the meeting-house; and with the consent of the greatest part of the people of Lyme, we, after calling upon the Lord, commended the decision of the case to a lot, which lot fell upon the southernmost we had ap-

pointed, which is upon the hill where the now meeting-house stands, more northerly, in the very place where we shall stake it out." The report is signed by John Talcott, John Allin.

"This day in Lyme, June 4th, 1686."

Also the following minute on the records of the town:

"September the 26th, 1695, at the same meeting, Joseph Peck demanded of the town £2 19s. 6d., due to him when the new meeting-house was built in the year 1689." Which records establish the fact that there was a meeting-house standing before this one was built, and that this one was built in the year 1689.

It was a commodious and substantial building, capable of accommodating all the inhabitants of the town.

Its location was on the brow of the hill, somewhat to the north and west of the first one, and on the other side of the Indian trail, which had by this time developed into a well-worn track for horses.

The brow of the hill was chosen as a site for the second house for the same reason probably as before, viz.: on account of the security from surprise by the Indians; also because it was midway between the settlements at Black Hall and the region now called Whippoorwill and the town of Saybrook, opposite to which, on the banks of the Great River, was another growing settlement that demanded church accommodations.

After thirty-eight years of service it seems this house needed some repairs. On the society records of Jan. 4, 1727, there is this minute in the quaint old language of the times: "It was voted yt they will repair ye meeting-house in manner and form as follows: First, to clabord ye fore side of said hows, and part of ye east end, and rectifie ye windows and glass, and what els ye cometec for yt affair think fit, not exceeding forty pounds."

In the year 1734 the second house was found to be too small to accommodate the increasing population, consequently we find a record to this effect: "Voted, that this Society think it highly necessary and covenant to erect or build a new meeting-house in this Society." And the next year the society voted to build a house "60 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, and 24 ft. between the sill and the plate," and a committee was appointed to go to the General Court and ask the appointment of a committee by that body to locate the site for it, inasmuch as the society could not agree upon any among themselves, and as the former committee had acted so judiciously and well.

The site selected was still the brow of the hill, a little to the north and west of the old house.

After the second meeting-house had stood forty-nine years, we find by the society records in 1738 the third meeting-house was inclosed, and a committee was appointed to finish it. There is also the following minute: "Sept. the 19th, 1738. Voted, that this Society will pull down the old meeting-house, and

¹ By Rev. William B. Cary.

improve what timber and boards that will be proper towards finishing the new meeting-house in this Society."

It was not burned down, as some tradition has it, nor worn out, but was inadequate to the wants of the increasing population.

The third house was located on the same hill as the second, and a short distance from it. And from the fact that this same site was chosen, it is apparent that the interests of the people settled on the bottom-lands between Meeting-house Hill and the Connecticut River were so important as to demand consideration, as otherwise the meeting-house would have been located nearer to Black Hall.

In 1754 one Barnabas Tuthill offered to give a bell to the society if the people would build a steeple for it to hang in. A steeple was accordingly built, and the first bell began to summon the people to meeting, in lieu of the horn or trumpet, which, tradition says, they had been accustomed to hear.

This bell rang in the independence of the colonies in Lyme, and in default of any record as to its final disposition, I suggest the probability that it was given, with others throughout the colonies, to make cannon for the Revolution, for in the year 1780 the society voted "to procure a bell for the steeple," thus signifying that the old one had been disposed of in some way. I do not offer it as a historical fact, but make the suggestion that the old bell was melted up for war purposes.

This same year, 1780, the third meeting-house caught fire in the roof from the tow wad of the old-fashioned flint-lock musket which one of the guardians of the house used to shoot some woodpeckers that were boring holes in it. The fire was extinguished by the light-horsemen stationed in the town, or, as tradition says, by the Hessians, who clambered on the roof like squirrels. The society voted twenty pounds on this occasion "to such persons as dangerously exerted themselves to extinguish the late fire."

In the year 1815, after standing seventy-six years, this house was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, very little of the material being saved.

The present meeting-house, the fourth built by this society, was erected in 1817, near the south end of the main street, a model of architectural beauty in those days, a beautiful and graceful building for any age.

The corner-stone was laid in 1816, with imposing ceremonies, a copper plate being deposited in it, inscribed as follows:

"Old meeting-house burnt by
lightning, July 3, A.D. 1815.
This corner-stone laid with
religious ceremonies by the
Rev. Lathrop Rockwell, Pastor,
June 10th, A.D. 1816.
Sam. Belcher, Architect.
Eben Smith, Master mason."

The names of the building committee were inscribed on the other side of the plate. The house

was seated at first with the old-fashioned square pews at the sides, and "slips" in the centre.

The first pulpit was a high, circular one, reached by a flight of steps from either side. Those who remember it describe it as a beautiful and costly mahogany pulpit, and lament its destruction. In 1836 it was first lowered. In 1850 it was removed altogether, and a high platform was built, and the present pulpit set upon it. At the same time the square pews were removed, and the modern ones substituted in their stead.

The church was at first surrounded by a picket-fence, which was repaired from time to time, but was finally removed.

In one corner of the churchyard stood that old relic of primitive times, the whipping-post, the indispensable ornament of every New England village. But all traces of it have long since vanished, and the present generation has fortunately only the memory of it, not the fact.

The stocks were erected on the opposite side of the main street, but the memory of the oldest inhabitant serves only to recall their use as a plaything for the boys.

The present church has stood sixty-one years, and is now in an excellent state of preservation.

These grand old elms that so beautify and adorn the churchyard were planted in the year 1828, when the society appointed a committee "to procure ornamental trees to set about the meeting-house."

If we have to thank the fathers for anything, we surely have to for this beneficent act. He who plants a tree scarcely realizes the bounty of his deed: future generations will rise up and call him blessed.

The aggregate number of years that this town has had a meeting-house for the worship of God is two hundred and eight, although the society is but one hundred and eighty-three years old.

In its one hundred and eighty-three years of life the society has had eight pastors, and in reviewing the record the observer is struck by the conviction that it has been wonderfully blessed in the selection.

First is the veteran founder of the society, Moses Noyes, a faithful minister to Lyme for twenty-seven years of the infant life of the settlement, and afterwards pastor of the church for twenty-eight years.

The best blood of England was the best blood of America, well illustrated in the case of Moses Noyes, who was the son of James Noye, of Wiltshire, who was the son of William Noye, of Salisbury, who was attorney-general of England from about 1608 till after 1620, whose wife was sister of the Rev. Robert Parker, "one of the greatest scholars of the English nation."

James Noye came to New England because, as Cotton Mather says, "he could not comply with the ceremonies of the Church of England." He had two sons, James and Moses. James, the elder, was moderator of the Saybrook Synod of 1708, and Moses,

himself a member of the Synod, was, according to Dr. Bacon, "a man of great and extensive learning, an excellent Christian, and a judicious divine."

He was followed by Samuel Pierpont in 1722, a young man of great promise, son of Rev. James Pierpont, of New Haven, a member of the Saybrook Synod, the one who it is said, drafted the articles of its platform, who also laid the foundations of a "collegiate school" which afterwards grew into Yale College. "His beautiful and gifted daughter Sarah," as Dr. Bacon says, "a great-granddaughter of Thomas Hooker, was like a ministering angel to her husband (the great President Edwards), that wonderful preacher and theologian, whose name is to this day the most illustrious in the history of New England, but who could never have fulfilled his destiny without her."

Such were the family connections of Samuel Pierpont, whose short pastorate of three months in Lyme closed with one of the most romantic yet sad incidents in history.

In March, 1723, he crossed the Connecticut River to Pettipaug (now Essex) to visit his lady-love living in Middletown. The ferriage was made by the Indians in canoes from near Higgins' Wood to Ferry Point. Returning, young Pierpont embarked on one of these canoes, and had nearly crossed the river when a sudden squall rendered the canoe unmanageable among the floating ice, and finally capsized it, when, not being able to swim, he was lost, although his Indian guide saved himself.

This was Lyme's shortest pastorate.

Next came the theologian and revivalist, Jonathan Parsons, in whose writings we learn there were seven hundred and sixty-eight inhabitants in the parish in 1735. The parish comprised about the same limits as at present,—the North Society having been formed in 1727, the East Parish in 1719,—so that since 1735 this parish has increased in numbers five hundred and eighty-two.

When Whitefield preached in Boston, in 1740, Parsons, from the strange accounts brought to him of the man and his methods, was inclined to regard him with distrust, and to satisfy himself made the journey to New Haven, and afterwards to other places where Whitefield preached, to hear him. Acquaintance with the great preacher undeceived him, and a close friendship sprang up between the two men which lasted till death.

Tradition says Whitefield came to Lyme to visit Parsons, and preached to the people, gathered beneath, from the great rock in the rear of the present church; and this tradition is probably correct, for he was a great friend of Parsons, who was dismissed from the pastorate of this church in 1745, and followed the fortunes of his friend till his death, which occurred in Parsons' own house, in Newburyport, Mass., on the 30th of September, 1770, and was buried, according to his own desire, in front of the pulpit of the church of which Parsons was the pastor.

A glance at Parsons' itinerant work is interesting. About the time of the "great awakening" several pastors united to invite him to preach for them. He did so. On the 8th of June he preached at Salem, on the 9th at the North Parish of New London. From thence he went to Norwich; thence to Stonington on the 11th. Returning, he preached at Groton on the 12th, Norwich on the 13th; remained there over the Sabbath, when there was a powerful exhibition of contrition and repentance in the congregation. On the 15th he preached to the "New Society" in Norwich, on the 16th in New London, where he was invited by Mr. Adams, whose church was divided by the preaching of Davenport, an inflamed orator, against everybody and everything not in accord with himself.

Mr. Parsons endeavored to promote harmony in the churches and establish the Word in its purity and simplicity.

A singular mania possessed the people of Lyme under his preaching to publicly confess their sins. We find, for instance, a record of July 11, 1733, one "Thos. Graves offered a confession for breaking the peace and contemning the church, which was accepted;" "Jan. 9, 1732, ——— made and offered a confession for giving way to passion, evil speaking, and intemperate drinking, which was read and accepted." Another confession was made by a woman for abusing her neighbors.

Many confessed the sins of drunkenness and fornication, evil speaking, railing against neighbors, etc., and Mr. Parsons himself read a confession of some dereliction of duty, in which he "severely reflected upon himself."

These confessions being read before the church, the offending members, upon expression of their penitence, were received again into its charity.

Next comes the longest pastorate of the eight, stretching over forty years, the most trying, in many respects, of the years of its existence. They were those between 1746 and 1786, those years that marked the hardships of the French and Indian war and the struggle of the colonies for freedom from the oppression of the British crown.

This was the pastorate of him whom Bancroft well calls "the incomparable Stephen Johnson."

It is the glory of this town and of this society that while among its pastors it has numbered one whose stirring appeals awoke not only the people of this town to righteousness, but also those of a large section of Connecticut and Massachusetts, through which he itinerated; it has also numbered one whose clear, bold eloquence, coupled, as it was, with a searching, irresistible logic, discovered to the people of New England God's primal heritage to man, viz.: freedom from oppression, and the inherent right to worship Him, untrammelled by State laws or the decrees of kings.

Nowhere in this New World was the clarion note

of a people's freedom more fearlessly or faithfully sounded than from the pulpit of the First Congregational Church of Lyme.

'Twas fitting that God's minister, while teaching the fatherhood of God and the equality of man before him, should proclaim this freedom, and the patriot breast of Johnson, fired with a noble enthusiasm, offered itself to the brunt of regal tyranny in defending and encouraging the liberties of the colonies.

The next longest pastorate is that which has so lately closed. Davis S. Brainerd began and ended his ministerial life in this church, a life which was given to the work of quiet upbuilding and strengthening of the kingdom of God. Under his pastorate it was that the church passed through the trials of the late war, and steadily prospered from first to last. He was a finished scholar, found worthy to be enrolled among the Fellows of Yale College, whose faculty testified their deep sorrow at his death by their presence at the funeral. He was a man beloved in his parish, and leaves blessed memories behind him.

The present pastor is Rev. Wm. B. Cary, who was installed Nov. 22, 1876.

There is unfortunately no record of church membership during the ministry of either Mr. Noyes or Mr. Pierpont, at least none that has come to light as yet, but from Mr. Parsons' time till now the total membership is eleven hundred and eight.

The largest number added at any one time was during Mr. Parsons' ministry in 1741, when one hundred and forty-eight members were received, and during his entire ministry of fifteen years he received two hundred and eighty-eight persons into the church. This was the period of religious awakening.

During Mr. Johnson's ministry of forty years there were added to the church two hundred and four members. This was the exciting period of civil and political commotion; it is marked by the finger of war in all its length. There was no special religious awakening during these forty years of colonial struggle, but a steady, slow growth throughout.

In 1817, during Mr. Rockwell's ministry,—in the year when the present meeting-house was finished,—there were eighty-two members received.

In 1832, under Mr. Colton, there were twenty-three additions.

During Mr. Brainerd's ministry of thirty-five years there were two hundred and sixty-five additions. The largest number received in any one of these years was in 1858, when sixty-one persons were added to the church.

Since January, this year, there have been added to the church twenty-eight members, the present total active membership being one hundred and forty-eight.

Thus it will be seen the years of special interest were 1741, 1817, 1832, 1858, and the present, years which marked a religious interest in all the country.

1876 is but half gone; may we hope that it will not close without witnessing large additions to the church of Christ, here and elsewhere, of such as shall be saved?

A few interesting notices in regard to the membership I will cite in passing. In 1740 the society appointed a committee to "seat men and their wives together;" thus in the year of the "great awakening" the old, senseless custom of separating husbands and wives in church was broken up.

In 1798 the society set apart the fore seats in the meeting-house for the use of "men over seventy-two years of age and women over sixty-four." In reading such a society vote as this the inquiry naturally suggests itself, where are the aged men and women nowadays?

We are apt to think there was a larger percentage of these venerable ones in those days than now. Perhaps there was. Yet on the Centennial Fourth of July there was one man on the grounds, entering heartily into the spirit of the day, whose age was eighty-six.

Besides him there were a number who are past eighty, while those fathers and mothers present aged between seventy and eighty years might easily be mistaken, from their youthful bearing, for men and women in the prime instead of in the decline of life.

It seems as though this air of the mountains and verdant plains, mingled with the sea breezes, has a wonderful influence in preserving the buoyancy of life. Facts seem to warrant the saying, ascribed to Baron Von Humboldt, that the healthiest district in the United States is the stretch of coast from the Connecticut River to Narragansett Bay. Ponce de Leon, in his search for the fountain of perpetual youth, was seven hundred miles too far south when he entered the Everglades of Florida. He never would have made the fatal mistake of entering behind "death's curtains" in Florida if his brigantine had coasted along our shores.

Our mothers in the olden time braved the cold of winter to enter a church unheated. They carried with them their brass foot-warmers, and ever as they were cooled had them replenished with fresh coals from the neighboring fireplaces.

Stoves were first introduced into the church in 1829, when the stove-pipes were run out of the windows. Not without opposition, however, were the stoves admitted, yet the people seem readily to have become reconciled to an innovation which soon proved itself a blessing.

It is not well to make a vain parade of our ancestry, even though it be noble, nor to speak boastingly of our antecedents before strangers, yet in the family it is proper and beneficial to recount the worthy deeds of our immediate predecessors, and to speak in praise of memorable men, if at the same time we inculcate the principles upon which their lives were founded, and exhort the hearers to emulate them.

Inasmuch, then, as it is in the family, let me recall to you the fact that many worthy and honorable men have sat in the councils of this church.

In the meetings of the society, and serving on its executive committees, we read the names of those whom the State and the whole country delighted to honor, men whose names are linked with the *best* of modern times.

That the race of noble bloods is extinct we cannot for a moment believe, but alas! alas! they are very much hidden in the background of private life. Let our prayer and our endeavor be to bring them to the light, that they may take the active part in our politics that their fathers did.

And here let me urge those who are just entering upon manhood's duties to heed the lives of these men of old, these giants of worth and of work, whose deeds beautify history's page; let me urge you to emulate them. The lesson of the past will be lost to us, and our rehearsal of its worthy deeds will be vain parade, except we profit by it in shaping our lives according to the pattern displayed. Oh, let not the story of the past be fruitless! But let the seeds of honesty, integrity of purpose, and virtue take deep root in your hearts and spring forth in fruit such that the coming time may recount with pride, and say to the children of that day, as we say to ours, "Strive to imitate the virtues and the activities of the fathers."

During the one hundred and eighty-three years of this church's life it has been officered by eighteen deacons, elected for life. These officers, no less than the pastors, have contributed to the permanent welfare and prosperity of the church by their uprightness of character and the wisdom and justice of their dealings.

As rapidly now as I may I will sketch the outline of the church's life.

When the country was almost an impenetrable wilderness from Saybrook to Boston, and the Western Nehantic Indians, associated with the remnant of the once powerful tribe of Pequots, held this whole stretch of coast as their own peculiar property, and the different tribes from the interior came yearly down to the beach to feast upon clams and fish and bathe in the waters of the Sound, crossing the country on the top of the ridge known as Meeting-house Hills; when these dusky warriors battled with each other, and especially with the white man, whom they regarded as an unwarranted intruder, then it was that a party of resolute men crossed the Great River and formed a settlement here; then it was that the pioneer preacher, Moses Noyes, ministered to them in the little log meeting-house on the hill, and after twenty-seven years of labor formed the First Congregational Church of Lyme.

By the laws of Connecticut the church society was authorized to tax the people for its support, and empowered to *collect* said taxes before the courts. There seems to have been no trouble about the collection of

these taxes until the year 1738, when the society excepted from its levy "all those persons called Baptists."

At what time the Baptists were here first in any strength it is difficult to determine, but about the year 1727, Mr. Noyes was much troubled by the preaching of their peculiar tenets here, and conferred with Cotton Mather, of Boston, *who came to Lyme* at that time, in regard to it, and they jointly held some discussion with the Baptists, who, however, continued to increase, and were exempted in 1738 from taxation to support the Congregational Church.

Religious liberty began to dawn in the colonies, and the right of their own form or method of worship seems to have been easily and gracefully granted to the Baptists in Lyme by the Congregationalists, who were then the dominant sect.

In 1792 we see a still greater advance of religious liberty. Heretofore a tax had been levied to support the ministry, but in this year the pews of the church were sold for this purpose.

The idea was that only those who enjoyed the privilege should be obliged to pay for the gospel; but such was the effect of the good old training of families in religious ways that the church was crowded, and the new method of supporting the ordinances gained in favor each year, although it was some time before the formal levy of a tax perished from sight.

One important epoch in the history of this church was that of the "great awakening," in 1740, to which time we can look back with pride and pleasure as we recognize in the pastor, Parsons, one of the *great* preachers of that great day.

The next great period of the church's history is that of the Revolution.

Into that struggle this church entered with clear knowledge as to its probable hardships, but the men who had planted the standard of Christ in the face of a savage, opposing nation were not the ones to draw back or to yield their liberties.

The society gave to the Continental army officers and men freely, and among them was one of the four celebrated Connecticut fighting chaplains.

It is interesting and instructive to glance at the financial condition of the country at that time, as displayed by our society records. The depreciation of the currency of the country after the late war of the Rebellion has been lamented by some people in the most extravagant terms, they freely asserting that no parallel could be found in history. The fact is it was as nothing compared with the depreciation of the old bills of credit issued during the French and Indian war, and especially with the depreciation of the paper money of the Revolution.

We find that this society paid its pastor in 1782 *twenty-five dollars* in these bills of credit for every one dollar of "lawful money" due to him, so that a dollar of that depreciated currency was worth just *four cents*.



H. S. Brainerd

Another item of interest is this. In 1776 silver was worth two dollars per ounce. It is now worth one dollar per ounce. It has shrunk in value in the last hundred years just one-half, and at the present rate of production it looks as though it would shrink at least ten times as much in the next hundred years.

The next period was one of peace and retrenchment of expenses, broken in upon by that ripple of trouble, the war of 1812.

In 1751 wharves were built on the Lieutenant River, near the bridge, for the landing of the ships engaged in the West India trade, whose cargoes were stored in large warehouses built on the shore, but up to the close of the Revolution our merchantmen were constantly harassed upon the ocean; after which, however, Lyme was a thriving mart of trade. Wealth poured into the town, not only from this source, but also from the great transatlantic passenger lines of ships, many of whose captains were natives of Lyme, who adorned their town with beautiful and commodious dwellings, in some of which their children live; in others they *themselves* (having laid down the burden of active life) are now spending a well-earned time of quiet and repose.

The next period was one when the tocsin of war again aroused the people into bustling activity. This time it was not a foreign foe who invaded our coasts, but one of those internal retchings and contortions which a nation working out its liberties must undergo shook the States from sea to sea.

With a quick patriotism worthy of any time, the people ran the Stars and Stripes to the masthead, and as of yore this society supplied men and money to the government to sustain the shock of war. She sent men who by their valor earned the shoulder-straps on the field, and she gave a counselor to the nation whose heart was so true, whose judgment so clear, that his merits have been publicly recognized by all the people.

Baptist Church.—The Baptist Church in Lyme was publicly recognized May 11, 1843, the services of the occasion being held in the dooryard of Stephen L. Peck, Esq., the Congregational meeting-house having been refused for the occasion, and the Baptists at the time being destitute of a place of worship.

The church consisted of seventy members, forty of whom were received by baptism and thirty by letter. The sermon of recognition was preached by the lamented Miller, of Essex. A large number of ministers and brethren from neighboring churches were present, and the season was one of deep and thrilling interest.

This church had its origin principally in a revival enjoyed under the evangelical labors of Elder A. D. Watrous, in which many were converted; and scattered Baptists, who had long resided in the vicinity, were brought together and united in the covenant relation. Occasionally, this place has been visited by Baptist ministers for a period of over fifty years.

Elders West, Dodge, Darrow, Wilcox, Palmer, and Shailer and others have here sown much good seed of the kingdom. Elder Brocket became pastor, and remained about two years. A church edifice was erected in 1842-43, and opened for worship May 25, 1843. Among the pastors who officiated since are mentioned the names of Stewart, Brocket, A. D. Watrous, William Smith, J. B. Damon, T. Barber.

The McCurdy Porphyry-Granite Quarry.—This quarry is situated on the old McCurdy farm, about seventy-five rods from the New York and Boston Shore-line Railroad, and about fifteen rods from boatable tide-water, leading, at a distance of about three-fourths of a mile, to a navigable arm of the Connecticut River near its mouth. Both ways of approach are within the farm.

The stone is a carnation-red porphyritic granite. It is remarkable for its rich color, and for its large proportion of brilliant crystals of feldspar, many of which are opalescent. Believed to be without a rival in this country, it is more beautiful than any granite of Scotland, and in appearance mostly resembles the famed Egyptian syenite, though excelling that in richness of color and brilliance of crystals. It is easily quarried, dressed, and sawn, and receives a high polish, is very durable, and is equally well adapted to every form of use, rough or ornamental. The supply is practically inexhaustible.

CHAPTER LXII.

OLD LYME—(Continued).

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

THIS town, which is the south part of the ancient town, was organized as a separate town in 1855.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1855-82.

The following is a list of the representatives from the organization of the town to 1882. The names of the representatives prior to 1855 will be found in the history of the town of Lyme:

1858, James Griswold; 1859, Daniel Chadwick; 1860, John M. Chadwick; 1861, William B. Tooker; 1862, M. Griswold, Jr.; 1863, Israel Matson; 1864, John E. Swan; 1865, Mat. Griswold, Jr.; 1866-67, 1877, John S. De Wolf; 1868, D. M. Watrous; 1869-70, Robert F. Chapman; 1871, N. S. Lee; 1872, John G. Rowland; 1873, R. W. Chadwick; 1874, Joseph A. De Wolf; 1875, Edward Sheffield; 1876, Lemuel A. Calkins; 1878, Erastus C. Clark; 1879, Richard S. Griswold; 1880, Charles W. Morley; 1881, George W. De Wolf.

CHAPTER LXIII.

OLD LYME—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Rev. Davis S. Brainerd was born in Haddam, Conn., Oct. 12, 1812. He was the fourth son of Mr. Heber Brainerd. He entered Yale College in 1830, and graduated from there in the class of 1834.

Having early chosen the profession of a minister of the gospel, he studied theology at Princeton and New Haven, with a few months at Andover.

In 1841, June 30th, Mr. Brainerd was settled as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Lyme, and had a long and successful pastorate of nearly thirty-four years, among a highly cultivated and intelligent people. He was elected a member of the corporation of Yale College in 1861, and in 1867 was chosen a member of its Prudential Committee, which honors he held until his death, April 30, 1875.

He married Anna, the eldest daughter of Capt. Daniel Chadwick, of Lyme. They had five children, one son and four daughters.

CHAPTER LXIV.

EAST LYME.

Geographical—Topographical—The Bride Brook Marriage—Washington's Visit, etc.

EAST LYME lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Salem, on the east by Montville and Waterford, on the south by Long Island Sound, and on the west by Lyme and Old Lyme. The surface of the town is generally hilly and the soil fertile.

As the territory embraced within this town originally comprised a portion of New London and Old Lyme, much of its early history will be found in the history of those towns.

The Bride Brook Marriage.—"In March, 1672, when the controversy in respect to bounds between New London and Lyme was carried before the Legislature, Mr. Winthrop, the Governor of the colony, being called on for his testimony, gave it in a narrative form, his object being to show explicitly that the little stream known as Bride Brook was originally regarded as the boundary between the two plantations. The preamble of his deposition is in substance as follows:

"When we began the plantation in the Pequot country, now called New London, I had a commission from the Massachusetts government, and the ordering of matters was left to myself. Not finding meadow sufficient for even a small plantation, unless the meadows and marshes west of Nahantick River were adjoined, I determined that the bounds of the plantation should be to the brook now called Bride Brook, which was looked upon as certainly without Saybrook bounds. This was an encouragement to proceed with the plantation, which otherwise could not have gone on, there being no suitable accommodation near the place."

"In corroboration of this fact, and to show that the people of Saybrook at first acquiesced in this boundary line, the Governor related an incident which he says 'fell out the first winter of our settling there.' This must have been the winter of 1646-47, which was the first spent by him in the plantation. The main points of the story were these:

"A young couple in Saybrook were to be married:

the groom was Jonathan Rudd. The Governor does not give the name of the bride, and unfortunately the omission is not supplied by either record or tradition. The wedding-day was fixed, and a magistrate from one of the upper towns on the river was engaged to perform the rite; for there was not, it seems, any person in Saybrook duly qualified to officiate on such an occasion. But 'there falling out at that time a great snow,' the paths were obliterated, traveling obstructed, and intercourse with the interior interrupted, so that 'the magistrate intended to go down thither was hindered by the depth of the snow.' On the seaboard there is usually a less weight of snow, and the courses can be more readily ascertained. The nuptials must not be delayed without inevitable necessity. Application was therefore made to Mr. Winthrop to come to Saybrook and unite the parties. But he, deriving his authority from Massachusetts, could not legally officiate in Connecticut.

"'I saw it necessary' (he observes) 'to deey them in that way, but told them, for an expedient for their accommodation, if they come to the plantation it might be doue. But that being too difficult for them, it was agreed that they should come to that place which is now called Bride Brook, as being a place within the bounds of that authority whereby I then acted; otherwise I had exceeded the limits of my commission.'"

"This proposition was accepted. On the brink of this little stream, the boundary between two colonies, the parties met,—Winthrop and his friends from Pequot, and the bridal train from Saybrook. Here the ceremony was performed, under the shelter of no roof, by no hospitable fireside, without any accommodations but those furnished by the snow-covered earth, the overarching heaven, and perchance the sheltering side of a forest of pines or cedars. Romantic lovers have sometimes pledged their faith by joining hands over a narrow streamlet; but never, perhaps, before or since was the legal rite performed in a situation so wild and solitary and under circumstances so interesting and peculiar.

"We are not told how the parties traveled, whether on horseback or on sleds or snow-shoes, nor what cheer they brought with them, whether cakes or fruit, the juice of the orchard or vineyard, or the fiery extract of the cane. We only know that at that time conveniences and comforts were few and luxuries unknown. Yet simple and homely as the accompaniments must have been, a glow of hallowed beauty will ever rest upon the scene. We fancy that we hear the foot-tramp upon the crisp snow; the ice cracks as they cross the frozen stream; the wind sighs through the leafless forest, and the clear voice of Winthrop swells upon the ear like a devout strain of music, now low and then rising high to heaven, as it passes through the varied accents of tender admonition, legal decision, and solemn prayer. The impressive group stand around, wrapped in their frosty mantles, with heads reverently bowed down, and at the given sign the two plighted hands come forth from among the furs and are clasped together in token of a life-long,

affectionate trust. The scene ends in a general burst of hearty hilarity.

"Bride Brook issues from a beautiful sheet of water, known as Bride Lake or Pond, and runs into the Sound about a mile west of Giant's Cove. In a straight line it is not more than two miles west of Niantic Bay. The Indian name of the pond or brook, or of both, was Sunk-i-paugor, Sunkipauguck.¹

"It received the name of Bride Brook on the spot, at the time of the nuptial celebration. Winthrop, in his deposition (which is on file among the State records at Hartford), says, '*And at that time the place had [i.e., received] the denomination of Bride Brook.*' That a considerable company had assembled is evident from the narrative, which alludes to those present from Pequot, and to the gentlemen of the other party, who '*were well satisfied with what was done.*'

"Thus it appears that Bride Brook was originally the western boundary of New London. It had been fixed upon as the terminus between her and Saybrook anterior to the marriage solemnized upon its eastern brink, though it obtained its name from that occurrence.

"The annals of history can furnish but few incidents more striking than the Bride Brook marriage. All the accessories of the scene are picturesque and impressive. The little company stood in the midst of a dreary waste of snow, far from any human habitation except the huts of savages; ancient forests and immense solitudes were around them, beyond which, in shadowy magnificence, vast and indefinite, lay that unexplored world on whose brink they stood. We might, perchance, add to these features the stalwart forms of natives, a tribe of whom dwelt not far from the place, darting among the trees or looking on at a distance. What sublime scenery for a wedding! There is no marriage upon record that has such romantic associations."

"When this fair town was Nam-e-aug,—
A bleak, rough waste of hill and bog,—
In huts of sea-weed, thatch, and log,
Our fathers few, but strong and cheery,
Sate down amid these deserts dreary.

"'Twas all a wild, unchristian wood,
A fearful, boisterous solitude,
A harbor for the wild-fowl's brood,
Where countless flocks of every pinion
Held o'er the shores a bold dominion.

"The sea-hawk hung his cumbersome nest,
Oak-propp'd, on every highland crest;
Cranes through the seedy marshes prest;
The curlew, by the river lying,
Looked on God's image, him defying.

"The eagle-king soared high and free,
His shadow on the glassy sea
A sudden ripple seemed to be;
The sunlight in his pinions burning,
Shrouded him from eyes upturning.

¹ "Sunkipsug means cold water. In Elliot's Indian Bible, Prov. xxv. 25, he has, '*As sunkipog* [cold water] to a thirsty soul,' etc.; so in Matthew x. 42, '*Whoever shall give sunkipog* [a cup of cold water] to one of these little ones,' etc.—*S. Judd, MS.*

"They came, the weary-footed band;
The paths they cleared, the streams they spanned,
The woodland genius grew more bland;
In haste his tangled vines unweaving,
Them and their hopes with joy receiving.

"Then beasts of every frightful name,
And wild men with their hearts of flame,
By night around them howling came;
No arms had they but care and caution,
And TRUST IN GOD was all their portion.

"Firm as the rocky coast they stood,
And earnest as the rushing flood,
Disclaiming fear, yet fearing God;
Each man was both a lamb and lion,
With heart of flesh, but nerves of iron.

"They yoked the eagle to the dove,
They tamed the wilderness with love,
Clear light within, clear light above;
By faith upheld, by foes undaunted,
Home, freedom, country here they planted.

"Great hearts were those that hither came,—
A WINTHROP of undying fame,
A BREWSTER of an honored name;
Great hearts, the growth of three great nations,
Laid deep for us these firm foundations.

"The angels as they glided by
Some gleams of brightness lent the sky;
And earth's own angels, too, were nigh,—
The choicest of fair England's daughters
Came with them o'er the billowy waters.

"Now thanks to thee, O God of lands!
Who settlest lonely men in bands,
That brought these angels to our strands;
The Rose of Eden, heavenly woman!
To gardens changed these wilds inhuman.

"See! like the rose-tree's sudden bloom,
Bright visions break the wintry gloom,
The evergreens breathe forth perfume,
Love's purple light the scene is flushing,
A romance into life is rushing.

"A streamlet—Nam-e-aug's western bound —
A path by craggy hillsides found,
Meandering to the distant Sound;
A slender stream, but clear and glowing,
Down through umbrageous valleys flowing.

"Forth from a lovely lake it came,
Sweet stream with an ungentle name;
But now, ice-bound, snow-wreathed, and tame,
No longer sparkling, prattling, leaping,
The Naiad of the brook was sleeping.

"To this fair stream two sledge trains,
Grotesque and quaint as Lapland wains,
Rushed swiftly o'er the dazzling plains:
Vast earth before, behind all hoary,
Embosomed in a shroud of glory.

"How still is all surrounding snow!
How dead but for this diamond glow!
The sun's exuberant overflow,
Filling the air with quivering gladness,
Relieves earth's spectre of its sadness.

"No sounding bells waked nature's ear,
Yet music, flowing sweet and clear,
Ripped the sea of silence drear.
Cheery they come,—men, maidens singing,
And all the echoes round them ringing.

"They meet: here noble Winthrop stands,
Come forth, ye gladsome bridal bands,
Ye snow-capt hills, clap all your hands!
Ye spicy cedars, green and towering,
Draw round them all your screens embowering

"The woven nets are lightly spread,
The spruce boughs yield their fragrant aid,
The white smoke o'er them curls a shade,
And fruits and viands, choice and dainty,
Flow from the ample horn of plenty.

"Her furry wrappings cast aside,
As rosy skies when clouds divide,
Forth steps the conscious, blushing bride,
A trembling, serious, fadeless beauty,
Commingling sweetness, love, and duty.

"She stood like Summer on the snow,—
No morning dawn around could throw
Such rosy light, so warm a glow,—
And hovering clouds, with seraphs laden,
Showered heavenly blessings on the maiden.

"She was a dame of fair degree;
Her lover, fearless, bold, and free,
Had suffered scaith by land and sea;
Their hearts long pledged by word and token,
Now let the sacred rite be spoken.

"Then hands were clasped, and Winthrop prayed:
The life-long covenant was made;
High heaven a mute attention paid;
Winds, groves, and hills, with reverence lowly,
Trembled around a scene so holy.

"Now Sunk-i-paug is Bridal Lake:
Flow, ever flow!—thus Winthrop spake,—
'Round hearts and homes thy journey take;
Love's streamlet out of Bride Lake welling,
GOD LEAD A BRANCH TO EVERY DWELLING.'"

—*Bride Brook, a Legend, by Miss F. M. Coulkins, 1852.*

Washington's Visit.—Gen. Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette visited this town, and halted at the residence now owned and occupied by Daniel Calkins, M.D. In speaking of this Dr. Calkins says,—

"I remember in my boyhood hearing my grandmother speak of Gen. George Washington and M. de Lafayette calling here while passing through. The time was midday, and if my memory serves me, as told by my grandmother, they had an escort of men or guard, and those men partook of a meal, while on 'bivouac,' on the hill in front of the house, under the old willow-trees. I have now in my possession the kettle or large iron pot in which the men boiled the meat and potatoes for said meal.

"The Marquis de Lafayette, in his last visit to this country, made a point to call at all places where he and Washington had called during the Revolutionary struggle. In passing through here from Lyme, where he stayed all night, he made a call at this house sufficient length of time to rest about midday, and was introduced to quite a large concourse of people by Judge Moses Warren. Lafayette addressed the people assembled on the hill, under the willows in front of the house, alluding to his former visit with Washington and his memories of those times when they and their men stood on the hill and under the trees, many years before, charging them to look well to and guard the liberties for which their sires had fought, bled, and died.

"In repairing the house in 1872 I retained the floors where Washington and Lafayette walked, as also the doorstep where Washington and Lafayette's feet have stepped. Although I was beset by many to have the stepstone recut, it remains as it was a century ago, and shall remain so as long as I live for the memory of Washington and Lafayette."

CHAPTER LXV.

EAST LYME—(Continued).

ECCLIASTICAL—MILITARY AND CIVIL HISTORY.

The Congregational Church, East Lyme, was organized in 1719, and Rev. George Griswold was the first pastor.

Mr. Griswold was an active promoter of the great awakening. He labored not only at home, but also in other parishes. The work continued nearly two years, and one hundred white persons and thirteen Indians became members of the church. From 1761 the church was able to have but little preaching until 1793, when it had become virtually extinct. In that year it was reorganized. Henceforth it maintained public worship constantly by services of the brethren in prayers and the reading of sermons and by occasional preaching. In 1816 domestic missionaries began their labors in this place, under which the church and congregation increased until the settlement of Mr. St. John in 1823. Since that time it has been favored with constant preaching, and with occasional revivals of religion. The meeting-house erected by them stood at least a century. In its advanced age it was colloquially termed the Old Synagogue. It was a small, square building, without steeple, bell, or porch. A pulpit occupied the centre of one side; doors opening directly upon earth, air, and sky were on the other three sides. The gallery was low, projecting gloomily over the pews. The beams, pillars, and pilasters were so roughly finished as to show everywhere the marks of the hatchet. No varnish or paint in any part overshadowed the native wood, which became in age venerably silver-gray. Here as late as 1820 you might see the old woman's plain linen cap and straight border; the small, black, mode bonnet, kept on by long bonnet-pins; the short, red cloak, with the hood falling back; and men with enormous steel shoe-buckles and checkered pocket handkerchiefs. "Old Hundred," "Bray," and "Mear," sung in the pitch, tone, and time of the ancients, harmonized admirably with this interesting relic of the past.

This building was replaced by a stone church, a structure of simple elegance, neatly fitted up and furnished with a marble floor. The society is principally indebted for this church to the liberality of the Griswolds of New York, emigrants from its bosom, who in their adopted homes show this grateful remembrance of the place of their nativity.

In the burial-place near lie the remains of the first pastor of the church, Rev. George Griswold, who died in 1761, after a faithful ministry of thirty-six years. During the great awakening of 1740 and 1741 he had a large accession to his church, and it is an interesting fact that among the new members were thirteen Niantic Indians.

First Baptist Church, East Lyme.¹—The history of this church is shaded in some obscurity. Baptist sentiments began to prevail here before the year 1730, through the labors of the venerable Valentine Wightman, who was pastor of the Baptist Church in Groton. As early as 1747, Nathaniel Jewett, of Lyme, was expelled from the Legislature for being a member of

¹ This church was called the Baptist Church in Lyme until 1839, when it was changed to East Lyme on account of the division of the town.

a Separate Church, and this is supposed to be the church to which he belonged.

The first records to be found commence in 1752, from which time a faithful account of their walk has been preserved. Elder Ebenezer Mack was then the pastor, and the names of sixty-eight are recorded as members. The first meeting-house was erected in 1755. Elder Mack labored faithfully for more than sixteen years, through various vicissitudes of prosperity and adversity, when, at his request, he was released on account of feeble health from the pastoral care; yet he continued in covenant relation, though soon after he ceased to walk with them in the ordinances, because he thought it inconsistent for a Baptist Church to build and commune at the Lord's Table with those who held and practiced infant sprinkling. A Council was called, which gave their decision in favor of Elder Mack, and from this Council originated the Stonington Association.

While thus without a pastor for several years, they were occasionally visited by Elder Zadoc Darrow, Elder Joshua Morse, and others, who preached and administered the ordinances. In one of his visits in 1771, Elder Morse proposed that this church and the church to which he administered should "enter into a sisterly relation." The brethren requested him to state what his articles were. He replied, "That none be admitted to membership but real believers, and nothing be practiced for baptism but immersion." His first proposition was unanimously adopted, and the second by a large majority.

Yet the church became much scattered, and the few who remained were in great discouragement. A day of fasting was appointed to pray to God, as the Lord of the harvest, for an under-shepherd, and inquire whether the man was among them. They were soon convinced that he was, and called Jason Lee to be their pastor. He was the son of Elder Joseph Lee, pastor of a church at Southhold, L. I., yet his family lived in Lyme. In 1774 a Council of sister-churches was called, and they proceeded publicly to set him apart to the work of the ministry. From this time a good degree of prosperity was enjoyed. The labors of their pastor were blessed to their edification, and sinners were seen "flying as a cloud, and as doves to their windows." Branches were formed in Marlow and Lemspter, in New Hampshire, and in the North Society, in New London (since called Montville). The Separates, as they were then called, became the most numerous in the society. The Standing Order could not lay a tax on them, as formerly, for the support of their minister, for when they assembled for that purpose the Separates also met with them, and the vote was carried to have "No Tax."

About this time several of the brethren gave evidence that they were called of God to a more public work, and in 1782, Eleazer Beckwith was ordained as an evangelist, and "given up" to take the pastoral care of the branch at Marlow. Elder Beckwith after-

wards became one of the most entertaining preachers. Large crowds assembled to hear him, and some who remember him testify that, above any one else, he seemed to bring heaven near.

The same year Christopher Miner was called to ordination. He removed the following year to Chatham, where a Baptist Church was organized a few months afterwards.

The next year Richard Sill was set apart by ordination to the work of an evangelist. The church first reported their numbers to this Conference in 1788, at which time there were two hundred and nineteen. In the following year, with the assistance of Council from sister-churches, William Comstock and Nehemiah Huntley were ordained as evangelists.

Until the year 1795 occasional communion with the Pedobaptists had been allowed, although a majority had all along been opposed to it. In 1797, Elder William Hill and a large number of brethren from Saybrook united in covenant and labor with them.

The year 1798 is distinguished by the commencement of still better days. Through this and the following year the most powerful revival was enjoyed that this church had ever seen.

The church called two more of their number to the ministry,—Nathan Champlin, who was ordained in the year 1800, and William Welch, in 1801. In the years 1806 and 1807 ninety-nine were received by baptism. The cause steadily advanced until they were called to part with their beloved leader. In March, 1810, after three months of distressing illness, which was endured with exemplary patience, Elder Lee died, in full expectation of a glorious immortality, in the seventieth year of his age, the fortieth of his ministry, and the thirty-sixth of his pastoral labors.

Elder Asa Wilcox commenced his labors by preaching a discourse at the funeral of Elder Lee, from 2 Tim. iv. 7, 8. During the eight years of his ministry some seasons of refreshing were seen, and although they encountered many trials, and dismissed twenty-five of their members to form the Waterford and Montville Church, and others were set off to the Second Church in Lyme, their number, which at the death of Elder Lee was four hundred and thirty-one, was increased to four hundred and forty-one.

In 1816, Mr. James Davis, a minister in the Congregational order, was received upon a relation of experience, and baptized by Elder Wilcox. He was ordained a few months afterwards by a Council called for the purpose.

Elder G. W. Appleton was their next pastor. He remained about four years. In 1821 the brethren in Lempster sent Ezra Miner to the church, requesting his ordination. A Council was accordingly called, and he was solemnly set apart to the work of the ministry. After the resignation of Elder Appleton they were destitute of a pastor for nearly a year.

Eighteen were set off to form the Chesterfield Church in Montville, and their numbers were reduced to less than two hundred.

About this time Nathan Wildman came among them, and his labors were richly blessed. In 1824 they called him to ordination, and prosperity again shone upon them. In the year 1831, William A. Smith was licensed to preach the gospel.

Elder Frederick Wightman succeeded to the pastorate in 1832. He was succeeded in 1838 by Elder Wm. Palmer. On account of a division of the town, the name of the church was changed. In the winter of 1841-42, after the resignation of Elder Palmer, Elder Amos D. Watrous held a series of meetings, in which large accessions were received. The spring following twenty were dismissed to form the Lyme Church, and the next winter fifty-five were set off, forming the Second Church in East Lyme.

Elder F. Wightman accepted a call again to become their pastor, and was soon permitted to see the fruits of his labors. They now (June, 1842) removed to a new house of worship. Here they had previously listened to the experience of young converts who offered themselves for baptism. Their pastor being compelled by sickness to resign, Elder Chester Tilden was called to the charge, who labored with them a little more than two years.

Rev. P. G. Wightman commenced his ministry among them in the spring of 1846.

Among the pastors since that time are mentioned Revs. — Judd, George H. Lester, Percival Matthewson, and John W. Holman, present pastor.

Second Baptist Church.—This church was organized Dec. 29, 1842, with fifty-eight members from the First Baptist Church in this town and the First Church in Waterford. A church edifice was erected and opened for service in September, 1843. The first pastor was Elder James Hepburn. He was succeeded by Elder Frederick Wightman, R. Hedden, George Mixture, Curtis Keeney, John J. Bronson, Rev. Mr. Phillips, Rev. Mr. Temple, Rev. Mr. Wilson, present pastor, Aug. 8, 1881.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Niantic.¹—This church was organized by Rev. Isaac Sherman during the winter of 1842. There had been a class formed here in 1810, but many of the members of that class had removed to other places; in 1842 there were a few persons living in the vicinity who had formerly belonged to that class, and in the spring of 1843, Rev. Azariah B. Wheeler was appointed to this charge. The church building was commenced. In June the corner-stone was laid, and Rev. Ralph W. Allen, of New London, preached a sermon on the occasion, and October 5th the church was dedicated. Rev. Ralph W. Allen preached the dedicatory sermon. In 1844-45, Rev. Henry Torbush was preacher in charge; 1846-47, Rev. Roger Albiston; 1848-49, Rev. Marvin

Leffingwell. In 1850, Rev. Isaac Sherman was appointed, and stayed a few weeks, and the church was supplied by local preachers through the year. In 1851, Rev. John F. Blanchard was preacher in charge. In 1852, Rev. John F. Blanchard was reappointed, but died early in the year, and the church was supplied by local preachers through the remainder of the year, —Rev. John Standish, of Norwich, and Jesse B. Denison, of New London. In 1853, Rev. Peter S. Mather, preacher in charge; 1854, Rev. Henry Weston Smith; 1855-56, Josiah T. Burton; 1857, Rev. John W. Case. During this year they commenced to build a church parsonage. In 1858, Rev. George Dwight Boynton; 1859-60, Rev. Lawrence Pierce; 1861-62, Rev. Frederick C. Newell; 1863-65, Rev. Jabez Pack; 1866-67, Rev. Lewis E. Dunham.

The first half of the year 1868, Niantic was supplied by local preachers; and after September, De Witt C. House was licensed, and stationed here during 1869 and 1870.

From 1871-73, Dwight A. Jordon was preacher in charge, and during his pastorate a new church was built on the main street in the village, and was dedicated Sept. 25, 1873. Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, now of New York, preached the dedicatory sermon. In 1874, Rev. Anthony Palmer; 1875, Rev. Alfred A. Presbrey; 1876-78, Rev. J. T. Burton; 1879-81, Rev. Charles H. Ewen.

During the winter of 1880 the church parsonage was sold and a new church parsonage built; the old church was taken down, and used in building the new parsonage, located on the main street, much nearer the new church, and much larger and more convenient. The church is very largely indebted to the generosity of Capt. Edward Luce in the erection of the house, also in the gift of the land on which it stands.

Civil History.—The town of East Lyme was incorporated at the May session of the Legislature in 1839, and the first town-meeting was held at the "Baptist meeting-house," June 10th, same year, when the following officers were chosen:

Clerk, Z. D. Beckwith; Selectmen, Daniel Stewart, Ezra Moore, Jr., Calvin S. Manwaring, Edward Moore, Jr., and Clement Smith; Treasurer, John L. Smith; Constables, Roland Rogers, Jr., Ezra Purtilor, and Isaac Burch; Grand Jurors, Z. D. Beckwith, B. E. Champlin, and Nehemiah Caulkins; Tithingmen, Lemuel G. Crocker and Job Tubbs; Hay-warden, Elisha Smith; Sealer, Charles M. Spencer; Key-keepers, Titus Beckwith, Thomas Faber, Calvin S. Manwaring, and Mather Rogers; Town Agent, John L. Smith. Joel Loomis was moderator of the above meeting.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1839-1882.

1840, Daniel Watrous; 1841-42, no record; 1843, E. Moore, Jr.; 1844, J. Tubbs; 1845, no record; 1846, E. Moore, Jr.; 1847, F. B. Loomis; 1848, William H. H. Comstock; 1849, J. D. Otis; 1850, George M. Denison; 1851-52, Ezra Moore, Jr.; 1853, George M. Denison; 1854, F. W. Bollee; 1855, J. L. Beckwith; 1856, J. B. Manwaring; 1857, S. F. Perkins; 1858, S. L. Manwaring; 1859, William H. H. Com-

¹ By Philo Gates.



AVERY SMITH.

stock; 1860, O. C. Gorton; 1861, E. Howard; 1862, E. Moore, Jr.; 1863, J. M. Chapman; 1864, F. B. Way; 1865, E. Luce; 1866-67, E. W. Beckwith; 1868, F. B. Way; 1869, E. L. Beckwith; 1870, M. W. Comstock; 1871, George Hentley; 1872, Ezra Moore; 1873, J. W. Luce; 1874, F. B. Way; 1875, L. M. Bacon; 1876, J. A. Way; 1877, Edward Luce; 1878, C. P. Sturtevant; 1879, Charles Babcock; 1880, John Way; 1881, Asa E. S. Bush.

CHAPTER LXVI.

EAST LYME—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Avery Smith¹ was the son of Daniel and Hannah Smith, born in the town of Waterford, June 20, A.D. 1794, and in 1824 was married to Emeline H. Morgan, of East Haddam, with whom he continued to live until the time of his death, leaving her a widow. The writer of this notice was not acquainted with him until 1829, when he was thirty-five years of age. He was then connected in business with a younger brother, Roswell; Roswell running a small farm, and himself running a vessel in the coasting trade. In 1831 he went to New Orleans, and ran a packet from there, through Lakes Pontchartrain and Bourne, to Mobile for several years. In the mean time they purchased a farm at the head of Niantic Bay, with a road running through it, and about 1838 he retired mostly from the water and went to farming, but occasionally going on the water for a short time. In the mean time they had purchased another farm adjoining, which nearly surrounded a large natural pond or lake, and about 1841 conceived the idea of putting up ice, and it succeeded so well that by 1846 they had a house of the capacity of about six thousand tons. From their lands, which extended across the head of Niantic Bay, was a beautiful view not only of the bay but across Long Island Sound. In 1841 a party appeared and wanted to erect a dwelling-house at the head of the bay, and the 5th of October of that year the house was raised. That was the commencement of the beautiful village of Niantic. Soon after another party appeared for a building-lot. The road through said lands being somewhat crooked, the deeds must be so made as to bring their fronts on one line; and soon after a party appeared for a lot perhaps fifty rods farther west. Avery Smith, seeming to foresee that the place was beginning to be of some note, decided that this also should face the same line, and in the same manner the lots on the other side of the street were also sold, all facing the same line, the result of which was a street about three-fourths of a mile long, as straight as can be found in any country village.

In 1848 his brother Roswell died, leaving a widow and nine children, mostly young, Avery Smith buying out Roswell's interest in the real estate, and as-

suming the care of the family, apparently as much as though they had been his own, the sons as they grew up working with him in harmony; but the widow of Roswell and all the children but two died before him, and his wife having no children, in his will he made them his principal legatees. In 1839 the town of East Lyme was incorporated, taking this part of Waterford into the new town. When the N. H. and N. L. R. R. was laid out he labored hard to have it laid through said lands, and the result was it ran through the same land nearly or quite a mile, a part of the way near the edge of the bank by the bay and across what is called "Rope Ferry Bar," and in front of the village, and a depot established, of which he had the charge for several years. Eventually he had lands surveyed and streets laid out, all at right angles, on which building-lots were laid out, and they are now considerably built upon; and upon what was his land now stand two church edifices, one Congregationalist and one Methodist Episcopal, and up to the time of his death he took a strong interest in the building up of the village, and no person should have a lot unless they would put up a respectable building. When I first became acquainted with him he was a member of the Congregational Church, and he made it a point to be present at their place of worship, and a liberal contributor to their funds; and near the close of his life, in speaking of death, he said to me, "One thing I know: I love the church." He died Feb. 20, 1871.

In politics he was what may be termed an Old-Line Whig and Republican.

CHAPTER LXVII.

MONTVILLE.²

THE town of Montville is located on the west side of the river Thames, between the towns of Norwich and Waterford, and its business centre about half-way between the cities of New London and Norwich. It has a front on the river a distance of five and a half miles. Its present area is about forty square miles, and contains about twenty-five thousand acres.

It is but a little more than two centuries since the territory which now is included in the limits of this town was a savage wilderness, entirely possessed by a race which for more than a century have been steadily but surely fading from existence.

It was formerly a part of the township of New London, and early called the North Parish of New London. Its early history is indissolubly connected with that of most of the other towns in the county.

This tract of land, together with that now contained within the limits of adjoining towns, was at the earliest notice of its history in the possession of the Pequots, of which tribe the Mohegans were a fragment, and

¹ By F. W. Bolles.

² By Henry A. Baker.

occupied by them as their planting and hunting-grounds.

Within the boundaries of this town was the central seat of the famous tribe of Indians called the Mohegans, whose history has been closely identified with that of the whole State. Uncas, the grand sachem of the tribe, being a friend to the English, received at their hands protection from his enemies, and often, when in extreme peril from the hostile advancements made upon him by other tribes, the English rendered him timely assistance. Uncas was always generous to those who befriended him and his warriors, and easily persuaded to confer liberal gifts of his land as a remuneration for friendship.

Some of the race, though reduced to a mere fragment, still cling like ghosts around their ancient habitation,—not in their native barbarous condition, but clothed and refined by civilization; not as wards under the guardianship of the State, but as actual owners of the soil on which they live, with the privilege of citizens. Their advance in civilization and morals has been identical with that of the growth and prosperity of the town, the Indian having exchanged his rude and native custom for civilization and Christianity.

Had they remained unmolested and unvisited by Europeans till the present day, they would now have been as rude, as poor, as warlike, as disdainful of labor, and in every way as uncivilized as when the white man first explored the river Thames or sailed along its virgin shores. The country would still have been covered with forests and unimproved fields, the streams unoccupied except for fishing and game; tracks of wild beasts would be found where now extends the hard roadway trodden by thousands of human feet; the ferocious bear would be seen coming out of the hollow trees where now crowds of youth are emerging from the halls of learning.

If one was to stand upon some of the highest ridges which overlook the town and survey the rippling rivulets coursing and meandering through the valleys, made subservient to man's interests in turning the wheel, the spindle, the loom, and the various kinds of machinery of modern invention, and then glance the eye over the hills and glens which meet it on every side, where now the hum of industry is heard and the voice of the white man and the civilized Indian awake their echoes, where farms and schools, industry and thrift attest the presence of the more intelligent and elevated race, he would be amazed and wonder at the change that has come over this region of country in the last two centuries.

These hills and these valleys were then the abode of the untutored Indian, these forests filled with wild beasts and animals of various kinds, some of them beasts of prey, and others suitable for food for the hunter. A continuous forest, with but here and there an open space for planting fields, overspread the whole of this territory, adorning these hills with its

verdure, darkening these valleys with its thick foliage, and bending gracefully over the margins of the silvery stream. Paths led meandering through these forests, marked only by the footprints of the red man and the wild beasts, leading sometimes along the margin of some rippling stream, or on through some open plain and up the declivity of some woody hill, then down through the rocky glen,—not paths of iron, such as those over which the iron horse now flies, nor were they the graded highways for the swift horse and polished carriage, but paths along which the wild beasts and the wild man alike traveled in single file.

Here nature was in its rudest dress,—hill and vale, forest-tree and cragged rock, the murmuring stream and mirrored lake. Every attempt at improvement by the untutored occupants had only marred their native beauty. The homes, the rude cabin here built, the paths here opened, the soil here disturbed, all attempts at change made only begun and ended in forest homes and blinded paths. The utmost of all that Indian art and industry could do scarcely detracted any of nature's gracefulness.

Nor had the waters of the beautiful Thames yet felt the keel of civilized commerce or bore upon its rippling surface the paper shell of Harvard and Yale. The rude bark or hollow canoe had been the only means of transport over the bosom of this "great river." Nor had the sharp crack of the hunter's rifle nor the booming of modern artillery ever yet disturbed these solitudes, though instead the twang of the stringed bow and the whizzing flint-headed arrow had often brought to the ground the eagle or the fish-hawk as they stood perched upon the tall mast-like forest-tree on the "mountain," or cut short the fleet-footed deer in his race over the open field, or the prowling wolf in his search for prey.

In time our forefathers ventured to settle upon the soil, solicited and encouraged by the sachem of the Mohegans, they then owning and occupying the territory and holding complete sway over this uncultivated domain. Uncas, the chief sachem, was, from probably selfish interest, a friend to the Englishman, and had sworn to protect him if he would settle upon his grounds. Protection being offered and guaranteed the white man came and built his house, though as rude maybe as his untutored neighbors, and made it his permanent abode. He set up the altars of his faith. He learned the wilderness to become subservient to his necessities. He made of the forest-tree his comfortable home. He utilized the water in the streams by erecting saw-mills and grist-mills. The native soil he made to answer his call, and loaded his table with her fruits. It is not strange that a place possessed of such natural advantages, when once known to the Englishman, should have been highly prized by him, or that when obtained should be quickly settled, or since its settlement it should have grown and prospered so extensively. It has never known any serious decline, either in numbers

or property, and though at times laboring under disadvantages from various sources, it has generally been upon the advance. The spirit of enterprise, it is true, has shifted from one part of the town to another, and from one source of industry to another, but has never left its precincts or ceased to advance as a whole.

Many individuals whose names are inscribed upon the roll of fame and honor have emanated from this community. The records, both of church and State, contain many an honored name whose possessor had his or her origin on this soil. The names of Hillhouse, Raymond, Chester, Otis, Jewett, and many others are such as the historian has delighted to honor. In the year 1646, John Winthrop, Jr., and several others from Boston, Mass., commenced to lay out and settle a plantation in the Pequot country, which was afterwards called New London. Winthrop, before laying out the plantation, called all the neighboring Indians together in order to ascertain the legitimate bounds occupied by the Pequot tribe, that no encroachment might be made on the rights of the Mohegans. Uncas at the time made no claim to any land east of the Thames (Pequot) River, nor on the west side any farther south than Cochikuack, or Saw-mill Brook and the cove into which it flowed. This brook (now Oxoboxo) was therefore established as the northern boundary of the New London plantation by an agreement with Uncas, sachem of the Mohegans.

The first grants of land within the Mohegan reservation were made by Uncas in 1658 to Richard Haughton and James Rogers, and consisted of valuable farms on the river at places called Massapeag and Pemechany. The former place was located at the head and north side of the cove afterwards called Haughton's Cove, and the latter was situated farther up the river, at a place called the "Point," near Massapeag Station. The then existing laws of the colony prohibited any individual from contracting with the Indians for their lands; yet many, from the spirit of avarice, or from the desire to obtain desirable places for permanent settlement on partially cleared and cultivated land, sought by various means to get possession of the land. The result was that many Indian grants were made. Some were gifts of friendship, or in requital for favors bestowed. Some were obtained by fair and honest trade, while others were openly fraudulent, or from administering to the vicious thirsts of the Indians.

The early history of that portion of the town lying north of Oxoboxo Brook and west of the "famously known" line running north and south runs through a maze of perplexity and confusion. Many of the finest tracts in the section, which had been early obtained of the natives, or by grants of the town of New London for speculation or settlement, passed from one possessor to another with great rapidity. A combination of influences served to facilitate the transfer of claims.

The first actual settler on the Indian lands within the present limits of this town was Samuel Rogers, the eldest son of James Rogers, then living at New London. Samuel Rogers, as near as the records can show, settled here in 1670. He had for several years been on intimate terms with Uncas, who had anxiously solicited him to settle in his neighborhood. Uncas gave him a valuable tract of land on the north side of Saw-mill (Oxoboxo) Brook, a portion of which land is now in the possession of his descendants, promising Rogers, in case of any emergency, he would hasten with all his warriors to his assistance.

On this tract Samuel Rogers built his house of hewn logs, surrounded it with a strong wall, and mounted a big gun in front. Uncas would often visit Rogers at his retired abode in the midst of the wilderness, it being a distance of about four miles from the Indian settlement on the bank of the Thames. Here they would together smoke the pipe and "take a social glass." Here Rogers reared a family of six children,—three sons and three daughters,—being the first white children born within the present bounds of Montville.

On one occasion, when prepared for the experiment (tradition says), Rogers fired a signal of alarm,—which was two reports in succession,—which signal had been agreed upon between himself and his tawny friend in case either should be disturbed by an enemy, and in half an hour's time grim bands of warriors were seen on the hill overlooking the "block-house," who soon came rushing down, with the sachem at their head, to the rescue of their white friend. Rogers had prepared a feast for their entertainment, having killed an ox and roasted it for the occasion, which was ate and relished by all. It is probable that the Indians relished the trick nearly as much as the banquet, they seeming always delighted with contrivance and stratagem.

Samuel Rogers' house stood about three-fourths of a mile south of the present Congregational meeting-house, on a plain of land near a small pond in a natural ravine. The well which furnished the water for the Rogers family was filled up a few years since by the owner of the land, for the better cultivation of the land. Oyster-shells can at this day be seen in the soil near where the house stood. The site was on the farm now owned by Albert A. Rogers, Esq. A short distance east of where the house stood is the burying-ground of the Rogers family and near relatives. Nearly one hundred graves cover the spot.

Samuel Rogers afterwards became a large landholder in the reservation. He had grants of land not only from Uncas, but from his sons Owaneco and Josiah, in recompense for services rendered to them and their tribe. Gifts of land were also bestowed upon his son, Jonathan Rogers, and his daughter Sarah, wife of James Harris, who also settled here.

A deed of date 1698, by Owaneco, conveyed to Jonathan Rogers, a cripple, son of Samuel, a tract of

land "in consideration of his lameness and the continued kindness of his parents shown to Owaneco and his children." This land was "bounded on other lands of Samuel Rogers, and on the Hartford path, and the brook that cometh out of the pond called Obsopogsaut" (Oxoboxo).

In 1698, Samuel Rogers, Sr., gave to his "loving daughter, Mary Gilbert, wife of Samuel Gilbert, of Hartford," a tract of land consisting of "two parcels west or southwest of certain planting-fields, usually called or known by the name of 'Moheag,' in the township of New London, and northerly of my dwelling-house, containing one hundred and fifty acres, bounded on the four corners by trees marked MG, the northerly side being one hundred and seventy-two rods, the southerly side one hundred and seventy-two rods, the westerly side one hundred and fifty rods, and the easterly side one hundred and ten rods. Also one other piece containing ten acres, and lying westward of my dwelling-house, and about southwest from a certain house which Samuel Gilbert built upon the aforesaid tract of land, and is distant about sixty or eighty poles, it being meadow and swamp land."

The General Court sitting at Hartford, in October, 1698, granted to their honored Governor, Fitz John Winthrop, and Rev. Gurdon Saltonstall, who had preached the election sermon, conjointly, a tract of four hundred acres of land, "to be taken up where it may not prejudice any former grant to any township or particular person." This land was surveyed and laid out by John Prentis, surveyor, 20th of February, 1698-99. It is thus bounded and described: "The north bounds is a line running from a pine-tree by the side of a pond above Samuel Rogers' farm, commonly called Twenty-mile Pond (Gardiner's Lake), standing on the east side of said pond, due east two hundred and forty rods to a great white oak marked NE, which oak is on the top of a long, fair, plain hill, and in fair sight of a hollow, where there is a small swamp on the east of it; from thence in a line which runs due south to a young chestnut-tree on the east side of the little pond (Oxoboxo), which tree stands within a rod of said pond, under a clift of rocks, and is marked for a southeast corner; and from thence in a line which runs due west two hundred and forty rods to a large, fair, spreading white oak upon the brow of a hill with a plain on the top of it, which oak (since called Governor's tree) is within ten rods of a fresh meadow with high rocks, which tree is marked for the southwest corner; and from thence in a line running north by the west side of a small island in the aforesaid Great Pond, and on north to the aforementioned pine-tree, marked for the northwest corner, containing four hundred acres, more or less."

This grant was the cause of a long and bitter controversy. The Masons, guardians of the Mohegan, raised an outcry against it, the neighboring colonies caught it up, and the reverberation was loud in England, where the throne was led to believe that great

wrong had been done the Indians by giving away their land. It was, however, after a long struggle settled, and the proprietors were permitted to quietly hold possession. After the death of Winthrop and Saltonstall, the land thus held by them was by the courts legally distributed among their respective heirs. In May, 1703, that part of New London which was afterwards called the North Parish of New London was added to the township of New London by a grant of the General Court. This tract was described in the application for the grant as "being a small tract of land lying on the west side of the Great River (Thames), in the town of New London, and lying between the north bounds of the town of Lyme, and by a straight line from the northeast corner of Lyme bounds to the southwest corner of Norwich south bounds; then as the bounds of Norwich run down to the Great River." This grant provided "that any proprietors of lands, whether of English or Indians, within the tract so added, who held legal titles to the same should have it reserved and secured to the respective possessors."

Among the earliest grantees under the Indian deeds were Charles Hill, Samuel Chester, George Tongue, and Daniel Fitch. Charles Hill's tract of several hundred acres was conveyed to him by Uncas in 1678, in exchange for "Betty," an Indian woman taken captive in Philip's war and given to Capt. James Avery, who sold her to Charles Hill.

Joshua Raymond, who married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Nebemiah Smith, was an early landholder on the Indian reservation, and must have erected there a house at a very early period, as he died in 1676. His son Joshua in his will mentions among his bequests, "also my father's homestead farm in New London, in the Mohegan fields."

The Raymond farm in Mohegan was situated near the head of Houghton's Cove. The house stood on a commanding site on the west side of the road leading from New London to Norwich, and was in the possession and occupied by the family one hundred and seventy-five years. It was last sold by George Raymond, of the fifth generation, in 1841, to Capt. William Fitch, the present owner of the farm. Mr. Fitch, soon after his purchase, took down the ancient house and erected a fine mansion on the site.

Many of the descendants of Joshua Raymond have been among the most active and influential citizens in the town, holding important trusts in both church and State.

A short time previous to the death of Joshua Raymond he had bargained a tract of land to Oliver Manwaring, his brother-in-law. A deed which his widow had executed conveying the previously-bargained premises was questioned as to its validity, and in October, 1704, Manwaring petitioned the General Court to grant liberty to and empower Elizabeth Dennis (Raymond), the relict of Joshua Raymond, to execute a deed of conveyance to all the lands agreed

upon by her former husband in his lifetime. The petition was granted and deeds executed.

The land commonly known by the name of the Indian or sequestered lands, lying between the established lines of the towns of New London and Norwich, lying on the west side of the Pequot (Thames) River, and being a part of the North Parish of New London, was in the year 1710, by consent of Owaneco and his Council, divided into two parts. The eastern part, bordering on the river, was put in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians, by deed of feoffment in favor of Hon. Gideon Saltonstall, Capt. John Mason, Maj. John Livingston, Capt. Daniel Fitch, and Capt. John Stanton, which tract was forever settled upon the Mohegan tribe of Indians, "so long as there shall be any Mohegan found or known of alive in the world." Excepting, however, out of the tract described some small parcels then in the possession of persons holding under former grants, which parcels were in the general deed confirmed to them.

The western part, which was divided from the eastern by a line running north and south, then "famously known," was conveyed by a general deed, signed by Owaneco, Ben Uncas, Ceser, and several counselors and chief men of the tribe, to Maj. John Livingston, Lieut. Robert Denison, Samuel Rogers, Jr., and James Harris. Excepting, however, out of the tract conveyed all former grants made by the General Court and by the Indians to persons then in actual possession.

These proceedings gave great uneasiness to the inhabitants of New London, who regarded the land granted to them by the act of addition to the township in May, 1703, and expressly guaranteed by their patent. A town-meeting was held July 17, 1710, and a committee appointed to prosecute Maj. John Livingston and his associates before the General Court for a breach of law. Then began a struggle for possession which continued many years. The North Parish was in an unsettled and disorderly state, and for several years afterwards no man felt secure of his title. It was not until about the year 1721 that the land matters became tranquil in the North Parish. The General Court had refused to confirm the acts of the town of New London, and consequently all acts of the town and grants made by the same were void.

In October, 1720, the General Assembly appointed James Wadsworth, John Hooker, and John Hall a committee to settle the difficulties relating to the land titles in the North Parish, and to provide for the settlement of a gospel minister in the parish.

Two of the committee, Messrs. Wadsworth and Hall, accordingly met at the house of Mr. Joseph Bradford, who then lived on the farm now owned and occupied by J. Randolph Rogers, Feb. 22, 1720-21, and there held a commissioners' court, with power to hear and determine all disputes respecting claims to lands in the Mohegan territory.

This court proved to be one of pacification. Almost

every claimant was confirmed in his possessions. The deed of trust was also confirmed, and the reversion of the sequestered lands, when the tribe should become extinct, settled upon the town of New London. All the General Court grants were ratified,—the farms of Winthrop and Saltonstall, six hundred acres to the schools, two hundred acres to Caleb Watson, the purchase of Livingston and his associates,—excepting, however, five hundred acres to be secured to the use of the ministry in North Parish, and in general all Indian contracts made previous to 1710.

In May, 1721, the commission reported their doings to the General Assembly held at Hartford, which having heard and considered the same, it was approved and confirmed and ordered to be recorded.

The tract to be set out to the ministry was left undetermined by the commissioners. The inhabitants could not by any means hitherto used be led to an agreement as to where the meeting-house should be located, and it was desirable to lay out a farm for the minister as near to the meeting-house as practicable. This matter of locating the site for a meeting-house was therefore left unsettled, and, at the request of the inhabitants, referred to the General Assembly.

That tract of land which was purchased of Owaneco in 1710 by Maj. John Livingston, Maj. Robert Denison, Samuel Rogers, Jr., and James Harris was in 1713 surveyed by John Plumbe and laid out into divisions, and subdivided into lots of from one hundred to six hundred acres each.

The first division contained about two thousand nine hundred acres, and was subdivided into five lots of five hundred to six hundred acres each. This division lay on the north side of Stony Brook, that runs into Houghton's Cove, and extended from Stony Brook to Norwich line, and from the land secured to the Indians in trust to lands of Winthrop and Saltonstall on the west.

The second division extended from Stony Brook on the north to a brook that runs into Stony Brook near Cochegan Rock, and from the land secured to the Indians on the east to lands of other persons on the west, following on the south side the small brook so far as it runs northwest, then leaving the brook and running along the north side of the hill called Raymond Hill. This division was subdivided into five lots. In the year 1710, James Harris and Sarah, his wife, conveyed by deed to John Merritt and Mercy Raymond, relict of Joshua Raymond, a tract of land lying west of the Gilbert farm, which Samuel Rogers gave to his daughter, Mary Gilbert, now owned by J. Dwight Baker, containing about two hundred acres.

The next year James Harris conveyed all his interest in the lands conveyed by Owaneco to himself and others in 1710 to Mercy Raymond and John Merritt. Mercy Raymond at this time was living on Fisher's Island. She removed a few years afterwards on to her land in North Parish, and built the house

where she afterwards lived, now occupied by S. Denison Bradford, about one-fourth of a mile west of the present Congregational church.

About this time the land was being taken up and settled upon with great rapidity. Speculation in lands had become prevalent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

James Rogers the first came to America in the ship "Increase" from London, in England, in 1635, at the age of twenty years. He is first known at Stratford, Conn., where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Rowland. In the year 1656, Mr. Rogers having dealings in New London, liked the place so much that he afterwards fixed himself there as a permanent inhabitant. Here he soon achieved property and influence. His landed possessions became very extensive, consisting of several hundred acres on the Great Neck, a large tract of land at Mohegan, at the place now called Massapeag, several house-lots in the town plot, and two thousand four hundred acres on the east side of the river which was held in partnership.

James Rogers was born about 1615, son of Rev. John Rogers, of Denham, in England, who died in 1639. The descendants of James Rogers have claimed that he was descended from Rev. John Rogers, of London, who was burned at the stake in Smithfield in 1555, during the reign of "Bloody Queen Mary." Recent genealogical researches have made it quite doubtful as to the lineal connection of this stock of Rogers with that of the martyr.

James Rogers died at New London in February, 1688. He had seven children, and all but the youngest child were born at Stratford.

Samuel Rogers, the eldest son of James the first, was born at Stratford, Dec. 12, 1640, and married, Oct. 17, 1664, Mary, daughter of Thomas Stanton. They first settled at New London, where they remained only a few years, and then removed to the outlands of the town, in the vicinity of the Mohegans, and became the first English settlers within the limits of the town of Montville. Uncas, the good friend of Samuel Rogers, had persuaded him to settle in his neighborhood, and as an inducement had given him a valuable tract of land on "Cochiknaek Brook," now Oxohoxo, and had further promised, in case of inroads by prowling hands of Narragansetts, that he would rally at once with his warriors for his protection. Here Rogers built his home, in the midst of a wilderness, and reared a family of six children, the descendants of which afterwards scattered over the town and became permanent inhabitants. These descendants are quite numerous at the present time, some still occupying the same lands formerly owned by their ancestor, Samuel Rogers. He died Dec. 1, 1713, and was buried in the "old Rogers burying-ground," located on the farm late owned by Oliver Baker, deceased.

Daniel Rogers, born about 1665, eldest son of Samuel, married, in 1702, Grace Williams. He was a farmer, and inherited a large tract of land from his father in Montville, and from time to time purchased other lands in the vicinity where he lived. Several deeds of land to him are extant, dating back from 1727, and running down to 1765; also deeds from him to his sons. One of the latter is dated Jan. 24, 1753, to his son Thomas, and one dated April 16, 1771, in which, "for the consideration of love, good will, and fatherly affection I have and do bear unto my well-beloved sons, Alpheus Rogers and Thomas Rogers," he conveys to them certain tracts of land near where he then lived. The house in which he lived at the time of his death stood on the south side of the highway leading east from the Congregational church, on the farm now owned by A. A. Parker. He died about 1771, aged one hundred and five years. Tradition says that his appearance in the last years of his life was that of a venerable old man, his long gray hair covering his shoulders, and often seen in the fields without any hat upon his head, gave him the appearance of an old prophet.

Richard Raymond, the ancestor of that large family of Raymonds who have been residents of Montville since its first settlement, and who have been among its most influential and prominent citizens, makes his first appearance at Salem, Mass., where he and his wife, Judith, were members of the church in 1634. He was made freeman there the same year. He with his family appear to have left Salem about 1650, and first settled at Norwalk, previous to 1654, and afterwards removed to Saybrook, where he died in 1692. His sons scattered themselves along the shore of Long Island Sound. John, his son, settled at Norwalk, where he died and left descendants. Samuel married Mary Smith, daughter of Nehemiah Smith, and settled at New London, where he died without children in 1705. Daniel, another son of Richard Raymond, married Elizabeth Harris, daughter of Gabriel Harris, of New London, and had two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah. After the death of his wife he married a second, Rebecca Lay, daughter of John Lay, of Lyme, by whom he had children. He settled at Lyme, where he died in 1696. His second wife survived him and married Samuel Gager, of Norwich.

Joshua Raymond, second son of Richard, born about 1639, married, Dec. 10, 1659, Elizabeth Smith, another daughter of Nehemiah Smith. He was among the first settlers in the town of Montville, though he did not make it his permanent residence. He first settled at New London, and for a short period may have resided on his farm in Mohegan. Mr. Raymond was actively engaged in the Pequot war, and was by the Council appointed commissary of the troops. A short time before his death he was directed to fit out a vessel at New London for the Barbadoes, to obtain provisions for the troops. He was also one

of the committee appointed to survey and lay out a road from New London to Norwich through the Mohegan fields. For his services in laying out this road he received a grant of land in Mohegan, on which he built a house, which after his death came into the possession of his descendants. He died at New London, April 24, 1676. His death was supposed to have been caused by a wound received in the great swamp-fight in December, 1675. After his death his widow married George Dennis, of Long Island.

Joshua Raymond (2), born Sept. 18, 1660, son of Joshua Raymond (1), married, April 29, 1683, Mercy Sands, daughter of James Sands, of Block Island. They resided at Block Island. Mr. Raymond having his business in New London, was absent from his family much of the time. The care and management of the home affairs devolved upon his wife, who was a woman of great energy and executive ability. He died at his residence on Block Island in 1704. Soon after his death she removed with her six children to the North Parish of New London, now Montville, where she with Maj. John Merritt purchased a tract of land containing about fifteen hundred acres. She built a house on a commanding site, on what has since been called "Raymond Hill." Here with her son Joshua she lived until her death. In his will he gave to his son Joshua "the homestead at Block Island, one hundred sheep, twenty cattle, a team and cart," also "his father's homestead farm in the Mohegan fields." She died at Lyme, while on a visit to her friends, May 3, 1741, aged seventy-eight years, and was buried near the stone church in that town.

Joshua Raymond (3), born about 1697, son of Joshua Raymond (2) and Mercy Sands, married, Aug. 31, 1719, Elizabeth Christopher, daughter of John Christopher. He was actively engaged in the affairs of the town and church, and held offices of trust in both; was elected representative several years, and held the office of justice of the peace for New London County from 1738 to 1743. Mr. Raymond and his wife united with the church in 1724, was chosen deacon in 1740, and held the office until his death. She died May 12, 1730, aged thirty-three years. He afterwards married, Nov. 23, 1730, Sarah Lynde, of Saybrook. He died Nov. 12, 1763.

Joshua Raymond (4), born Dec. 22, 1723, son of Joshua Raymond (3), married, Oct. 4, 1750, Lucy Jewett, eldest daughter of Capt. Nathan Jewett, of Lyme. He settled at Montville, upon a portion of the land formerly owned by his grandmother, Mercy (Sands) Raymond. He, like his father, was possessed of large business qualifications. An active member of the church and society, he was chosen deacon of the church in 1763, and held the office until his death; was elected representative to the General Assembly several years. He died Sept. 14, 1790. She died Feb. 26, 1811, aged eighty-one years.

John Raymond, born Jan. 18, 1725, son of Joshua Raymond (3), married, in 1747, Elizabeth Griswold,

daughter of Rev. George Griswold, of Lyme, by his first wife, Hannah Lynde. He owned and occupied the old Raymond farm, situated at the head of Haughton Cove, and first occupied by his great-grandfather, Joshua Raymond (1). He was a military man, and at one time was lieutenant under Col. Whitney in the French war. He was stationed at Fort Edward in November, 1756, from which place he sent home letters written on birch-bark and wrapped in brown paper. She died Jan. 16, 1779, of smallpox. He died May 7, 1789.

Sherwood Raymond, born Oct. 28, 1786, son of Christopher Raymond, and of the seventh generation from Richard Raymond, married Fanny Fitch, a descendant of Rev. James Fitch, the first minister at Norwich. He settled at Montville, and lived on his grandfather's farm. He was a farmer, owned a large tract of land, and kept a large herd of cattle. He was a man of large business qualifications, and held many important offices in the town. He was elected representative five times, and served with acceptance. He was elected senator of the Ninth District in 1846, and held the office of justice of the peace many years. In March, 1842, he united with the Congregational Church, his wife having been a member since 1824. At the time the new Congregational church was built, Mr. Raymond contributed the sum of five hundred dollars towards the erection of the edifice. He died at Montville, much respected and highly honored by the people of his native town. His wife survived him several years, and died at the residence of her brother, Col. Asa Fitch, of Bozrah, in 1879. She was a devoted Christian, and gave large sums to charitable and benevolent objects. None ever knew her but to love and respect her. She was kind and generous to the poor and afflicted.

Alexander Baker, the common ancestor of a numerous family, probably born in London, England, about 1607, came from London in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann" in 1635, at the age of twenty-eight years, with Elizabeth, his wife, aged twenty-three years, and two children,—Elizabeth, aged three years, and Christian, aged one year. They landed at Boston, where they settled and became permanent residents. He was a rope-maker. Previous to their departure from London he obtained a certificate from a minister of the Established Church, showing his honorable standing in the church, and before two justices of the peace took the oath of allegiance. After their arrival in Boston they had born to them nine children, who were all baptized, the parents having been admitted to the church in that place.

Joshua Baker, the fourth son, born April 30, 1642, and lineal ancestor of the Baker families in Montville, removed from Boston about 1670, and settled at New London, where he received shares in the town plot and became a large landholder. He was a carpenter and house-builder. About the year 1700 he received a deed from Owaneco, the chief of the Mohegans,

conveying to him a large tract of land in Mohegan, on which he afterwards settled. A portion of this land some of his descendants still occupy. This tract of land was situated in the vicinity of the famous "Cochegan Rock," which stood on the land.

He married, Sept. 13, 1674, Hannah Mintern, relict of Tristram Mintern, of New London. She was the daughter of George Tongue. Her sister Elizabeth was the wife of Governor Fitz John Winthrop. Another sister married John Wickwire, the ancestor of the Wickwire families who have been residents of Montville.

Joshua Baker died at North Parish (Montville), Dec. 27, 1717, and left his large estate to his four sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Joshua, Jr., probably received a double portion, and came into possession of the homestead of his father. He married Marian Hurlbut, March 27, 1705, and had eleven children. His inventory, as exhibited to the Probate Court in New London, was £1029 19s. 7d., which was given by will to his seven sons and four daughters. He died in 1740. His wife survived him, and afterwards married John Vibber. James Baker, son of Joshua, Jr., was the executor of his father's will, and inherited the homestead.

John Dolbeare emigrated from Wales to America with his wife, whose name is not known, and settled in Boston. His occupation was that of a brass-founder. The "coat of arms of the Dolbeare family," says tradition, "exhibits the family once to have been the fourth family in the kingdom of Great Britain." It is understood that he had twenty-four children,—twenty-two sons and two daughters. He continued his residence in Boston until his death in 1725. He purchased of James Harris, a land speculator living in the North Parish of New London, about 1700, a large tract of land lying between Oxoboxo Pond and Gardiner's Lake, and containing one thousand acres or more. This land was never occupied by him, but after his death all the land possessed by him in the North Parish was taken possession of by his twenty-fourth child, George, who moved on to the land and commenced improvements on it. A pitcher now in the possession of Mr. Samuel Allen, of New Hartford, is said to have been a gift of John Dolbeare. Upon it is the inscription, "The gift of Mr. John Dolbeare, of Boston, to the Church of Christ in New Salem, in Conn., New England, Oct. 1st, 1737." This John Dolbeare was probably the eldest son of John Dolbeare the first, and brother of George, who inherited all his father's land in North Parish of New London, a part of which was located in New Salem Society, now in the town of Salem, Conn.

George Dolbeare, born about 1715, married Mary Sherwood, and had three sons and three daughters. Hannah married Guy Richards, of New London; Mary married William Avery, of Groton; and Abigail married Elihu Hinman.

He died March 27, 1772, aged fifty-seven years.

She died Jan. 1, 1790, aged eighty years. Large portraits of Mr. George Dolbeare and his wife, Mary, are now in the possession of Mrs. Lockwood, of New London, a descendant, and were exhibited, among other valuable relics, at the late centennial at Groton, Sept. 6, 1881.

John Dolbeare, the eldest son of George Dolbeare, married, Dec. 22, 1769, Sarah Raymond, daughter of Christopher Raymond and Eleanor Fitch. He settled at Montville, on land given him by his father, where he lived until his death, April 9, 1806. He had a family of thirteen children,—eight sons and five daughters.

Another son of George Dolbeare, whose name was George Benjamin, born Dec. 25, 1753, married Margaret Fox, daughter of Ezekiel. His eldest daughter, Lucy, was the second wife of Lorenzo Dow, the eccentric preacher.

Many of the descendants of John Dolbeare the first still reside in this town.

Capt. Samuel Chester, "commander, owner, and factor in the West India trade," arrived from Boston and located in New London about 1663, he about that time receiving a grant of land in New London for a warehouse, and at the same time was carrying on business at Boston.

He was a plain, practical business man. His knowledge of surveying, as well as navigation, proved of great service in laying out the lands in the new settlements. He had a large landed estate, partly on the east side of the river, now Groton, and covering the ground where Fort Griswold and the monument now stands, and partly in the North Parish of New London, now Montville, upon which his grandson, Joseph Chester, settled and gave to New London County a worthy family of sixteen children, who have been a credit not only to their native town, but to other places where they have subsequently located.

Deacon Joseph Chester, born March 17, 1731, son of Samuel Chester (2), married, first, Rachel Hillhouse, daughter of Rev. James Hillhouse. By this marriage a daughter was born, but died young. Rachel, the wife of Joseph Chester, died April 8, 1754. He afterwards married Elizabeth Otis, daughter of Deacon Joseph Otis. Trusty, faithful, loyal, and a consistent Christian, he was esteemed for his wise counsel and Christian virtues.

He was chosen deacon of the church in North Parish, and held the office until his death. He died Aug. 4, 1803; she died much beloved Nov. 2, 1798. Some of his descendants still reside in Montville.

John Otis was born in Barnstable, Devonshire, England, in 1581, came to New England, and drew house-lots in the first division of lands in the town of Hingham, Mass., in 1635. It is not known with certainty when he landed on the New England shores or in whose company he came; was admitted freeman March 3, 1635-36, at Hingham. His place of residence was at "Otis Hill," still so called, a beautiful

slope of land, then covered by a heavy growth of forest-trees, southwest of the harbor.

Mr. Otis was married to his first wife, Margaret, in England. She died at Hingham, July 9, 1654. He then removed to Weymouth and married a second wife, who survived him. His death is recorded at Weymouth, May 31, 1657, aged seventy-six. His will is dated at Weymouth the day previous to his death, and proved July 28th in the same year, and gives legacies to his daughters, Margaret Burton and Hannah Gill; to Mary and Thomas, children of Hannah Gill; to daughters Ann and Alice (Otis); to wife forty shillings; the balance to his son John, whom he appointed executor.

The families which have descended from John Otis have produced some eminent persons, and are now widely extended. "Though they cannot exhibit" (observes an historian) "a line of illustrious names, yet they are such as partook in the perils of founding and defending this country, in times when courage, constancy, and patience were indeed common virtues."

John Otis, Jr., born in Barnstable, England, in 1620, accompanied his parents in their emigration to New England, and settled first at Hingham, and afterwards, in 1661, removed to Scituate. The name of his first wife is not known. In 1662 he married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Jacob. In 1678 he removed to Barnstable and settled. He left there his son John, returned, and died at Scituate, Jan. 16, 1683. His will, dated Scituate, 1683, gives to his eldest daughter Mary, wife of John Gowin, and daughters Hannah and Elizabeth fifty pounds each; houses and lands at Hingham and Barnstable to John, Stephen, James, and Job; to Joseph house and lands in Scituate after his mother's death. Joseph Otis, son of John the second, was baptized at Hingham, June 3, 1666, and married, Nov. 20, 1688, Dorothy, second daughter of Nathaniel Thomas, of Marshfield, Mass. Her ancestors successively owned and resided on the estate late the home of the Hon. Daniel Webster. Joseph Otis, with his family, consisting of three sons, Nathaniel, Joseph, and James, and eight daughters, removed to New London in 1721, and bought of James Harris a tract of six hundred and fifty acres of land, "lying in the North Parish of New London, adjoining to a pond called Obplmtksok," now Gardiner's Lake. This land was purchased by Thomas Stanton, of Stonington, of Owaneco, Nov. 11, 1698, and by him sold to Lieut. James Harris. He was received to the communion of the church by the Rev. James Hillhouse, Nov. 11, 1722. He was much in public employment,—moderator of town-meetings, on parish and church committees almost yearly, was deacon in the church, and appointed agent of the parish "to manage the case pending between Rev. James Hillhouse and the parish at the Superior Court." He died June 11, 1754, aged eighty-nine. Previous to his removal to

the North Parish he held the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Plymouth County, Mass., from 1703 to 1714. In 1710 he was elected under the Governor's orders representative to the General Court. Deacon Joseph Otis, youngest son of Judge Otis, born at Scituate, 1712, married Elizabeth Little, daughter of David Little, of Scituate, and sister of Rev. Mr. Little, a former minister at Colchester. Deacon Otis settled at the North Parish of New London, and was a farmer. He was admitted a member of the church Oct. 4, 1732, and chosen deacon in 1752. His eldest son, Joseph, born at North Parish, now Montville, in 1739, married, first, Lucy Haughton, daughter of Samson Haughton, of North Parish; second, Widow — Carew, of Norwich; third, Abigail Hurlbert, of Westfield. He was chosen deacon of the church in 1751, afterwards removed to Suffield, Conn., where he died. His son Joseph, born in 1768, married Nancy Huntington, of Norwich. He was the founder of the "Otis Library," at Norwich.

Nathaniel Otis, eldest son of Judge Otis, born at Scituate, Jan. 30, 1689–90, married Hannah, daughter of Col. John Thacher, of Yarmouth. He removed to the North Parish of New London, probably before his father came, and afterwards settled on land which his father had purchased of Samuel Gilbert in Colchester. On this land Nathaniel erected a house, which is still standing, and was the home of four successive generations. He held numerous town offices, and was one of the original covenanters in the organization of the church at North Parish in 1722.

Deacon Asa Otis, whose death occurred about three years ago at New London, and whose munificent bequests to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and Colleges has made his name famous around the world, was a grandson of Nathaniel Otis, who married Hannah Thacher.

A few of the descendants of the ancestor, John Otis, still reside in Montville, of which the writer is one.

James Harris, born about 1640, married Sarah Denison, of Boston, in 1666. His place of nativity, parentage, and time of advent into this country have never been ascertained. From the best evidence recovered it appears that James Harris, his wife, and children came from Boston and settled at New London about 1690, but what was his occupation is not known, though it is probable that he was by trade a weaver.

Lieut. James Harris, born at Boston, April 4, 1673, eldest son of James, first married, in 1696, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Rogers, and remained at New London until 1698, when he removed to Mohegan and settled upon a tract of land granted by Owaneco to his wife, Sarah, adjoining lands of her father, who had previously settled there. There had ever existed a strong and intimate personal friendship between the sachems of Mohegan and the Rogers family. James Harris himself was an especial favorite of the

whole tribe. Owaneco and his successors were lavish in their grants of land to James and Sarah, his wife, and they soon became large landholders. She died Nov. 13, 1748. He next married, in 1750, widow Sarah (Harris) Jackson, daughter of Lieut. Joseph Harris, of New London. In 1718 he removed to the south part of Colchester (now Salem), where he continued to reside until a short time before his death in 1757. He and both his wives were buried together in the ancient Rogers burying-ground, a double slate stone of the old style still marking the spot.

"The Harris family, as a whole," says their compiler, "though not an illustrious one, shows a respectable and honorable record. But few of its members have been much distinguished in literature, art, science, or commerce. They are generally agriculturists and artisans, and of that class and rank which forms the stable and solid body of yeomanry of the land, and upon which the character, strength, and perpetuity of its free institutions mainly rest.

Rev. James Hillhouse came to New England early in the last century. His father, John Hillhouse, of Free Hall, was the eldest son of Abraham Hillhouse, who resided at Artikelly. His uncle, James Hillhouse, was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with Lord Mountjoy in the memorable defense of Derry against the forces of James II., and was mayor of Londonderry in 1693. This Abraham Hillhouse was among the signers of an address to King William and Queen Mary on the occasion of the relief of the siege of Londonderry, dated July 29, 1693.

Rev. James Hillhouse was educated at the famous University of Glasgow in Scotland, and afterwards read divinity at the same college under the care of Rev. Mr. Simson, then Professor of Divinity there; was ordained by the Presbytery of Londonderry, in Ireland, and appears to have resided at or near the ancestral home till, by the death of his father, in 1716, the estate descended to his elder brother Abraham. His mother died a few months later, in January, 1717. Not long after that date he came to seek a home on this side the Atlantic, on the soil of New England. He is supposed to have come over with other Presbyterian emigrants from the north of Ireland, who in 1719 established themselves in New Hampshire, where the towns of Derry and Londonderry are the permanent memorials of that migration.

At the close of the year 1720 he appears at Boston, committing to the press a sermon which he had written nearly four years before, on the occasion of his mother's death. This work, though entitled "a sermon," was more properly a treatise, as it contained more than one hundred and fifty pages. Cotton Mather speaks of its author as "a valuable minister," and again as "a worthy, hopeful young minister, lately arrived in America."

In the early part of the year 1722, Mr. Hillhouse received a call to become the pastor of the newly-organized church in the North Parish of New London,

and on the 3d day of October the same year he was installed its first pastor.

He was born about 1687, and married, Jan. 18, 1726, Mary Fitch, born about 1706, daughter of Daniel Fitch, one of his parishioners, and eldest son of Rev. James Fitch, the first minister of Norwich, by his second wife, Priscilla Mason.

Rev. James Hillhouse continued as pastor of the church at North Parish (now Montville) until near the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 15, 1740. The affairs of the church were generally harmonious during the first part of his ministry. No serious difficulties arose in the parish until about the year 1732, when matters began to assume a serious aspect, which grew worse, ending in litigations and an alienation of a part of the people from their minister. In 1735 a council was called by the parish. This council, upon a careful hearing of all parties, advised a separation, and requested Mr. Hillhouse to resign his pastorate. He, however, refused to comply with their requests, and continued to preach in his own home to a small number of his parishioners who still clung to him.

The difficulty which caused the great controversy was undoubtedly that for which he afterwards brought a suit against the parish, his unpaid salary. The burden of taxation was greatly felt by the members of the parish. Mr. Hillhouse found his work seriously hindered by the many trials incident to pioneer life. The physical wants of the people were all to be supplied, their homes were to be built, their lands to be cleared, roads to be cut through the forests and glens, and all those conveniences which after-generations find prepared for them by the preceding, all these had to be attended to with unwearied industry.

Owing to the annual taxation for the minister's salary, in addition to the expense incurred in building the church edifice, together with all their necessary expenses, made the burden upon the infant church more than they could endure. Some who were able to pay their rates neglected to meet the demands, while others could not, for want of means, meet the requirements. The minister's salary was consequently in arrears from year to year, and for the paying up of the same Mr. Hillhouse made urgent appeals to his parishioners, and thereby provoked alienation between pastor and people. The care and perplexity attending his troubles and lawsuits probably hastened his death.

Judge William Hillhouse, born Aug. 17, 1728, second son of Rev. James Hillhouse, married, Nov. 1, 1750, Sarah Griswold, who was the sister of the first Governor Griswold. He lived and died on the paternal estate at Montville, greatly trusted and honored by his fellow-citizens. He was one of the most prominent men of the town, and a leading patriot in the Revolution; was a member of the Council of Safety for Connecticut, and major of the first regiment of cavalry raised in this State.

He was chosen assistant in the Council, and held

the office twenty-four years; was chief judge of the County Court for New London County, and also judge of the Probate Court.

Judge John Griswold Hillhouse, eldest son of Judge William Hillhouse, born at Montville, Aug. 5, 1751, married, in 1786, Elizabeth Mason, daughter of Jeremiah Mason. He settled at Montville, was a justice of the peace, a member of the State-Legislature, and a judge of the County Court.* He died at Montville, Oct. 9, 1806.

Hon. James Hillhouse, second son of Judge William Hillhouse, was adopted and educated by his uncle, James Abraham Hillhouse, who resided at New Haven. He went to live with his uncle when only seven years old. Passing from youth to manhood just when the struggle for independence was about to commence, he shared largely in the patriotic enthusiasm of the day. Before he was of age he was hindered from joining with Benedict Arnold in the memorable expedition of 1775 only by a positive prohibition from his uncle. He graduated at Yale College in 1773, and by profession a lawyer, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws there in 1823. He was trustee of the college fifty years. He married, June 1, 1779, Sarah Lloyd, daughter of John Lloyd, Esq., of Boston. She died Nov. 9, 1779. He then married, Oct. 10, 1782, Rebecca Woolsey, settled at New Haven, where he was the first commissioner of the school fund from 1789 to 1791, a member of Congress in 1791, and was afterwards sixteen years a member of the United States Senate.

Deacon Robert Manwaring was born at New London, Dec. 16, 1745, eldest son of Christopher Manwaring and Deborah Denison, daughter of Maj. Robert Denison, of North Parish. He married, Oct. 8, 1772, Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of Capt. James Rogers, of North Parish. He was great-grandson of Oliver Manwaring, who was born in England about 1633 and came to New London about 1664, where he bought a house-lot of eleven acres, a portion of which, containing the house and garden, has never been alienated by the family.

The talented and distinguished authoress of the histories of New London and Norwich, Miss Frances Manwaring Caulkins, was a granddaughter of Deacon Robert Manwaring. Hon. Henry P. Havens, late of New London, deceased, was also a grandson of Deacon Manwaring, both being in the line of his daughter Frances, who first married Joshua Caulkins, and afterwards Philemon Havens.

Deacon Manwaring settled in the North Parish of New London, now Montville, after the death of his first wife, about 1800. He married Elizabeth (Baker) Raymond, widow of Josiah Raymond, and daughter of Joshua Baker, of North Parish. He afterwards removed to Norwich, where she died, Feb. 13, 1802. He then married Susannah (Hubbard) Bushnell, and died at Norwich, March 29, 1807. Some of his descendants are still residents of Montville.

John Scholfield, the pioneer of woolen manufacture in this country, sailed from Liverpool, England, on the 24th day of March, 1793, and arrived at Boston in May following. He was accompanied by his wife and six children, the youngest being about six months old, and his brother, Arthur Scholfield. They took up their residence in Charlestown, near Bunker's Hill. At that place they remained about four months, making some preparations and constructing machinery for the manufacture of woolen cloth. Mr. John Scholfield and his brother Arthur were introduced to Mr. Jedediah Morse, author of "Morse's Geography and Gazetteer," who resided at Charlestown, as being manufacturers and well skilled in the most approved mode of manufacturing woolen goods in England. They were by Mr. Morse introduced to some persons of wealth in Newburyport, who immediately built a factory at Byfield, in the vicinity of Newburyport, under the supervision of John and Arthur Scholfield, and here was put into operation the first carding-machine that was successful in the United States. This machine was at first operated by hand at Charlestown, before removing to Byfield. When all the machinery necessary for making woolen cloth was completed it was put to practical use, and John Scholfield was employed as agent. The business was prosperous, and the owners were well satisfied with the project.

Other persons had previous to this attempted to construct and operate woolen-machinery, but had failed through its imperfect construction.

After remaining in Byfield about five years, having made their business a success, and becoming somewhat acquainted with the country in their travels to purchase wool and to introduce and sell their cloth, John Scholfield, on one of his trips into Connecticut, became acquainted with a valuable water privilege in Montville, near the outlet of the Oxoboxo stream. He at once leased the privilege for fourteen years. On his return to Byfield he and his brother Arthur closed up their business there, and removed to Montville. They built a factory on the land leased, put in and started woolen-machinery, which was successfully operated during the time for which it was leased. This was the first woolen-factory put in operation in Connecticut.

Arthur Scholfield continued with his brother John at Montville a few years, and then removed to Pittsfield, Mass. Before the expiration of the lease, Mr. John Scholfield purchased a mill privilege at Stonington, and commenced the woolen business there, leaving the mill at Montville with his sons. In 1814, Mr. Scholfield purchased another mill-site at Montville, and removed to this place, leaving the mill at Stonington with his son Joseph. He afterwards bought a mill at Waterford, which was managed by his son Thomas, who after the death of his father came into possession of it. Mr. John Scholfield died at Montville in 1820, leaving his mills to his sons.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

MONTVILLE—(Continued).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THAT the early settlers of this town were men of religious principle, and that at the commencement of their settlement they urgently demanded a church organization, is manifest from their first acts. A church must be organized in this wilderness. The church was the sacred body they were here to preserve, and the society was only the first steps to be taken for her preservation. Whether few or many of the settlers here were members of a Christian church, all felt themselves to be the authorized defenders, and all were cheerful supporters of the church.

That there were immoral and dangerous men among the settlers is manifest from the records; that great trials came upon the church from this source is also apparent. As in most churches, so in this, an element creeps in which is not always congenial to Christian progress, and to some extent hinders the usefulness and threatens serious disaster to the existence of the church.

It would be very remarkable if among the many settlers here there should be none who were impulsive, wayward, and insubordinate. It would be strange if religion itself, which pledges eventually the peace and harmony of the world, should not prove in the community a source of alienations and of earnest conflict, and especially when, as in this case, its professors alone were to hold most of the responsible offices in the people's gift, both in church and State.

The inhabitants of that part of New London which was added to the township in 1703, and afterwards called the North Parish of New London, petitioned the General Assembly in 1714 that they be allowed to be a distinct and separate parish, and settle an orthodox minister of the gospel among them. The people not agreeing upon a site for the meeting-house, were, however, several years after this without any settled minister. In the year 1722, through the influence of Governor Saltonstall, the services of Rev. James Hillhouse, then in Boston, were secured. The same year, for the further encouragement of the society already formed, the General Assembly granted them upon their petition a freedom from county taxes for the space of four years, and five hundred acres of land for religious purposes, to be laid out from the general purchase by John Livingston and his associates in 1710, two hundred and fifty acres of which was to be settled upon the minister for his support, and the remaining two hundred and fifty acres to be used for "other pious purposes." The first parish-meeting was held Jan. 22, 1721-22. George Richards was chosen clerk, and Robert Denison, Jonathan Hill, Jonathan Cppp, Joseph Bradford, and Nathaniel Otis, parish committee.

On the 5th day of February following the first

meeting, Mr. Joseph Bradford was appointed to confer with the Governor and request him to write to Rev. James Hillhouse, at Boston, inviting him to settle with them as their minister. Mr. Hillhouse accepted their invitation, and entered upon his ministry the same month.

The following is found upon the first page of the church record, in the handwriting of Rev. James Hillhouse: "I received my call at Boston, dated Feb. 5, 1721-22. I was installed by the Rev. Mr. Adams, of New London; Mr. Buckley, of Colchester; Mr. Woodbridge, of Groton, in October the 3d day, 1722. Mr. Adams preached from Acts xvi. 9."

There were only seven persons that had covenanted together and who constituted the church at the time Mr. Hillhouse was installed,—Capt. Thomas Avery, Capt. Robert Denison, W. Nathaniel Otis, Mr. Samuel Allen, Mr. John Vibber, Mr. Jonathan Copp, and Mr. Charles Campbell. Before the close of that year forty-six more persons united with the little band of seven, and thereby laid the foundation of a church which has steadily progressed and prospered until the present time. The salary allowed Rev. Mr. Hillhouse was one hundred pounds yearly so long as he should continue with them.

Rev. Mr. Hillhouse preached his first sermon in this new field of labor in the west room of Mr. Samuel Allen's tavern, which stood near or on the site of the town's present poor-house.

In April, 1722, a vote was passed at a parish-meeting to annex to the parish the south part of Colchester and the north part of Lyme, and to obtain a site convenient, and as near the centre of the parish as practicable, on which to build a meeting-house.

Jan. 31, 1722-23, Mr. Jonathan Hill, Mr. Samuel Comstock, Mr. George Richards, Mr. Jonathan Morgan, and Mr. Jonathan Rogers were chosen a prudential committee; Mr. Nathaniel Otis and Mr. Samuel Comstock collectors to gather the parish tax.

In February of the same year, it was arranged to have the meeting-house built, and a committee was appointed to attend to the building of the house. A site was agreed upon: it was to be built upon land given to the parish for that purpose by Maj. John Merritt and Mrs. Mercy Raymond.

The committee at once attended to their duties in the erection of the house, and before the close of the year the building was so far completed as to hold their religious services in it. The cost of building the meeting-house was £195 19s. 3d. Its size was thirty-five by forty-five feet, and twenty feet between joints.

The committee for the regulation and settlement of the affairs in the North Parish, appointed by the General Court, Jan. 11, 1721-22, consisting of James Wadsworth and John Hall, in their report, made to the court May 10, 1722, considered it necessary that highways be laid out in the parish, and that proper persons be appointed by the parish to lay out the

same. Maj. John Merritt, Capt. Robert Denison, Mr. Jonathan Hill, and others having been appointed such committee on the part of the parish, entered at once upon their duties, and laid out the following highways: "The first highway to commence where the road that comes from near the house of Nathaniel Otis intersects the county road that leads from New London to Colchester; thence to the place for building the meeting-house; thence to the east gate of John Merritt, near Daniel Rogers'; thence through the land of Daniel Rogers to a large white-oak tree; thence to a bridge; thence to a heap of stones by a ledge; thence to the road that leads from New London to Norwich; thence to the cove known as Baker's Cove" (Haughton's). "Also from said Otis' to Capt. Robert Denison's. Also another road from the place selected for the church southeasterly to Widow Comstock's; and also a road from John Merritt's east gate northward by Charles Campbell's and John Maples' house to the house of David Steel, thence westerly of Jonathan Hill's house to near the house of Adonijah Fitch, thence to Norwich line; also a road from John Merritt's dwelling-house northerly to Jonathan Copp's mill."

In 1724 a school-house was built near the meeting-house, nineteen feet long, fourteen feet wide, and seven feet high. Mr. Allen Mullen was the first teacher, and had settled upon him a yearly salary of twenty-four pounds and ten acres of land forever.

During the summer of 1723, while the meeting-house was in process of building, Rev. Mr. Hillhouse made a visit to his native country, Ireland. He was absent about six months, and on his return to his pastorate, the house of worship being completed, he entered with much zeal and faithfulness upon his prospective life-work, each year of his ministerial labors attesting to his fidelity to the church by numbers being added to it.

His salary was raised by taxation on the property within the limits of the parish. Owing to this taxation and the expense incurred in the erection of the meeting-house, the burden of paying the assessment necessary to meet the incurred debt and yearly salary was greatly felt by many of his parishioners. Some who were able to pay their rates neglected to meet the demands, while others, who were without sufficient means to meet all the requirements of their own households, from necessity failed to meet their liabilities in payment of the minister's salary. And as a consequence of not being able to collect all dues, the minister's salary was not fully paid. The affairs of the society were kept along with tolerable harmony and prosperity until about the year 1729, when the arrears relative to the minister's salary were fast accumulating, while Mr. Hillhouse was urging his people to "pay up." A disagreement and dissatisfaction between minister and people soon became manifest. Mr. Hillhouse found his work seriously hindered by the many trials incident to pioneer life. The physical wants of

the people were all to be supplied, their homes were to be built, and their lands cleared; roads must be cut through hitherto pathless woods; all these and many other conveniences were to be looked after.

About this time many withdrew their support to the ministry, leaving the burden of its support upon a few of the "faithful ones," who were strongly desirous of sustaining the gospel in the parish and of uniting the people in the work.

Taxes were continued to be laid, but the property-owners refused to pay the rates assessed; but it was with much difficulty that collectors could be obtained who would act in the collection of the rates. As matters continued to grow worse, the society in March, 1732, called a meeting of the inhabitants of the parish to consider and adjust the matters with their minister. They appointed a committee, and empowered them to adjust and settle all the claims of Mr. Hillhouse from the time of his first settling with them till that time, and take a discharge from him for what he had received in the past, and render an account to the parish.

It appears there was a misunderstanding as to the time when his salary should commence, some claiming that he should not receive any salary for the time he was absent on his visit to Ireland, and that his salary should not commence until after his return home. Mr. Hillhouse did not so understand it, but claimed full salary from the time of his installment.

In the year 1735, Mr. Hillhouse brought a petition to the General Assembly, in which he claimed that his parishioners had failed and neglected to fulfill their covenant with him as their minister and prayed for relief, whereupon the Assembly appointed auditors to adjust the accounts between Mr. Hillhouse and his parishioners relative to his salary. The auditors upon a full examination of the case found the parish in arrears to Mr. Hillhouse in the sum of £587 9s. 3d., which amount was ordered by the Assembly to be forthwith collected and paid over.

The Assembly for this act was severely censured by those in the parish who had become the opposers of Mr. Hillhouse. A memorial was at once presented to the Assembly to stay the proceedings. The controversy, becoming hotter each year, served to alienate more and more the people from their minister.

During these proceedings a committee was appointed by the society to confer with Mr. Hillhouse, and if possible effect a reconciliation of matters.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. Hillhouse to the committee:

"GENTLEMEN,—You may assure yourselves it is no delight or pleasure to me to make you trouble or give you occasion of meeting, but necessity to the supplying of which if you will assure me of £100 in a short time I will at present drop that affair.

"JAMES HILLHOUSE."

The committee were instructed by a vote of the society to communicate with Mr. Hillhouse and present him with the following reply:

"The parish comply with your request in procuring a hundred pounds in public bills of credit, provided that shall answer in full for one year's salary, and also to add the words 'in full' to your former receipts."

In answer to which Mr. Hillhouse said in another letter,—

"GENTLEMEN,—In answer to yours if so be that you will pay me the hundred pounds forthwith or give me sufficient security that I may have it in a short time, I will upon your paying the hundred pounds give a sufficient receipt, and if there be any injustice in any of the receipts that I have already given, I stand ready to right them.

"JAMES HILLHOUSE."

The above proposition was not accepted by the society, for the reason, as they say, "it being looked upon as ambiguous and precarious."

Soon after the above correspondence a Council of the ministers in the county was called by the society to hear and determine the matter between Mr. Hillhouse and the society. This Council convened at North Parish on the 1st day of July, 1835, at which time certain articles were presented by the committee on the part of the society, containing charges and complaints against Mr. Hillhouse. What those charges were cannot be known, as the records make no specific mention of them.

The Council, upon a careful hearing of both parties, advised a separation, and requested Mr. Hillhouse to resign his pastorate. Mr. Hillhouse, however, refused to comply with the request, and continued to preach in his own house to a small number of his friends who still clung to him as their pastor. Another minister was engaged for a short time, and in the year 1739, Rev. David Jewett was ordained pastor, and continued his pastoral relations with the church until his death in 1783.

Mr. Hillhouse continued to preach to those who continued faithful to him, and never gave up his relations as pastor of the church, nor relinquished his claim for his salary so long as he lived. He died Dec. 15, 1740.

The salary question was taken before the court, and at his death was not fully settled. The care and perplexity attending the lawsuit probably hastened his death.

On the 3d day of October, 1739, Rev. David Jewett was ordained pastor, and by a grant of the General Assembly in 1742, fifty acres of land was settled upon him, on which land he built a house, in which he lived until his death in 1783.

At a parish-meeting held on the 23d day of December, 1771, a committee was chosen to take into consideration the matter of building a new meeting-house on a site more convenient to the inhabitants in the easterly part of the parish.

This committee consisted of the following-named persons: William Hillhouse, John Raymond, Joseph Otis, Ezekiel Fox, Capt. Adonijah Fitch, Nathaniel Comstock, Joshua Raymond, Joseph Chester, James Fitch, Ebenezer Weeks, Peter Comstock, and Joseph Ford. This committee agreed upon a site "at the northwest corner of the meadow of Joshua Raymond,

at the place known by the name of the White Oak Stub."

This site was afterwards approved by the General Court, and a new meeting-house soon after built upon it. This house stood until the year 1847, when it was taken down and the present house of worship erected in its stead. During the forty-five years' ministry of Rev. David Jewett the admissions to the church were one hundred and thirty-six whites and twenty-one Indians. Among those of the Indians who joined in full communion were Widow Anna Uncas, wife of Ben Uncas, the sachem, Lucy Cohegan, Joshua Nonesuch, and his wife, Hannah, Andrew Tantapah, Samuel Ashpo, Widow Hannah Cooper, wife of John Cooper, and others.

In 1756, Mr. Jewett obtained leave of absence for several months to act as chaplain in the army, to which service he was afterwards often called, not only during the French war but in that of the Revolution. His animated manner and his energetic language made him very popular as an army chaplain. No minister in the country stood higher among his congregation or in the esteem of his brethren than Mr. Jewett. The old Latin Bible and the old hymn-book he used while pastor here, and also several old sermons preached while here, are now in the possession of a great-grandson, who also is a minister in the city of New York at the present time.

Rev. Rozel Cook previously settled at Watertown, in this State, succeeded Mr. Jewett, and was ordained June 30, 1784.

Mr. Cook had settled upon him the sum of two hundred and sixty pounds, and a yearly salary of sixty pounds and thirty cords of wood, "delivered at his house," so long as he should continue their gospel minister. Afterwards the sum of forty pounds was added to his settlement. With this sum of three hundred pounds he purchased a farm of Peletiah Bliss, on which he lived until his death, April 18, 1798. This farm descended to his children, and is now owned by one of his grandsons.

In 1789 a fund was raised by subscription for the support of the minister. The taxation of the pews having become odious and burdensome, was abandoned. The sum raised by this subscription and to become a permanent fund was £1067. The subscription-list contained ninety names. This fund became the nucleus to the present fund of the society. Many of those who subscribed at this time gave their notes to the treasurer of the society, and paid the interest annually, while others paid the cash. In 1800 an additional sum was subscribed, which with what was available of the first secured to the society its present fund, amounting to three thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars.

Rev. Mr. Cook died April 18, 1798, in the forty-second year of his age.

Rev. Amos Thompson succeeded Mr. Cook, and was installed Sept. 26, 1799. He had previously been

connected with the Methodist denomination, and had been ordained elder by Bishop Asbury at Leesburg, Va., in 1790. Withdrawing from that connection in 1798, he offered himself as a candidate for the Congregational ministry. He was examined and approved by the association of Windham County, his ordination accepted as valid, and was received to the fellowship and communion of the Congregational Churches. His ministry there was short. He died Oct. 23, 1801, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

Rev. Abishai Alden was successor to Mr. Thompson, and was installed Aug. 17, 1803. Mr. Alden had supplied the pulpit for a time previous, and in May, 1803, a call was extended to him to settle among them as their pastor, with a salary of three hundred dollars annually.

On the 25th day of May, 1823, while Mr. Alden was in the act of reading a hymn, the meeting-house was much damaged by lightning. Being on the Sabbath, the people were assembled in the act of worship. Two persons were instantly killed and several injured. A general consternation seized the awe-stricken worshippers.

On the 5th day of October following this "awful event" thirty persons were admitted to the church on profession. On the 9th day of November following, thirty-six more were admitted. Within the year following the lightning-stroke ninety persons were admitted to the church on profession.

Mr. Alden was a faithful pastor for twenty-three years, retaining the love and confidence of his parishioners up to within a few years of his dismissal, when differences occurred that resulted in his removal. A few of the church-members were strongly opposed to him, but he had also many firm friends, who were true and faithful to him in his trials. A Council was called, and he was dismissed from his charge April 26, 1826. During his ministry of twenty-three years one hundred and eighty-two persons were received to the communion of the church, nearly all on profession of their faith. Mr. Alden continued to reside in the parish for several years after his dismissal. He afterwards removed to Dover, N. H., where he died greatly respected.

Shortly after Mr. Alden's dismissal, Rev. James Noyes was engaged to preach five Sabbaths, and afterwards the time was extended to three months. After the close of Mr. Noyes' term for which he was engaged, Mr. Alden was again hired to supply the pulpit for six months, at a salary of five dollars per week. Mr. Alden continued the supply until April 1, 1829.

On the 30th day of May, 1829, the church and society extended to Rev. Rodolphus Lanpher a call to settle as pastor. He was installed Aug. 26, 1829, and continued his relations as pastor of the church until he resigned on the 10th day of May, 1832. A Council was called and convened on the 30th day of May following his resignation, by which he was dismissed and his pastoral relations dissolved.

The same year Rev. Erastus Ripley was engaged to supply the pulpit, and continued as stated supply until June, 1838.

Rev. Spencer F. Beard was installed pastor of the church July 5, 1838, and was dismissed by Council June 24, 1846.

From the time of Mr. Beard's dismissal to the year 1874, a period of twenty-eight years, the church had no settled minister, the pulpit being supplied by several different ministers, at times varying from six months to eleven years. Rev. Albert C. Hurd became acting pastor Oct. 1, 1873, and was installed pastor June 17, 1874.

Chesterfield.—The General Assembly at its session at New Haven, Jan. 5, 1769, upon the memorial of Jonathan Latimer and others, inhabitants of New London and Lyme, constituted an ecclesiastical society within the bounds described in the memorial, to be called by the name of Chesterfield.

Mr. James Treadway was their first minister. He was hired from year to year. He commenced his labors October, 1768. In May, 1772, a call was extended to Mr. Chapman to settle among them as their pastor, which call was accepted; but in February, 1773, by his own request, he was released from his engagement.

In the year 1772 land was given by Mr. Jonathan Latimer, upon which a meeting-house was erected during the following year.

The first society meeting held in the new meeting-house was on the 17th day of August, 1773, at which meeting a call was made to Mr. Avery to preach two months on probation, and on the 22d day of March, 1775, Mr. Avery was ordained as minister of the gospel. It appears that before a year had elapsed Mr. Avery desired to be released from his engagement, but the society refused to release him. Soon after the society called a Council of ministers for advice in their church matters. The Council met at Maj. Latimer's, June 25, 1776. What the advice of the Council was does not appear, but Mr. Avery was very soon after released from all contracts relative to his settlement.

From this time the society seemed to lose all interest in church affairs, and for two years previous to 1780 the society was without officers and neglected to appoint.

In 1780 application was made to Abraham Chapman, a justice of the peace in Lyme, for authority to warn a society meeting. A meeting was called and officers chosen. Some of the old spirit for religious worship was revived, and after several unsuccessful attempts a minister was obtained. A call to settle as their pastor was extended to Mr. Barnabas Lathrop. He, however, preached for them only a few months, and was never settled. Meetings were held by a succession of ministers till about 1824. During the last years of the existence of this Congregational Church the services were principally conducted by the Baptist clergy.

In 1824 the old meeting-house was taken down and a new one erected on a site given by Nathan Latimer, about one-half of a mile north of where the old house stood. About this time another attempt was made to reorganize and revive the church and society. Rev. Nathaniel Miner received a call to settle, which was accepted. He was ordained pastor in 1826. The members of the church at this time were few and widely scattered; at the end of about five years it was completely overshadowed by a Baptist Church that rose and flourished by its side.

This Baptist Church since its organization has continued to prosper until the present time. It was organized in 1824 with thirty members, a house of worship was erected, and Elder Simeon Beckwith was their first minister. He was succeeded by Elder Oliver Wilson, who continued his labors as minister to the church about eighteen years. Many during his ministry were baptized and united with the church. During the last years of his labors difficulties arose between him and his parishioners which resulted not only in his dismissal, but also in his exclusion from the church. Elder N. E. Shailer was his successor, and was an acceptable preacher for two years, when Elder Jonathan Miner succeeded him, and continued his labors two years.

In 1847, Charles H. Gates was ordained pastor of the church, and continued his relations as such pastor till 1850, when he was dismissed. From 1850 to 1875 a succession of ministers were employed from time to time. During the year 1875 a number of its members withdrew and formed a Methodist Church, and erected a house of worship near the house in which they formerly worshiped.

Rev. George H. Lester was acting pastor from 1875 to 1881. He was an earnest and faithful minister, and was greatly respected, not only in his own church, but by neighboring churches.

A small society of Separates were gathered in the southeast part of North Parish about the year 1747. They were principally from the Chesterfield Congregational Church, but some were from Mr. Jewett's church "on the hill." These Separates were first under the leadership of one Dyer Hyde, a New Light preacher, as they were then called. Hyde succeeded in drawing away from the Congregational Churches many of their number, and formed a Separate society.

In May, 1750, Joshua Morse, a resident of North Parish, was ordained their elder. About this time they erected a meeting-house on the site where the old Palmer meeting-house afterwards stood. This society of Separates, or Baptists, kept together about thirty years. They were called Baptists, but it is understood that they held to open communion. Elder Morse removed in 1779 to Sandisfield, Mass., and the church soon became extinct.

From the remnant of the Morse Church originated the Palmer Baptist Church. A few years previous to

the organization of the Palmer Church a band had gathered, and Elder Christopher Palmer and Elder Abel Palmer, of Colchester, held occasional services in the old meeting-house.

On the 23d day of February, 1788, a church was organized by Elders Christopher and Abel Palmer, by giving to those persons whose names had been signed to a covenant the right hand of fellowship. Soon after the church was organized Elder Reuben Palmer was called to be their minister. Mr. Palmer had been ordained to the ministry in Stonington, where he resided until his removal to Montville in 1788. He was not installed pastor of the church until several years afterwards. In November, 1798, a Council was called for the purpose of installing Mr. Palmer. The Council convened December 25th, and publicly installed him as their pastor. The sermon was preached by Elder Asa Wilcox. Elder Zadoc Darrow gave the charge to the pastor, and Elder Wilcox gave the right hand of fellowship. Deacon Oliver Comstock offered the first prayer, and Deacon Jehial Rogers the concluding prayer. Elder Palmer continued their pastor until his death, April 22, 1822. His ministry was continued with great success, several hundred being baptized under his ministry. During his ministry connection with this church his son, Reuben Palmer, Jr., was converted, and after his father's death was ordained to the work of the ministry, and continued for a time to conduct the affairs of this church. After the death of Elder Palmer, Sr., the church was irregularly supplied by various ministers, and continued to decline till 1831, when the church was dropped from the Baptist Association, and the body was considered extinct. It, however, struggled on till the 6th day of January, 1842, when by a vote of the few remaining members the church organization was dissolved, and the body known as the Union Baptist Church was formed.

A new meeting-house was erected, and dedicated Oct. 4, 1842. The site for this new church was purchased of Calvin Bolles. The church was occupied by the Baptist Society in Palmertown until 1867, when it was abandoned, and a larger and more elaborate structure erected on a more eligible site.

Elder Levi Meach was instrumental in the reorganization of the old Palmer Baptist Church, and was its first pastor. A powerful revival was experienced in the winter of 1841-42, and many were converted and baptized. Forty-eight members united in forming the new church in 1842. This church is called the Union Baptist Church of Montville.

Rev. N. T. Allen was successor to Elder Meach, and was ordained pastor Aug. 12, 1846. He continued his pastoral relations with the church until 1848, when Elder Allen Darrow was engaged as their pastor. After Elder Darrow removed the church had a succession of ministers until 1876, when Rev. C. H. Hickock was engaged as acting pastor. During his ministry the society erected a parsonage, and after a

ministry of about two years Rev. J. J. Bronson was engaged, and continued his services about two years more. In the spring of 1880, Rev. Warren N. Walden became acting pastor, and under his faithful and efficient labors the church has been greatly prospered.

Mohegan Congregational Church.—Miss Sarah L. Huntington, residing at Norwich, became, about the year 1827, strongly interested in the moral and intellectual condition of the members of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, and at once began the work of lifting them up from the depth of ignorance and degradation into which they had fallen during the quarter of a century of past neglect. The benevolent act conceived by Miss Huntington was also seconded by another female of a similar spirit, Miss Sarah Breed. These two ladies established at first a Sabbath-school for the Indian children. This school was opened at the Samson Occom house, the former residence of that noted Indian preacher. After a few months' diligent attention and successful effort on the part of these ladies, Miss Breed resigned her post as teacher, and was succeeded by Miss Elizabeth Raymond, of Montville. A daily school was then established at the house on Fort Hill farm, occupied by Deacon William B. Dolbem. This school was taught by the two ladies by alternate weeks, both remaining at Mohegan on the Sabbath, so as to assist each other in conducting the religious exercises of the day. Eighteen or twenty children and three or four adults usually attended the day-school, and were instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

These Christian ladies were not content with simply the effort of teaching, but endeavored to obtain such assistance as should secure to the tribe steady public religious services.

Joseph Williams, Esq., of Norwich, and other benevolent individuals took hold of the matter, and a plan was set on foot to build a chapel and engage a missionary, who should settle permanently among them. Subscription lists were circulated, and several hundred dollars were collected for the purpose of building a chapel and a dwelling for the minister. Applications were made by Mr. Williams and Miss Huntington to the Secretary of War, to whose department the superintendence of the Indian affairs then belonged. These appeals were successful, and from the fund for the promotion of civilization among the Indians five hundred dollars were appropriated for the erection of buildings, and a like amount annually for the support of a teacher. The chapel was built, a dwelling-house erected, and also a school-house. The land on which the chapel was built was given by two Mohegan females, Cynthia Hoscott and Lucy Tee-Comwas. One hundred dollars were contributed by the Home Missionary Society, and this sum, with the appropriation from the general government, was sufficient to enable a minister and teacher to permanently locate among them.

In the spring or summer of 1831 the chapel was

completed, and the following year a dwelling-house was finished. The services of Rev. Anson Gleason, who had been a missionary to the Choctaws and Cherokee Indians, were obtained, and settled there as pastor of the church gathered of Indians and a few whites.

Down to the year 1845 sums of from four hundred to five hundred dollars were annually appropriated to the Mohegan Church out of the civilization fund. At this time it was concluded either that a society numbering so large a proportion of whites should do more to support itself, or that five hundred dollars was too large a sum to be appropriated for a community so small and so uninfluential as the Mohegans. The appropriation was therefore reduced to one hundred dollars. The consequence of which was that Mr. Gleason, unable to support his growing family on so small an income, the white members contributing but a small amount towards the expense, was obliged to remove to another field of labor.

During Mr. Gleason's labors among the natives a temperance society was formed, and several much given to dissipation were reclaimed, and many others were induced to sign the temperance pledge and forsake their cups, and some had become members of the church, who afterwards were pillars in the church.

Sunday-school and the ordinary services on the Sabbath were regularly kept up. The native members of the church generally sustained a Christian character, and some would have been ornaments to any church. Several of the Indian youth of both sexes exhibited good musical talents, and their fine voices gave inspiration to the services. One young man became a leader of the choir, and has continued in the position to the present time.

Miss Maria Morgan proved a very efficient teacher in the week-day school, under the superintendence of Mr. Gleason, during several years of his charge. Miss Susan Tracy was a frequent visitor in Mr. Gleason's family, and often rendered valuable assistance in the Sunday-school.

After Mr. Gleason's removal, the services of Rev. De Witt C. Sterry were obtained through the influence of Mrs. Wm. P. Green, of Norwich, and were highly appreciated by the people. His stay with them was only about one year.

In 1851, during a vacancy in the pastorate, Gen. William Williams, of Norwich, became responsible for the maintenance of the usual Sabbath services, either by his own efforts or by whatever clergyman he could secure to assist him. For seventeen years Gen. Williams continued a faithful laborer in endeavoring to promote religious interests among the tribe, and by much personal effort and generous contributions provided for all their religious services. With much veneration they now look over the past and remember his faithful devotion to their spiritual interests, and speak of him as their cherished and true friend.

Mr. Thomas Kinne, of Norwich, at different periods freely volunteered his services both in the pulpit and in the Sunday-school in conference with Gen. Williams.

Rev. William Palmer, a Baptist clergyman in Norwich, conducted the religious services on the Sabbath about two years, often administering the sacrament. He would sometimes make the pleasing remark that "he found the fellowship of the gospel too sweet, and loved all God's people too well, even to withhold an invitation from any of them when the Supper was set." Rev. Oliver Brown, a young Congregational minister, was employed by Gen. Williams for a year or more about 1854.

In 1856, Rev. Hiram Haydn, then a young minister, during his vacation in the seminary was introduced to Gen. Williams, who engaged him to supply the pulpit, which was done at intervals for a year or more. He was greatly esteemed, and was a zealous and effective preacher.

Rev. Mr. Sexton was employed some two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Muzzy, who lived among them and labored with some success for several years. His labors closed in July, 1873. Soon after the close of his ministry the church building was thoroughly repaired both inside and outside, and some improvements made at a cost of about two thousand dollars. For several years past festivals have been held yearly at the church for the support of the gospel among them. This festival is patronized by people from the cities of Norwich and New London and adjacent congregations.

After the thorough repairs of the church edifice, the services of Rev. H. Forbush were engaged. Mr. Forbush was a local elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He continues to supply the regular services at this time. He resides in Norwich, and is by profession a dentist.

The Methodist Episcopal Churches.—The Methodist denomination have three church edifices and regularly organized societies within the limits of Montville,—one at Uncasville, one at Gardnertown, and one at Chesterfield. That at Gardnertown has not often had a local preacher to reside among them, it being supplied by ministers of the denomination residing either at Norwich or adjacent towns. Its membership being small and being located in a sparsely-settled part of the town, in a farming community, they have never been able to fully support a minister who might reside among them; and until the last two years have always been without any local fund or source of income, depending wholly upon voluntary gifts by the members of the congregation. By the last will of Daniel L. Browning, Esq., this church received a bequest of three thousand dollars, the income of which is to be annually used for the support of its preachers.

The church at Chesterfield is young and few in membership, being made up principally from seceders

from the Baptist Church in that place. Their preaching is supplied by ministers residing in other towns.

The Uncasville Methodist Church, being the oldest organization of the denomination in the town and the strongest, deserves more than a passing notice in this history.

The first fruits of Methodism in that vicinity was Miss Betsey Rogers, daughter of James Rogers. She afterwards became the wife of Rev. David N. Bently, of Norwich. She died as she lived, a consistent and devoted Christian; hopeful and happy in life, peaceful and triumphant in death. She died Feb. 25, 1874, aged eighty-four years. She was converted under the labors of Rev. Nathan Emory in 1805, at the age of fifteen years.

It was not, however, until about 1817 that regular meetings were held in the vicinity of what is now Uncasville, at that time the home of Mr. Charles McNeil was opened for occasional meetings. Mr. McNeil having been converted about that time, became a faithful and earnest Christian. He died in 1862, aged ninety-two years.

In 1819, Rev. J. N. Moffitt preached at Mohegan and Trading Cove for a season, at which time a great religious awakening was prevalent in that vicinity, and its influence extended throughout the town. John Tuttle, then residing in Mohegan, near Trading Cove, his mother, and seven brothers and sisters were among the converts of this revival. During the years 1820 and 1821, Rev. Lewis Bates baptized five or six persons in the cove near Uncasville, and several more at Massapeag. Lucy Smith and Thomas Rogers were among the number that united with the church during the two years. Mr. Bates probably formed the first class at Massapeag.

In 1823 and 1824 there was a general work of grace along the west bank of the river Thames, extending from Uncasville to Trading Cove, and many united with the infant church.

In 1825 the first class was formed at Uncasville. Elias Marble and Reuben Ransom were the preachers in the circuit during three years, and held stated meetings at Uncasville. In the year 1826, C. D. Rogers and Elias Marble were the appointed preachers.

In 1827, Amasa Taylor and N. S. Spaulding were the preachers, alternating between Uncasville, Gales' Ferry, and Gardnertown. In 1829, Mr. Amos Comstock invited Mr. Rawson, the then stated preacher, to hold his religious services in his shop. This shop had been used for spinning and weaving in by hand-power. It was located on the west side of the turnpike, near the toll-gate, and afterwards became the property of Robert Comstock, Esq., and by him converted into a dwelling-house. In the last will of Mr. Robert Comstock this house, together with the dwelling-house in which he lived, on the same premises, was bequeathed to the town of Montville. The income of its avails to be appropriated for the use and benefit of the schools in the town forever.

It was about this time that the first Sabbath-school was organized in connection with this church. During the year 1829 the class, which had become somewhat irregular in its meetings, was reorganized, and Asahel Otis was appointed its leader. Among the persons who joined the class that year was Peter S. Smith, who afterwards became a class-leader, and was an earnest, faithful, and devoted Christian until his death in 1879.

In 1833, Nathaniel Bradford, an earnest Christian and thorough Methodist, died suddenly. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Ralph Hurlbut, of Groton, who a year or two before had preached that of Mr. Bradford's wife. Mr. Bradford, it is said, "kept a free hotel for Methodist preachers."

The first watch-meeting ever held at Uncasville was in 1834. Previous to the meeting of the Conference in 1835 arrangements were made to build a meeting-house at Uncasville, and some time in the month of October of that year the house was dedicated. Rev. S. B. Hascall, of New London, preached the dedication sermon. This building cost about one thousand dollars. Three hundred dollars of this sum remained a debt upon the church for eighteen years.

During the years 1838 and 1839 many were added to the church as the fruits of a general revival.

In 1840 an ecclesiastical society was formed for the purpose of managing the financial affairs of the church. This society existed only about four years.

In 1843 there was another revival, and about thirty persons were added to the church. After this revival, and during the pastorate of several ministers, nothing of special importance occurred until about 1858, when the church edifice was repainted, carpeted, and furnished with new lamps and a new stove, at an expense of one hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents.

In 1860, W. E. Shelden was the stationed preacher, and continued only one year. He was succeeded by Rev. Theophilus B. Gurney, who remained two years. He was followed by Rev. L. W. Blood, and during his labors sixteen persons united with the church. Mr. Blood was the first preacher whose term was extended to three years. He was succeeded by Rev. H. W. Conant in 1866. The principal event under his administration was the purchase of a new parsonage, at a cost of three thousand three hundred dollars, which was paid for by subscription.

During the three years from 1868 to 1871, Rev. Elisha B. Bradford was the stated preacher, and an increase of membership of sixteen. During his administration the debt of the three hundred dollars was fully paid, and the church freed from its liabilities.

Rev. Robert Clark was the stated preacher from 1871 to 1874, and during his term the present new church edifice was erected at a cost of \$12,712.35. The money to meet the cost of the same was raised by subscription, many of the townspeople assisting.

This edifice was dedicated Feb. 7, 1872, free from debt.

The old church building was converted into horse-sheds and set in the rear of the new building. From the year 1875 to the year 1878, Rev. Frederick A. Crofts was their preacher. Very few were added to the church during the time, and those during the last month of his term, through the effectual labors of Mrs. Clark, the female evangelist.

The church became very much divided on account of the disagreement of the stewards in regard to the salary Mr. Crofts was to receive.

Rev. Warren A. Luce was the appointed preacher from 1878 to 1881. He was very well received, and proved a faithful and efficient minister of the gospel. He was much respected by the other denominations in the town, and did good service in the temperance cause.

On the 5th day of February, 1879, Daniel L. Browning, Esq., a member of the Uncasville Methodist Church of many years' standing, died, leaving by his last will a legacy of four thousand dollars, "to the trustees of the church, in trust, to be put at interest, and remain as a fund, the interest of which to be paid annually, and used for the support of the preaching of the gospel at Uncasville for all coming time."

CHAPTER LXIX.

MONTVILLE—(Continued).

MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

THE only mills in operation within the present limits of this town at the time of its incorporation in 1786 were four grist-mills, seven saw-mills, and one fulling-mill. The grist-mills were owned and operated by Ezekiel Fox, Jonathan Minaul, George Latimer, and Levi Lester. The saw-mills by Ezekiel Fox, Atwell Chapel, Deshon, Wheat & Hallem, Matthew Leffingwell, George and Jonathan Latimer, George B. Dolbeare, and Joshua Raymond. The fulling-mill was owned and operated by Joseph Smith.

The present number of mills and manufactories in operation within its limits are twenty, consisting of three woolen-mills, four cotton-mills, two bed-quilt-mills, two paper-mills, one dyewood-mill, two saw-mills, four grist-mills, one shoddy-mill, and one shingle-mill.

The most important stream is called Oxoboxo, and takes its rise in the northwest part of the town. On this stream are located all the large mills. It was formerly called Saw-Mill Brook, and at first only saw-mills were built upon the stream. It continued to be called Saw-Mill Brook down to about 1825, when Lorenzo Dow gave to the pond at the head of the stream the name Oxoboxo. This name is derived from the original name given by the Indians, who

called it "Opsobosket." Its general course from its source is southeasterly, and runs into a cove which makes up from the river Thames, and extends west-erly about three-fourths of a mile. This cove was called by the Indians Massapeag.

Near the outlet of the Oxoboxo River is the dye-wood-mill of William G. Johnson, Esq., now leased by Johnson & Co., who carry on the business of manufacturing dye-woods.

Upon this site the first saw-mill built upon the stream stood. It was built by the direction of John Winthrop about 1653. About a century after the first saw-mill was built, iron-works were started a few rods below the saw-mill, at a place since called "The Forge." It was probably established by one Jeremiah Vallet, in 1758. These iron-works have no special history. The nature of the work done, or the length of time it was in operation, is unknown, but it was probably of short duration.

In 1788, Jeremiah Vallet sold the premises to George Williams, who, the same year, sold and conveyed to Amaziah Watson a parcel of land contain-ing ten acres, "with two-thirds of the spot where the late iron-works were erected." Watson built a small shop on the site where the old saw-mill formerly stood. The shop was never occupied by him, as he died soon after its completion. By the last will of Watson this property was given to his wife, Mary, who afterwards married Andrew Tracy.

In 1798, John and Arthur Scholfield obtained a loan of the water-privilege, and buildings then con-nected with it, from Mary Tracy. This lease was to run fourteen years. John and Arthur Scholfield, at this place, set up and put in operation the first woolen machinery for the manufacture of woolen cloth by water-power started in this State. Arthur remained here with his brother John a few years, and then re-moved to Pittsfield, Mass., where, in 1808, he manu-factured a piece of broadcloth containing thirteen yards, which was presented to James Madison, and from which his inaugural suit was made.

After the expiration of Mr. Scholfield's lease in 1812, the woolen business was carried on at this place by John R. Comstock—he having purchased the prop-erty—until his death, which occurred in 1821, at which time his father, Nathan Comstock, came into possession of the mill property.

In 1834, Nathan Comstock sold out to William G. Johnson, who soon after erected and started the pres-ent dye-works. In 1848 the business was enlarged by the erection of a large building for "extract."

Mr. Johnson being a man of remarkable business enterprise, and bending his whole energy to the busi-ness, was enabled in a few years to achieve success.

In May, 1870, Mr. Johnson leased to his two sons, Edwin C. Johnson and Charles S. Johnson, the mill premises and the business therewith connected for the term of ten years, with the privilege to re-lease the same after the expiration of term.

Messrs. Johnson & Co. import and buy yearly dye-woods, all of foreign growth, to the amount of from thirty to thirty-five thousand tons, of which amount they extract from fifteen hundred to two thousand tons, producing the extract dye, amounting to six hun-dred thousand pounds or thereabouts yearly. The balance of the wood is ground and sold in chips. They employ in their business from thirty-five to forty men, keeping the works in constant operation.

The second mill on the stream is a cotton-factory belonging to and operated by the Uncasville Manu-facturing Company, a joint-stock corporation formed under the laws of the State in 1848, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, which was in 1852 increased to seventy-five thousand dollars. George R. Lewis was its first president and Charles A. Lewis secretary. On the site of the present mill Levi Lester, in 1794, built and started a grist-mill. In 1823, Peter Richards and his son, Henry A. Richards, purchased of Levi Lester the grist-mill and water-privilege, and also a tract of land adjoining, of George Williams, and erected the present mill building and a few dwelling-houses. Messrs. Richards failing in business, the premises came into the possession of Charles A. and George R. Lewis in 1830. Since that time the business has been successfully carried on, and many improvements made, a substantial dam built, and several new dwell-ing-houses erected.

In the summer of 1880 a new steam-engine, with boiler, was put up in a building erected for the pur-pose. The steam-power being connected with the water-power in the main mill, the company was enabled to increase the amount of their machinery and the production of their mill. In 1876 the mill contained one hundred and thirty-eight looms and about six thousand spindles; this number has since been increased. The production of the mill is up-wards of two millions of yards yearly. About two hundred hands are employed by the company in their business. The company have been very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Charles N. Wittie as superintendent for several years past.

The Pequot Mills are the next in order as we pass up the stream. Here are two mills; one is a wooden building and the other a stone building. Connected with the mills are several tenement-houses for the accommodation of the employes of the company owning the mills.

On the site of the wooden building there formerly stood an oil-mill, which was built by John Congdon and David Congdon about 1803. Previous to the erection of the oil-mill a saw-mill was standing here; to the operation of this saw-mill the water was first applied.

These premises were conveyed to Giles Turner by John Congdon in 1822, and by Giles Turner conveyed to his son-in-law, Albert G. Darrow, in 1837. Mr. Darrow ran the oil-mill until near the time he sold it to Messrs. Norton Brothers and Hiram Crosby, of

Norwich, in 1860. Soon after its purchase by Norton Brothers and Crosby the old oil-mill building was enlarged, the stone mill built, and both fitted up for the manufacture of woolen goods. The business was successfully carried on for several years, until the death of one of the partners, who had the management of the business. His death occurred on the 22d day of November, 1871, and was occasioned by the burning of the steamer "City of New London" on the Thames River.

In 1877 this property passed into the hands of Henry B. Norton, the oldest and only surviving partner of Norton Brothers, and Lorenzo Blackstone, of Norwich. A considerable change was made at the mills by the new company. The woolen machinery was taken out and cotton machinery was substituted.

The mills are at the present time in successful operation, under the superintendence of Mr. Daniel Alexander, in the manufacture of print cloths and lawns. They operate two hundred and eighty-eight looms and eight thousand and sixty-four spindles, and employ about one hundred and fifty workmen. The production is from sixty-two thousand to sixty-three thousand yards per week. A new steam-engine has been attached to the mills the present year, which has the capacity of one hundred and fifty horse-power.

The woolen-mill of R. G. Hooper & Co. is the fourth in order passing up the stream. This mill-privilege was first taken up by Col. Francis B. Loomis. The land was purchased by him of Gideon Palmer in 1846. Mr. Loomis the same year built the present stone mill, and immediately put into it woolen machinery. Mr. Loomis continued the manufacture of woolen goods until 1854, when he sold out to Orrin F. Smith, who carried on the woolen business until 1861, when it again came into the possession of Col. Loomis.

In 1862, Mr. Loomis sold to the Thames Woolen Company. This company was composed of Andrew M. Farnham, of East Hartford, William W. Billings and Isaac L. Hayden, of Windsor, and Richard G. Hooper, of Glastenbury.

The business was continued by the company until August, 1875, when a joint-stock corporation was formed under the old name, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars. The business not proving successful, in March, 1877, the company made an assignment of all their property for the benefit of their creditors to Freeman M. Brown, of Hartford, trustee. The bankrupt estate was settled in the Probate Court, and the property sold by order of the court. The purchaser was R. G. Hooper, a member of the company, who, in January, 1878, formed a limited partnership with Aaron Shaw, of Philadelphia, R. G. Hooper being general partner, and Mr. Shaw special partner. This firm is now successfully engaged in the manufacture of cassimeres and other woolen cloths. They have recently put into their mill several new broad-loom and other improved machinery. The

capacity of the mill consists of four sets of machinery, the product of which is about three hundred thousand yards yearly, employing about sixty workmen.

Messrs. Palmer Brothers, bed-quilt manufacturers, are the owners and operators of the mill located next above R. G. Hooper & Co.'s woolen-mill, and partly on the site of an old oil-mill built in 1798 by Elder Reuben Palmer. The first person occupying this privilege was William Hill, who here started a fulling-mill about 1768 or 1770. This water-privilege was purchased by Elder Reuben Palmer of Jeremiah Rogers in 1797. A grist-mill was also started on the premises a short time previous to 1814. This grist-mill was afterwards converted into a distillery, which was run by Elder Palmer and others until it was sold to Gideon Palmer in 1820. The distillery was, soon after its purchase by Gideon Palmer, abandoned, and only the oil business carried on. In 1850, E. H. Palmer and others purchased the oil-mill, together with the water-rights and privileges, and commenced the manufacture of cotton rope, twine, and bats. The business was continued by E. H. Palmer until it came into the possession of Palmer Brothers, the present owners. E. H. Palmer, in 1866, built the stone mill on the north side of the stream, which has since been enlarged by the present owners by an extension of seventy-five feet. The business has been increasing each year since the present firm commenced the manufacture of their bed-quilts. The firm are now turning out two thousand five hundred quilts per day, and allowing three pounds of filling for each quilt, the amount of cotton-waste used is seven thousand five hundred pounds per day, or twenty-two and a half tons per week. Estimating thirteen yards of prints to each quilt, we have thirty-two thousand five hundred yards per day, or one hundred and ninety-five thousand yards per week, used for coverings only. They have in operation about forty sewing-machines, single- and two-gong machines. In addition to the manufacture of quilts, they also make about one hundred and fifty pounds of mops and two hundred pounds of calking per day. They employ about one hundred and fifty hands.

Palmer Brothers have done very much towards building up the village where they are located. Being young men of steady habits, and combining enterprise with business talent, of which they are in a large degree possessed, they have been instrumental in giving employment to many who otherwise would be without means of subsistence.

The sixth manufacturing establishment on this stream is the paper-mill owned and operated by C. M. Robertson. This water-power was first utilized by the erection of a dam across the stream at this place by Gideon Palmer, about 1852, which pond so formed was used for some years after as a reservoir. In 1859 the entire water-privilege, together with such water-rights and flowage as were possessed by Gideon Palmer at his decease, were sold by the executor of his estate to the

Montville Paper Company, a joint-stock corporation, of which Oliver Woodworth was president. In 1865 the company sold out all their interest in the paper-mill and its business to John Robertson, Carmichael Robertson, and James Bingham. Carmichael Robertson, in 1866, purchased the interest of the other members of the firm, and successfully conducted the paper business to the present time.

Manilla paper is the principal article of manufacture. This mill operates a 56-inch cylinder machine, with three paper engines. The product of the mill is about six hundred thousand pounds of paper yearly.

Alfred Hurlbut is owner and proprietor of the cotton-twine and rope mill situated next above C. M. Robertson's paper-mill. This mill was first erected in 1866. Mr. Hurlbut did a prosperous business here until the loss of his mill by fire in 1874, with all its contents. The next year it was rebuilt by him, and the business has been continued to the present time with profit. Its production is about ninety thousand pounds of rope per year.

The Rockland Paper-mill, now owned by C. M. Robertson, was first built of wood in 1850 by John W. Smith, who at that time was running a small cotton-batting factory, on the premises and near the site of the present paper-mill. Mr. Smith leased the mill and privilege while the building was in process of erection to Enoch B. Culver for a term of five, ten, or twenty years, the term of lease to commence at the completion of the building. Mr. Smith becoming embarrassed in his financial matters, sold out the whole concern to the lessee the following year.

On the 24th day of April, 1852, Enoch B. Culver made an assignment of all his property to Benjamin Durfee, of Norwich, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. This property was in November following sold by the trustee to Babcock, Dubuissen & Holl, of New York City, by whom the paper business was carried on until 1857, when it was sold to the Rockland Company, a joint-stock corporation, of which David Smith, of Norwich, was president. In 1868 the building was totally destroyed by fire, with all its contents. Soon after the fire the stockholders sold their stock in the company to Norman B. Church, an enterprising young man of Montville, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Church afterwards sold about one-half of the stock to other parties, and was appointed president of the company. The mill was shortly afterwards rebuilt with stone and put in operation. Mr. Church continued to manage the business until his death in 1873. After his death it was found that the company had not been as successful as was supposed, and in 1874 the company made an assignment to Charles W. Butler, Esq., of New London, in trust for the benefit of all its creditors. On the 19th day of July, 1875, the trustee sold the equity of redemption in the property, the same being encumbered by mortgage to C. M. Robertson, who has continued to run this mill, in connection with his

other one below on the stream, with success. In this mill book and news paper was formerly made, but after it came into the hands of Mr. Robertson the old machine was taken out, which was a Fourdrinier machine, and a new 68-inch cylinder machine put instead; and since only manilla paper is made. The mill contains three engines of four hundred pounds each, and one Jorden engine. It has the capacity of turning out three thousand five hundred pounds of paper per day.

Near the site of the Rockland Paper-mill there is still standing an old mill building supposed to have been built by Joseph Smith about 1780, and used by him as a fulling-mill. It was afterwards converted into a cotton-batting mill, and operated by Abel Smith. After the death of Abel Smith, his son, John W. Smith, continued the same business until he sold out to E. B. Culver. Mr. Smith afterwards removed to New York, where he was engaged in the soap manufacture until his death a few years ago, May, 1879.

The Fox Mills, so called, are of ancient origin, and formerly consisted of only a grist- and saw-mill. This site is probably the second one occupied on the stream. Mr. Samuel Fox was the first who occupied this privilege. He owned about fifteen hundred acres of land in the vicinity. Here he first built a saw-mill about the year 1700. The grist-mill was probably built by Ezekiel Fox, to whom the property was devised by his grandfather, Samuel Fox. Ezekiel Fox in his last will gave the mill property to his son Ezekiel, who occupied them only a few years, and sold them to Isaac Turner in 1805. These mills remained in the Fox family over one hundred years. In the year 1811, Isaac Turner conveyed the same to Reuben Palmer, Sr., and in 1813, Reuben Palmer leased to James S. Rogers the privilege to use the water for a machine-shop, and a small strip of land on which to erect the building. Mr. Rogers was engaged in the machine building and repairing only a short time. In about one year from the time he commenced business Mr. Rogers gave up his lease, yielding possession to the lessor. The building built by Mr. Rogers was afterwards used as a cotton-factory; Reuben Palmer, Jr., having purchased the property of his father in 1817, after the cotton-factory had been consumed by fire. In 1837, Henry Wheeler came into possession of the factory-site, rebuilt the factory, and started the manufacture of cotton twine and bats. Mr. Wheeler and his sons, William and Edwin, continued the business until 1871, when the whole property was sold to the Rockland Company, and is now owned by C. M. Robertson. A grist-mill is still run at this place.

"Oak Dale Mill" was built by James Bingham in 1866, and was occupied by him in the manufacture of manilla paper until April 1, 1880. The property having been foreclosed by the mortgagee, Mr. Bingham not being able to redeem it, it was sold by the

Savings-Bank of New London to Palmer Brothers. It is now used in the manufacture of bed-quilts in connection with their other mill in Palmertown. This mill is located about two miles up the stream from their other mill. This water-privilege was first purchased by James Bingham of Charles F. Scholfield in 1866, and he at once commenced the erection of a stone building and a dam.

The next mill above Oak Dale Mill belongs to Charles F. Scholfield. This mill was built by Mr. Scholfield in 1868, and was for several years used as a cotton twine mill. In 1878, Mr. Scholfield took out the cotton machinery and filled it with woolen machinery, by which he has since continued to make flannels and kerseymere cloths and to do custom roll carding.

Scholfield's satinet-factory, owned by Benjamin F. Scholfield, is the oldest woolen establishment on the stream. A fulling-mill was started here about the year 1790, but previous to that time a saw-mill was put into operation. It appears that Joseph Otis first carried on the fulling and clothing business at this place. Afterwards, in 1808, Elijah Beemis was conducting the same business at the place. In 1814, Mr. John Scholfield bought the mill property of Daniel F. Raymond, Esq., enlarged the old building, and put in machinery for the manufacture of woolen cloths by water-power. Looms and other improved machinery were put in operation at this mill. Here was manufactured the first piece of satinet known to have been made in this State. The manufacture of satinet seems to have been first introduced into this State by Thomas Scholfield, son of John Scholfield, the pioneer woolen manufacturer in this country. This mill property has been owned in the Scholfield family since its purchase by Mr. John Scholfield in 1814. The present owner continues to manufacture "Scholfield's celebrated satinet."

The woolen-factory, formerly owned and operated by Deacon Harry Vincent, deceased, is the first mill-privilege on the Oxoboxo stream below the reservoir. A saw-mill was first built on this site by Atwell Chapel about the year 1795. This property afterwards came into the possession of Joshua Baker, son-in-law to Atwell Chapel, and in 1827, Joshua Baker, Sherwood Raymond, Caleb Baker, and Clark Bissel erected here a building and started the manufacture of linseed oil. It did not prove to be a very profitable business, and was soon after abandoned. Deacon Harry Vincent purchased the water-privilege with all the buildings thereon in 1829. Having enlarged the old building, he put in machinery for carding wool into rolls, spinning yarn, and the manufacture of flannels and cassimeres. At first Mr. Vincent occupied a part of the mill as a dwelling. He, after living in the mill a few years, built him a dwelling-house a short distance from the mill, in which he lived until his death in 1878. Deacon Vincent, by strict economy, close application to his business, and honorable dealings in

carrying on his small business, accumulated sufficient means to place him in very comfortable circumstances. So great was his trust in the Divine Providence that he was emphatically opposed to availing himself of the popular manner of escaping loss to property from fire or the elements, and was never known to have suffered by either. Since his death the factory has remained unoccupied.

The reservoir at the head of Oxoboxo stream is called Oxoboxo Pond, and covers an area of one hundred and sixty acres of land. The dam has been raised from time to time since the original was built.

In the early settlement of the town a small pond was raised at a point a few rods above the present structure and a saw-mill started. Afterward, probably about 1725, a grist-mill was put into operation here by Jonathan Maynard. This mill-site and a portion of the land in the vicinity was conveyed Dec. 11, 1698, by Owaneco, then chief of the Mohegans, to Thomas Stanton, of Stonington. Stanton afterwards conveyed it to James Harris, a land speculator, who sold it to Joseph Otis. Otis sold it to William Maynard, and Maynard left it by heirship to his son, Jonathan Maynard, who conveyed it by deed to his son, Jonathan Maynard, Jr., and he to his son, Henry Maynard, and Henry Maynard conveyed it to Lorenzo Dow in 1825. It appears to have been in the Maynard families upwards of one hundred years.

The distance from the reservoir to the outlet of the stream, at the cove and river Thames, is one thousand eight hundred and sixty rods, or five and four-fifths miles by the course of the stream. The surface of the water in the reservoir when full is about three hundred and fifty feet above tide-water in the river Thames, being about twenty-five feet fall to each mill-privilege on the stream.

During the year 1826, Lorenzo Dow raised the dam at Oxoboxo Pond about four feet, "thinking," as he said, "it would be for the interest of the mill-owners on the stream below." But Peter and Henry A. Richards, who were the owners of the cotton-mill at Uncasville, considered that the raising of the dam by Mr. Dow was an infringement upon their rights to the use of the water, claiming that the raising of the dam prevented the natural flow of the water; and that it being so raised, it was the intention of Mr. Dow to keep the water from flowing down to their mill, thereby injuring their business.

Messrs. Richards, in the year 1827, brought a suit against Lorenzo Dow, charging him with a detention of the water. The case was brought before the County Court for New London County and tried. It was decided in favor of Mr. Dow. The plaintiffs then took out an appeal to the Superior Court. The case was then brought before a jury, who rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs in the following words: "In this case the jury find that the defendant is guilty in manner and form as the plaintiffs in their declara-

tion have alleged, and therefore find for the plaintiffs to recover thirty dollars damages and their costs." The costs amounted to \$60.94.

Mr. Dow immediately paid the damages and costs, and then raised his gate at the pond, letting the water flow out quite freely, causing a freshet in the stream, which did considerable damage to land and other mills along the stream below the reservoir.

This mill-privilege, with the reservoir, was sold in November, 1829, by Mr. Dow to Robert Bowzer and Hezekiah Goddard, who shortly afterwards conveyed it to Charles A. and George R. Lewis. The dam was again raised by Messrs. Lewis several feet, and a cotton-mill started on the premises, and kept running for several years in connection with their mill at Uncasville. About the year 1840 this cotton-mill was abandoned, the buildings taken down and carried to Uncasville, and no manufacturing business has been carried on there since. Willet R. Wood, Esq., was the superintendent of the cotton-mill at this place until it was given up, and he then removed to Uncasville, became a stockholder in the company, and was manager of the business until his health failed him and he removed to Norwich, where he died in 1880.

Ninety-five years ago the assessed value of all the mill property located on "Saw-Mill Brook," now Oxoboxo, was only about two thousand dollars. The present assessed value is three hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars, and is fourteen times greater than the assessment of the whole town in 1820.

There are several other small streams of water located in different parts of the town on which mills have been erected. In Chesterfield there is a saw-and grist-mill owned by George Latimer. This water-privilege with its mills have been in the possession of the Latimer families more than one hundred and fifty years. A small cotton-mill is operated by David F. Thompson in Chesterfield. A saw- and grist-mill is located near the head of Haughton's Cove, at the outlet of Stony Brook, now owned by William G. Johnson, Esq. A grist- and shingle-mill has within a few years been erected, and is now owned by Mr. William H. Palmer. It is located near the source of Stony Brook, in the north part of the town.

CHAPTER LXX.

MONTVILLE—(Continued).

CIVIL HISTORY.

THE town of Montville was incorporated and constituted a distinct and separate town by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, held at New Haven, Oct. 12, 1786.

The first town-meeting was held in the meeting-

house of North Parish, on Monday, the 13th day of November, 1786. Joshua Raymond, Esq., was chosen moderator, and John Raymond, clerk. At the same meeting Nathaniel Comstock, Asa Worthington, Stephen Billings, Joseph Davis, and Peter Comstock were chosen selectmen, and John G. Hillhouse, treasurer.

Probably owing to some informality in the call of the first meeting, a subsequent meeting was warned, and held on the 19th day of December following. At this meeting Asa Worthington was chosen moderator, and John Raymond, Jr., clerk; James Haughton, Jason Allen, Jabez Rogers, Mathew Turner, and Joseph Bradford were chosen selectmen.

A tax of two pence on a pound was voted and laid on the grand list of the town for the year 1786, to defray the expense of the town for the ensuing year.

The collector of taxes was required to procure bonds to the acceptance of the selectmen, and to receive only two and a half pence per one hundred pounds for collecting the taxes.

The selectmen were not to receive any pay for "time or expense." It appears to have been a custom in those days for the town officers to attend to all the duties of their respective offices without compensation for their services, excepting that of collector of taxes, and that was very small.

The men of those times appear to have been trained to consider that their services belonged to their country not only in its defense, but in the administration of its government. A very great change has since their day become apparent in the matter of compensation for ministerial and judicial services.

At the present time no official act in the administration of either town or State affairs is gratuitously rendered.

The following abstract of the taxable property will show the amount of polls and ratable estate of the town as assessed in 1787:.

	£	s.	d.
219 polls from 21 to 70 years of age at £18.....	3,942	0	0
63 " " 16 to 21 " ".....	567	0	0
292 oxen and bulls four years old and upwards.....	876	0	0
659 cows and steers.....	1,318	0	0
250 two-year old steers and heifers.....	250	0	0
253 horses three years old and upwards.....	759	0	0
30 horse kind two years old.....	60	0	0
33 " " one year old.....	33	0	0
1514 ¹ / ₂ acres of plow land.....	757	5	0
3810 ¹ / ₂ " mowing and clear pasture.....	1,524	4	0
334 " boggy meadow, mowed.....	83	10	0
31 " " " not mowed.....	3	2	0
221 " low meadow-land.....	82	17	6
5892 " bush pasture.....	589	4	0
1136 " unclosed land, 1st rate.....	113	12	0
2808 " " 2d rate.....	140	8	0
5656 " " 3d rate.....	141	8	0
45 tons of vessels.....	33	15	0
2 riding-chairs.....	6	0	0
28 silver watches.....	42	0	0
4 brass-wheel clocks.....	12	0	0
4 wooden-wheel clocks.....	4	0	0
174 ounces silver plate.....	3	9	7
105 pounds money at interest at 6 per cent.....	6	6	0
4 fire-places, 1st rate.....	3	0	0
7 " 2d rate.....	3	18	0
170 " 3d rate.....	63	15	9
277 " 4th rate.....	51	18	9
Assessment on trades and businesses.....	141	0	0
	11,611	13	7
2664 sheep deduction at 4 per head.....	532	16	0
	11,078	17	7

The amount of assessed property in 1790 was	\$40,453.00
" " " 1800 "	45,911.81
" " " 1810 "	43,153.00
" " " 1820 "	23,596.00
" " " 1830 "	515,559.75
" " " 1840 "	564,961.00
" " " 1850 "	777.3.6.00
" " " 1860 "	1,057,621.00
" " " 1870 "	1,226,760.00
" " " 1880 "	1,068,645.00

Between the years 1820 and 1830 the manufacturing interest began to be developed, and by this new start in the manufacturing business the grand list of the town was increased several thousand dollars. A few persons began to invest their money in bank stocks, and money at interest had also increased. The first bank stock assessed to any individual in the town was to Samuel Hillhouse.

The following statement will show the several amounts of bank stock, manufactories, and money at interest assessed in the town from 1830 to 1880 in every tenth year:

	Bank Stock.	Manufac- tories.	Money at Interest.
In 1830.....	\$600	\$42,700	\$6,700
" 1840.....	7,875	60,500	30,205
" 1850.....	25,867	70,467	77,461
" 1860.....	64,728	195,525	66,230
" 1870.....	151,197	256,550	64,262
" 1880.....	103,366	297,800	18,498

The following is the summary statement of the town treasurer's account from the year 1800 to the year 1880 inclusive:

Date.	Amt. received.	Amt. paid out.
1800.....	\$605.10	\$617.75
1810.....	837.93	837.93
1820.....	1,515.82	1,429.38
1830.....	1,192.96	1,232.25
1840.....	1,620.50	1,696.90
1850.....	1,727.08	1,697.78
1860.....	3,773.43	3,801.03
1861.....	3,021.80	3,014.04
1862.....	4,837.92	4,839.50
1863.....	10,173.19	9,817.26
1864.....	10,827.69	10,070.65
1865.....	14,680.40	17,628.87
1866.....	14,765.37	15,006.50
1867.....	12,822.46	12,818.65
1868.....	12,251.23	12,782.76
1869.....	17,755.45	17,489.55
1870.....	17,007.57	17,007.78
1871.....	18,105.34	18,026.10
1872.....	19,177.97	19,181.66
1873.....	20,867.16	20,546.87
1874.....	30,609.87	30,449.29
1875.....	19,051.23	16,880.46
1876.....	20,853.69	15,531.75
	30,496.00 ³	30,496.00 ⁴
1877.....	15,708.52	18,301.25
1878.....	21,101.61	19,650.32
1879.....	19.5.7.11	18,664.76
1880.....	19,370.86	23,158.69

Representatives from 1787-1882.—The following persons have been elected representatives from this town to represent it in the Legislature of this State since its incorporation:

1787-90, John G. Hillhouse; 1790, Joshua Raymond; 1791, Joseph Chester; 1792, John G. Hillhouse; 1793, Joseph Chester; 1794, Erastus Worthington; 1795, Mathew Turner; 1796, John G. Hillhouse; 1797-1800, Joshua Raymond; 1800, Adonijah F. Bradford; 1801, John G. Hillhouse; 1802, Nathaniel Comstock; 1803, Daniel Worthington; 1804-7, John G. Hillhouse; 1807-13, Wm. W. Haughton; 1813-15, David Turner; 1815-17, Wm. W. Haughton; 1817, David Turner;

1818, Oliver Comstock; 1819, Munford Dolbeare; 1820, Stephen G. Thacher; 1821, Nathaniel Bradford; 1822, Asahel Otis; 1823-26, Sherwood Raymond; 1826, Thomas Fitch; 1827, Sherwood Raymond; 1828, William Raymond; 1829, Sherwood Raymond; 1830, Ephraim Fellows; 1831-33, Sherwood Raymond; 1833, Azel F. Rogers; 1834, Mulford C. Raymond; 1835, Sherwood Raymond; 1836, Azel F. Rogers; 1837, Joseph L. Chapman; 1838, Nathaniel Parish; 1839, Robert Comstock; 1840, William Thacher; 1841, Edmund Smith; 1842, Thos. P. Rogers; 1843, Albert G. Darrow; 1844, Henry C. Beardslee; 1845, John B. Rogers; 1846, Robert Comstock; 1847, Nicholas Latimer; 1848, Peter Wickwire; 1849, Ethan G. Crandall; 1850, George G. Latimer; 1851, Daniel L. Browning; 1852, Nathaniel B. Bradford; 1853, Thos. P. Rogers; 1854, Elisha H. Palmer; 1855, Hiram P. Baker; 1856, Ethan G. Crandall; 1857, Thomas B. Williams; 1858, Albert G. Darrow; 1859, Norman B. Church; 1860, Calvin Allyn; 1861, Ralph P. Caulkins; 1862, Waterman R. Burnham; 1863, Thos. W. Chaplin; 1864, Elisha H. Palmer; 1865, Willet R. Wood; 1866, Raymond N. Parish; 1867, Aaron F. Rogers; 1868, William Fitch; 1869, Willet R. Wood; 1870, James Allyn; 1871, Augustus A. Parker; 1872, Elisha M. Rogers; 1873, Anson G. Baker; 1874, John L. Comstock; 1875, Alexander C. Robertson; 1876, John M. Crumb; 1877, James H. Manwaring; 1878, Eben R. Eaton; 1879, Henry W. Strickland; 1880, John A. Coggeshall; 1881, Carmichael Robertson.

SENATORS.

1838-46, Sherwood Raymond; 1856, William Thacher; 1866, Elisha H. Palmer; 1874, Richard G. Hooper.

TOWN CLERKS.

1786-1802, John Raymond; 1802-3, David H. Jewett; 1803-8, Adonijah F. Bradford; 1808-17, Azel Rogers; 1817-23, Giles Turner; 1823-26, Joshua Baker, Jr.; 1826-27, Joseph L. Chapman; 1827-34, Mulford C. Raymond; 1834-35, Azel F. Rogers; 1835-48, Mulford C. Raymond; 1848-54, Joseph Brunley; 1854-55, John A. Coggeshall; 1855-57, Elisha H. Palmer; 1857-62, Raymond N. Parish; 1862-64, Elisha H. Palmer; 1864-81, Heary A. Baker.

TOWN TREASURERS.

1786-90, David H. Jewett; 1790-91, Joshua Raymond; 1791-92, Isaac Turner; 1792-93, Joshua Raymond; 1793-94, Adonijah F. Bradford; 1794-96, Thomas Hillhouse; 1796-97, John Raymond; 1797-99, Joshua Raymond; 1799-1800, John G. Hillhouse; 1800-10, Atwell Chapel; 1810-15, Wm. W. Haughton; 1815-17, Azel Rogers; 1817-20, Giles Turner; 1820-21, Azel Rogers; 1821-23, Nathaniel Bradford; 1823-25, Azel Rogers; 1825-48, Nathaniel Parish; 1848-54, John Fellows; 1854-55, Daniel L. Browning; 1855-56, Nathaniel B. Bradford; 1856-62, John Fellows; 1862-69, John B. Rogers; 1869-73, Raymond N. Parish; 1873-76, Henry A. Baker; 1876-77, Carmichael Robertson; 1877-79, Lewis Browning; 1879-80, Frank A. Royce; 1880, Silas H. Browning.

Probate Judges.—The town of Montville was constituted a probate district by act of the General Assembly of this State at its May session in 1851.

The following persons have been elected to the office of judge of the probate district of Montville:

1851-54, Benjamin F. Bradford; 1854-55, Albert G. Darrow; 1855-59, Joseph Brunley; 1859-61, Henry A. Baker; 1861-64, Mulford C. Raymond; 1864-67, Wm. Fitch; 1867-82, Henry A. Baker.

CHAPTER LXXI.

MONTVILLE—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Elder Reuben Palmer, born June 12, 1759, was the son of Gershom Palmer and Dolly Brown, of Preston. He was their only son of ten children, and

¹ Waterford was incorporated a town in 1801, which took off a portion of Montville.

² Sulem was incorporated a town in 1819, a part of which was taken from Montville.

³ Town bonds sold.

⁴ Paid outstanding orders.

⁶ He was elected for a second term, but resigned after holding the office three months, and the selectmen appointed S. H. Browning to fill the vacancy.

married, Nov. 16, 1780, Lucretia Tyler, daughter of Caleb Tyler and Hannah Barns, of Preston. He was ordained a Baptist elder at North Stonington, and while pastor of a church at North Stonington received a call to the old Baptist Church in Montville, and was their acting pastor from May 3, 1788, to Dec. 25, 1798, at which time a Council was called, and he was publicly installed pastor of the church. His pastorate continued until his death.

Elder Palmer's ministry in Montville was continued with great success, several hundred being baptized under his ministry. In 1797 Elder Palmer purchased a tract of land in the town of Montville containing a mill privilege (the site of Palmer Brothers' present-bed-quilt manufactory). A grist-mill and oil-mill were erected upon the premises. The grist-mill was afterwards converted into a distillery, but was abandoned soon after his son Gideon came into possession of the property.

The oil business was continued several years after the death of Elder Palmer. He also bought another mill-site on the same stream, above his oil-mill, called Fox Mills, about 1812, consisting of a saw- and grist-mill. These mills were run by him until 1817, when he sold out to his son, Reuben Palmer, Jr.

Elder Palmer was the owner of a large tract of farming land, and carried on the farming business to a considerable extent. He possessed a large amount of public enterprise, and to him is due in no small degree the present moral and religious standing of the community in which he lived. To him was also due much of the progress made in the manufacturing interests of the town. The enterprising spirit possessed by him seems to have been transmitted to his descendants without any diminution.

Elder Palmer died April 22, 1822, after an illness of only five weeks. His wife survived him thirty-three years, and died Aug. 15, 1855. They lived together forty-two years, and reared a family of seventeen children. They had seventy-five grandchildren.

Hon. Elisha H. Palmer, the eldest son of Gideon Palmer, born at Montville, June 23, 1814, and married, Nov. 30, 1837, Ellis Loomis, daughter of Joel Loomis, of Lyme. He was early in life engaged in the manufacturing interest. Previous to the death of his father he commenced at the old stand the manufacture of cotton-bats, rope, and twine. He converted the oil-mill into a cotton-factory, and for several years carried on the business in the old green oil-mill building. In 1866 he built the stone mill on the north side of the stream and greatly enlarged the business. The old oil-mill was burned down and a small stone mill erected in its place. He continued to carry on the cotton business until his sons commenced the manufacture of bed-quilts, when he gave up the business to them, but still has an oversight of a portion of the business.

Although actively engaged in the manufacturing business, he was ever anxious to promote the public

interests of his native town, and was active in the promotion of all moral reforms. He early enlisted in the temperance cause, and has ever been one of its most radical advocates. Party ties have but little weight with him when the prohibition of the use and traffic in alcoholic drinks has been at stake. In any office or position where he could effectually serve the cause he has never faltered or failed to put forth all his powers to make prohibition a success. He was an early advocate of anti-slavery principles, and fought against the slavery of the African to the last, and saw the day and rejoiced when slavery was abolished and the soil of his native country made free.

He was elected representative in his native town in 1854, and voted in the Legislature for the "Maine Law," also elected again in 1864. He was elected senator in the Ninth District in 1866, and has held many important town offices. He held the office of town clerk four years, and was selectman several years. For several years he has been an unsuccessful candidate on the Prohibition ticket for member of Congress for the Eighth Congressional District.

At the convention which organized the late "Palmer Reunion" he was chosen its president, and in no small degree, by his energetic and persistent labors, the late reunion was made a success.

Gideon Palmer, the eighth child of Elem Reuben Palmer and Lucretia Tyler, was born at Montville, Oct. 23, 1793, and married, July 4, 1813, Mercy M. Turner, born at Montville, June 29, 1795, daughter of Isaac Turner and Anna Comstock. He was for several years engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil at the old stand formerly occupied by his father. He was the inventor of an oil-press which has been quite extensively used in the oil business. Gideon Palmer was the first to successfully produce cotton-seed oil in this country. He was a man of enterprise, and possessing a large share of public spirit, he was a great promoter of public improvements. No project which in his judgment appeared to be for the best interest of the community or town in which he resided escaped his thorough consideration, and if to his mind practical, engaged his persistent effort to accomplish the object sought. He was the projector of the mill now owned and occupied by R. G. Hooper & Co., having purchased the land on which the mill stands, and laid out a site for a mill and buildings, upon which the mill and dwellings were afterwards erected.

He was the first to take up the water-privilege by erecting a dam where the paper-mill of C. M. Robertson now stands. He was also very enthusiastic in the laying out of new highways when the public convenience seemed to require them; the present thoroughfare through the village of Palmertown to the railroad station was begun by him, and carried through, against much opposition by his townsmen, to completion by his persistent effort.

In 1840 he purchased a small piece of land which projected into the Thames River, in the town of



Eliska H. Palmer.



Carmichael Robertson

Montville, and built thereon a wharf, since called "Palmer's Wharf," which became a public as well as a private convenience. He was at one time engaged in the iron foundry business at his place in Montville, and for a short period did a successful business in that line.

Mr. Palmer was an early and stanch advocate of anti-slavery principles, and earnestly defended them until his death. He was also a firm advocate and defender of the temperance cause, and early in his business life was interested in the cause for the suppression of alcoholic drinks.

He was an earnest promoter of the public good of all his countrymen, and died in the harness, in the midst of his usefulness, July, 1854, in the sixty-first year of his age.

Carmichael Robertson was born Aug. 17, 1823, at Pennicuck, Scotland. He was son of Duncan (born about 1775, died 1832) and Joan (Hodge) Robertson, and is the sole survivor of their family of six boys and five girls. On his father's side he is connected with the great statesman of England, Lord Gladstone.

Carmichael was early left an orphan, had public school advantages of education, and about 1834 was apprenticed to the baker's trade, and worked at it until 1838, when he left it and was apprenticed to a paper-maker, and learned that trade thoroughly also. In 1845 he with his brother John emigrated to this country, and settled in Norwich, Conn., as a baker. His entire capital at this time was fifteen dollars. He worked as a baker two years, when, wishing to see more of the country, he went through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and wrought for two years at paper-making in Chatham and Paterson, N. J. He then returned to Connecticut, and engaged as paper-maker in Greenville, where his brother had been working ever since his arrival in America. Mr. Robertson was prudent, industrious, and saving, and accumulated a small capital, and in 1851 quit working for others, and with his brother and James Bingham, under firm-name of Robertson & Bingham, established a paper manufactory in Waterford, near New London, to manufacture tissue manilla paper. None had previously been made in this country, and to them belongs the credit of being the pioneers in this branch of manufacturing. The firm of Robertson & Bingham soon became widely and favorably known, and the demand for their paper rapidly increased, so much so that a second mill had to be built to enable them to fill their orders. Mr. C. Robertson was financial manager, and conducted the affairs with ability, care, and prudence, and although they lost much by the hard times of 1857, their commercial integrity was always maintained, and they were prospered and always paid "one hundred cents on the dollar." In 1865, Robertson & Bingham purchased the mill of the Montville Paper Company, in Montville, and in 1866 dissolved partnership, John Robertson remaining in possession of the two mills in Waterford, Carmichael taking the Montville mill, Mr. Bingham selling his interest in them.

Mr. Robertson at once removed to and commenced enlarging and improving his Montville property, purchased more land (five acres) for a dwelling-lot, on which he erected a residence, and one hundred and twenty acres on Paul's Hill. Here he has been steadily at work, adding by purchase from the Rockland Paper Company in 1875 three other mills. He has employed twenty employes, running winter and summer. Is now running two mills, with a capacity of two thousand pounds per day to each mill. The mills are situated on the Oxoboxo River, with twenty feet fall at lower (Montville) mill, forty feet at the Rockland mill, and twenty feet at the "Bank" mill. This last has been converted by Mr. Robertson into a grist-mill and a shoddy-mill. In the grist-mill, which is run as a custom and feed-mill, there are two run of stones, and the shoddy-mill "two pickers." This is leased to the Palmer Brothers. Mr. Robertson has two steam-engines in operation, one of fifteen horse-power at Montville mill, and one of twenty at the Rockland one. The goods manufactured are purchased by New York jobbers. Mr. Robertson has by his skill, prudence, and close attention to business amassed a handsome competency. Is strongly Democratic in politics, and has been often chosen to places of honor and trust. He has been town treasurer, on Board of Education, has been for several years and is now selectman, and represented Montville in the State Legislature of 1881. He has been for over twenty years a member of the Congregational Church. Among the solid men of Montville none stand higher than he.

Mr. Robertson married, October, 1847, in Paterson, N. J., Mary, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Clark. She died Nov. 20, 1877. Their surviving children are Alexander Clark, Elizabeth C. (Mrs. Dr. William M. Burchard, of Lebanon, Conn.; she has two children, Agnes and Robert), May B., Tryon Edward (named from a grandson of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards), William R., Joanna W., Helen, and Anna W. All his sons are connected with the paper business. Alexander takes charge of Rockland mills, and is salesman; Tryon is book-keeper, and in charge of the financial department, and William is salesman.

Daniel Lewis Browning, son of Hazard and Hannah (Lewis) Browning, was born in Montville, Conn., Sept. 11, 1808, and was one of a family of four daughters and nine sons. His parents, natives of Rhode Island, settled in Waterford shortly after marriage, and after residing there ten or eleven years removed to Montville, and lived there the remainder of their days. His father was a farmer, justice for many years, held in high esteem, and died when seventy-three years old. His mother died, however, when Daniel was but two years old. Daniel was reared a farmer, received a common-school education, and after arriving at manhood began teaching winter terms of district school. In this he gave great satisfaction, and for

eleven years engaged in this avocation, and taught nine terms in three districts. He married, Jan. 17, 1833, Fanny C., daughter of Joseph and Susan Lewis, of an old and prominent family in this section. Her father was born in Westerly, R. I., in 1762, and removed to New London with his parents when but three years of age. In early life he went on the water; was taken prisoner by the British, and imprisoned on one of the notorious Jersey prison-ships, and was probably the last survivor of these cruelties. He was a plain, unassuming man; was an earnest Methodist, and kept "open house" for all its clergy. He was fortunate in the acquisition of property, and died April 14, 1852, in his ninetieth year, well and favorably known by a large circle of acquaintance.

Mr. Daniel Browning, after marriage, settled on a farm adjoining his father's homestead, and on the death of the father, some nine years thereafter, Mr. Browning took the homestead, and resided there about twenty-two years, when he moved to the place now owned and occupied by Mrs. Browning. Here he continued to reside, leading an active Christian life, and honored by his fellow-citizens with many important trusts and offices, until his death, Feb. 4, 1879. He, with his wife, belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was trustee, steward, etc., for many years, and by his cheerfulness of spirit and kindness of heart he endeared himself to all. He was not a strict sectarian, but contributed largely of his means to other denominations than his own. He was strictly temperate, very systematic, industrious, economical, and prudent, yet so honest that everywhere he was known and marked for his sterling integrity in this regard, his motto ever being "Do right, if the heavens fall." He was intrusted with the management and settlement of many estates; was justice for over twenty years, and represented Montville in the Legislature in 1851. In all these various positions he discharged his duties faithfully and to the satisfaction of all interested, and in all his candidacy for official positions never asked a vote. His wife survives him, and is steadily persevering in the same steps as he, confident in a blissful reunion in the sunlight of immortality after the "twilight" is passed.

J. C. Bolles, M.D.—John Calvin Bolles, son of Calvin and Esther (Darrow) Bolles, was born in Montville, Conn., near his present residence, Sept. 18, 1816. His father was a tanner, and we find him at an early age working at the same business, which he followed until he was fourteen, attending common school during the intervals of labor. From fourteen till twenty he was occupied in various labors, principally farming. When twenty he commenced to read medicine with Dr. J. R. Gay, of Montville, and after attending medical lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., and Woodstock, Vt., was graduated from the latter institution in June, 1840, and at once commenced the practice of medicine in his native town, and for over forty years has been engaged in the arduous duties of

his profession with eminent success. He has been for years a member of the "New London County Medical Society" and "Connecticut Medical Society," and was a Fellow of the State Society in 1849-55-58. The practice of his profession left him no time to devote to anything else, and has brought him a fine competency. He cared little for office-seeking, but, as a true citizen, had political sentiments and supported them by his vote. In early years he was a Whig, since 1856 a Republican. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for twenty-three years, and is everywhere esteemed as a man, a Christian, and a physician. Dr. Bolles married, Feb. 7, 1843, Eunice, daughter of Jonathan and Deborah (Jones) Budington, of Groton, Conn. Mrs. Bolles' maternal grandfather was Moses Jones, one of the victims of the massacre of Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781.

Dr. Bolles has two children,—Harriet E., who married John W. Hanna (deceased) and has two children, Grace L. and Agnes, and John C., Jr.

The name "Boels" is found in the "Roll of Battle Abbey," as given by Hollingshed, consequently of old and worthy English stock. Duchesne, from a charter in that abbey, among the conquerors under William of Normandy gives the name of "Boels." From those bearing that name the tracing is easy to Joseph Bolles, the first emigrant, who in 1640 was engaged in trade in Winter Harbor, Me., and afterwards was a prominent citizen of Wells, Me., and for years town clerk.

Thos. Bolles, second child and oldest son of Joseph, settled in the "town plot" of New London, Conn., in 1668, soon bought lands on what is even now known as "Bolles' Hill," and removed thither. He married, July 1, 1669, Zipporah Wheeler, of Groton, Conn., and had three children,—Mary, Joseph, and John. June 6, 1678, Zipporah and her two children, Mary and Joseph, were murdered by a boy, John Stoddard (*vide* Miss Caulkins' "History of New London"). From the surviving son, John, all of this name now in the United States are descended.

John Bolles, in his day and generation, was an able man of great force of character. He did what he deemed right if all the world opposed. From studying the Bible he learned to think slavery a giant evil and unchristian, and manumitted all his slaves, caring for the old, the weak, and helpless till their death. He changed from the Presbyterian belief to that of Baptist, and nearly all his descendants adhere to his last church. He died at the hale old age of nearly ninety years. The last four of his fourteen children were born after he was sixty years old. His fourteenth son, Samuel, was born after he was sixty-seven, and attained almost ninety-nine years. The four generations were aged,—Thomas, eighty-four; John, ninety; Samuel, ninety-nine; and John, ninety.

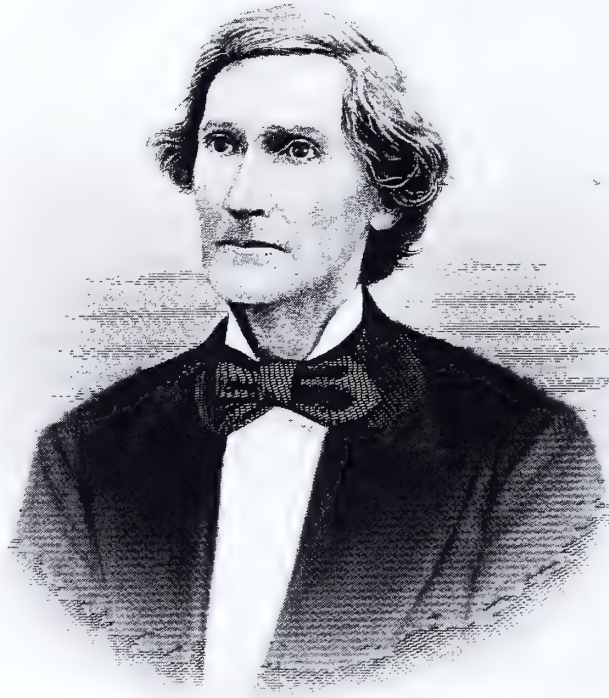
This Samuel Bolles was born at New London, May 10, 1744, and died Aug. 10, 1842. He was a farmer, and lived in a house built by himself in Waterford



D. L. Browning



John C. Bolles M.D.



Samuel A. Harris

when but nineteen. He had thirteen children, of whom Calvin was seventh. Calvin was born Dec. 18, 1777. He was a farmer; lived in Montville, where he died Dec. 21, 1857. He married, first, Rebecca Darrow, Oct. 24, 1799. They had two children. She died June 11, 1811. Second, Hester Darrow, sister of Rebecca, Dec. 5, 1811. She had three children, and died Nov. 12, 1818. Third, Sarah Turner, July 1, 1819. She died, without offspring, February, 1864. The five children of Mr. Bolles were Rebecca D. (Mrs. S. R. Palmer, of Spencerport, N. Y.); Margaret H. (Mrs. D. F. Beebe); Francis W., of East Lyme; Harriet N. (Mrs. A. G. Schofield, of Norwich); and John C., subject of this sketch.

S. S. Harris.—The Harris family is an old English one. The first American ancestor was James Harris, of Boston, Mass., born in England about 1640, and who probably came to New London, Conn., from Boston with wife, Sarah, and several children, and died there in 1714.

James Harris, his eldest son, born April 4, 1673, in Boston, married, in 1696, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Rogers, of New London. In 1698 he removed to Mohegan, now Montville, and settled on land granted by Owaneco, the Mohegan sachem, who was a particular friend of Sarah and her father. Through this favoritism Mr. and Mrs. Harris soon received large grants of land, and he became a noted man, and held commission of lieutenant. Sarah died Nov. 13, 1748, in the seventy-second year of her age; they had nine children.

He next married, in 1750, Mrs. Sarah Jackson, daughter of Lieut. Joseph Harris, of New London. She only lived two years, and died without children. Lieut. James died Feb. 10, 1757, aged nearly eighty-four. He and his wives are buried in ancient Mohegan, in Montville. In 1718 he removed to Colchester, now Salem, and resided there many years. His numerous land patents caused him to be a litigant for many years in the courts, and none in the colony had a wider range of acquaintance. His second son, Jonathan, born at Mohegan, Jan. 15, 1705, married, July 28, 1735, Rachel, daughter of Hon. Joseph Otis. He was a distinguished man, and his daughter "was a woman of marked natural abilities, a noble mate to her husband, who was a man of commanding force and dignity of character and fine personal appearance." In 1739 he with his brother bought a large tract of land from their father, and Jonathan built a mansion on what is still called the "Old Harris Homestead," in Salem, and lived there his whole subsequent life. He was selectman of Colchester for several years. He had thirteen children, and with his good wife, Rachel, and his two youngest children, twins, died suddenly in September in 1761 of a malignant and wide-sweeping fever.

Nathaniel, son of Jonathan, born in Colchester (Salem), on the homestead above mentioned, April 2, 1743, married Mary Tozer, Feb. 1, 1764, and

settled on the old homestead, where they lived and died, and where their thirteen children were born. All these children lived past middle age, all reared large families, and never a shadow of evil habit, vice, crime, or stain of reputation rested on one of them. He served in the Revolution, and was captain of militia. "He was a proud and high-toned man, proud of his lineage and blood, proud of his little wife and daughters, proud of his farm-stock, of his full crops, and of his abundance and rich variety of choice fruits. Of stalwart frame and stately bearing, he was ever tender and gentle as a belted knight to all womankind and to children, but among men he was dignified, austere, and even imperious and lordly. His little wife, Mary, mated him most fitly in her sphere, ruling well her household, and inspiring all by the gentleness and potency of her influence and example." He died March 12, 1812, aged seventy-nine. His wife survived him, dying, aged ninety, in 1834.

Samuel Harris, son of Capt. Nathaniel, was born in Salem, Conn., Dec. 10, 1780; married, Sept. 29, 1805, Anna, daughter of Nathaniel Otis, of Colchester. He was a farmer, and settled first in Salem, and afterwards in East Haddam, Conn., where he died April 5, 1857, aged seventy-six. His widow died there Aug. 28, 1862, aged seventy-three. Samuel was a man of solid worth and earnestness of purpose, and much esteemed by his associates. His children were Rachel Ann (Mrs. Aaron T. Niles), Samuel Selden, Harriet Salome, Lydia Maria (Mrs. James E. Swan), Nathaniel Otis (a physician of East Haddam, Conn.), Elizabeth Cone (Mrs. Ephraim Martin).

Samuel Selden Harris was born in Salem, Conn., March 8, 1809, and passed his early life as a farmer's boy, moving with his people to East Haddam when about nineteen. He was educated at public and private schools, and taught public school one year. He lived in East Haddam until he was twenty-six, excepting a few years in which he was engaged in peddling in the South. (The money gained in those years was deposited in a savings-bank, and has never been drawn out, and by accumulated interest and compound interest has greatly increased.) Mr. Harris married in Montville, Dec. 27, 1836, Mercy A., daughter of Joshua and Eliza (Chapell) Baker, and soon after settled in Montville as a farmer, on the place now occupied by him. This was the old Baker homestead and the birthplace of his wife.

Mr. Harris has always been a farmer, taking pride in his avocation, and has given particular attention to stock-raising. He has had marked success, and has been called the best farmer in the town. His first Presidential vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, but of later years he has been a Republican. He has held various local offices, justice in particular. In 1831 he enlisted in the First Regiment Horse Artillery as a private, was rapidly promoted, showing great capacity and love for military affairs; he was prompt and ac-

curate, and became lieutenant-colonel. He has discharged his various duties to the great satisfaction of his superiors and constituents. About 1860 he united with the First Congregational Church of Montville, and has been a valued member of the same from that time, ever cherished in its counsels and ever liberal in its support. He has been honored with the office of deacon, and has conscientiously discharged its duties for the past ten years. He takes great interest in Sabbath-schools, and has been teacher of an adult class for many years and with marked good results. All in all, Deacon Harris is a representative farmer, an honest man, a kind neighbor, a warm friend, an earnest Christian, and enjoys in a very high degree the esteem and confidence of the whole community.

George Drisdale Jerome was born on Plum Island, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1816. He was named by a British officer who was engaged in the war of 1812 and was at his birth staying on the island. The emigrant, Benjamin Jerome, great-grandfather of George, came from England in early colonial days, and settled in New London, near the present site of the "Pequot House." He was probably a farmer, had three sons, Richard, Benjamin (2), and William, and died at an old age. Benjamin (2) was a farmer, married a Brown, and settled in New London. He purchased, in advanced life, Plum Island, and improved it from a wilderness state and farmed there. He was always a farmer, always resided in New London, was a Universalist in religious creed, of a social, genial nature, with many friends. He dropped dead on the seashore at a very advanced age. He had children,—William, Benjamin, Richard, Jesse, John, Hannah, Fanny, and Abby. Nearly all his sons became seafaring men, and William and Benjamin died in the West Indies. Jesse was born in 1771, in Groton, Conn., was reared a farmer with common-school education, married Desire, daughter of Deacon Jehiel Rogers, of Montville, and with his older brother, Richard, settled on Plum Island. After a few years he returned to the mainland, purchased three hundred and seven acres of land lying on the line of Waterford and Montville, and ever after resided there. His second wife was Harriet Loomis. He had sixteen children, of whom Emily (deceased), Benjamin (deceased), Jesse, William, John, Susan (deceased), George D., Richard (deceased), and Julia were the children of Desire who attained maturity, and Harriet, Augustus, Elias, Frank, Lucretia, and Hannah were children of Harriet. Elias and Frank were killed while serving as soldiers in the late civil war.

Like his father, Mr. Jerome was a Universalist. In politics was Whig and Republican. He was honored with many public trusts, was selectman for many years, was member of school visiting committee; of strong, positive nature, quick decision, and good judgment, he was quite a leader in town matters and universally esteemed. He died Dec. 5, 1867, aged eighty-seven years.

George D. Jerome was reared a farmer, had a common-school education, when fourteen went to work for a brother-in-law in Waterford, remained six months, returned home, and when eighteen went to Plum Island and remained two years. He then took a farm in Salem, Conn., and married, Nov. 14, 1836, Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah (Chappell) Darrow, of Montville. She was born in New London. For forty-five years this worthy couple have walked hand in hand, leading a life of usefulness, and extending a kindly hand to the unfortunate and sorrowing, and in an unostentatious manner endeavoring to do their duty and serve their day and generation well, taking for their motto the teachings of the Golden Rule. For many years they have been earnest and consistent members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Jerome was one of the constituent members of the Second Baptist Church of Waterford, and her family furnished six of the original sixteen members. Mr. and Mrs. Jerome both held membership there for over forty-three years, or since 1838. Mr. Jerome has held the office of deacon, discharging its duties with great acceptability to the other members, since Sept. 20, 1843. In 1837, Mr. Jerome purchased the place where he now resides, and which is prized by his children and grandchildren as the "old homestead." Here he has ever since resided in the quiet enjoyments of a farmer's life, taking pride in the improvement and cultivation of his farm and the education and development of his children. He has always been found in accord with progress. In politics has been a Whig and Republican. He has had four children,—Henry G. (married Eliza Starr, and has four children,—Idella, Albert, Frank, and Louis); Amelia J. (married Dr. W. S. C. Perkins, and resides in Norwich, and has two children,—Florence A. and Charles H.); Julia W. (married David A. Starr, and has one child, Ada); Albert E. (who died at ten years).

Nathaniel Burr Bradford was born Dec. 9, 1795, in Montville, Conn., the eldest son of Nathaniel and Lucy (Raymond) Bradford. He was a direct descendant (sixth generation) of Governor William Bradford, who came over in the "Mayflower." In early life he attended the district school, and afterwards Bacon Academy, Colchester, Conn. His business was farming, which he carried on extensively and successfully. He held several offices of trust and responsibility, and represented the town in the Legislature.

He was a true patriot, deeply interested in the late war, and an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party. He was not a member of any particular religious denomination, but a firm believer in the truths of the gospel, and a liberal supporter of all its interests, especially of foreign missions.

He was married, April 30, 1835, to Rachel Fitch, of Montville, daughter of James and Abigail (Fox) Fitch. He died Oct. 11, 1870, leaving no children.

Capt. William Fitch was born Aug. 14, 1815, youngest son of James and Abigail (Fox) Fitch. In



George D Jerome



Wm Bradford



William Fitch



David R. Dolbeare

early life attended the district school, and when old enough worked on the farm in summer and went to the school in winter. Part of the year 1833-34 attended Bacon Academy, Colchester, Conn.

In 1834 commenced going to sea, and so continued until 1853, during which time he made three voyages as captain of a whaling-ship.

On leaving the sea he resumed his former occupation of farming, which has been his business to the present time.

At the age of sixteen he united with the Congregational Church in Montville, and in 1859 changed his church relations to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Uncasville, that being nearer his residence. Most of the time since he has held the offices of trustee and steward therein.

He is a Republican in politics, held several town offices,—been justice of the peace, judge of probate,—and represented the town in the Legislature. He was married April 7, 1845, to Lucy A. Fitch, daughter of Adonijah and Anne (Fox) Fitch. Had three children,—James William, the oldest, is now living, and at the present time editor of the *Jefferson Gazette*, Ashtabula County, Ohio; Frank, died at the age of three years and four months; Lucy Anna, died at the age of seventeen months.

David Raymond Dolbeare, son of Elisha and Mary (Fox) Dolbeare, was born in Montville, Conn., not one mile from his present residence, Jan. 10, 1808.

The first American ancestor of the name was John Dolbeare, who first settled in Boston and was a tinker. He afterwards became a purchaser of a large tract of land in that part of New London County now Montville, where he settled. It is said that he purchased as much land from the Indians as a cow-skin would cover, and that, cutting the skin into one long strip, he "surrounded" a large tract. Rumor aside, however, he was a large land-owner, and from him David is a direct descendant in the fifth generation. He had several children, and died "full of years."

John Dolbeare, grandfather of David, born in Montville, married a Raymond, and had several children. He was quite a man of note in his generation, being called by the people to important trusts, and filling acceptably the responsible position of justice of the peace for years. In religion he was a strict Congregationalist. He died aged sixty-two years. Elisha, his son, was born in Montville, married Mary Fox. He was a very ingenious man, was a farmer and tanner, and could "turn his hand to anything." Six of his children arrived at maturity,—Griswold H. (deceased), Mary Ann (deceased), David R., Martha F., Nancy F. (deceased), Fanny (deceased). He was a good member of society, unostentatious, and a lover of home, and was for years a member of the Congregational Church. He died at the age of sixty-four, and his wife at that of eighty.

Both were highly esteemed in church and social circles.

David was brought up a farmer, received the educational advantages of the common schools, and has never departed from the labor of his youth. He has always been an agriculturist, and a hard-working, economical, and prudent man, and by industry and frugality and a judicious judgment has acquired a competency, although by the dishonesty of others he has suffered losses. His first wife was Elizabeth G. Raymond, who lived but a few years. He married, Sept. 11, 1838, Ellen Fitch, daughter of George Dolbeare and his wife, Mary Bradford. They were residents of Montville, where she was born, June 29, 1813.

Mr. Dolbeare in early life was in accord with the political principles of the Whig party, and from 1856 has been identified with the Republicans. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dolbeare have been for years consistent and valued members of the Congregational Church, and have been supporters of all good works in the church and community. Their children are James S. (deceased); Thomas W.; Henry C.; Horatio B.; twins, Mary Elizabeth (who died June 25, 1880, aged thirty-two) and Sarah Ellen (died at two years); and John. Thomas married Eliza J. Champlin, and has three children,—Minnie, Willie, and Walter. Henry married Alice E. Whaley, and resides with his father. Horatio married Jane Ashcraft, and lives in New London.

CHAPTER LXXII.

PRESTON.

Geographical—Topographical—The Indians—Early Grantees—Sketches of the Early Settlers—The War of the Revolution—Civil and Military Incorporation of the Town—Interesting Documents—Ecclesiastical History, etc.

THE town of Preston lies northeast of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Lisbon and Griswold, on the east by Griswold and North Stonington, on the south by North Stonington and Ledyard, and on the west by Montville and Norwich.

The surface of the town is uneven, consisting of hills and valleys. The soil is a gravelly loam, generally productive, better adapted to grazing than the raising of grain.

The Indians.—The lands embodied within the present bounds of Preston were owned by the Mohegans, and a deed of the town was given by Owaneco, March 17, 1687, and comprised a tract five miles in length, from Stonington to Norwich. This deed was from

"Oaneco to Capt. James Fitch, Capt. Josiah Standish, Thomas Parke, Sr., Jonathan Trasy, Thomas Trasy, Joseph Morgan, and all the rest of the inhabitants living in *New Preston*.

"Signed



"Witnesses :

"JOHN MORGAN,

"JOHN STANTON,

"The mark  of JOHN UNCAS."

The following is from the records of the General Court, dated May 10, 1679:

"Whereas, Uncas his son hath damnified Thomas Tracy, Jun., in his swine, and Uncas is willing to make him satisfaction for the same in land, this Court grants him liberty to receive of Uncas to the value of 100 acres of land for the said damage, if he see cause to grant it to him, provided it be not prejudicial to any plantation or former grant made by the Court. Lt. Thomas Tracy and Lt. Thomas Leffingwell are appointed to lay out this grant to the said Thomas Tracy, Jun., according to this grant."

"Thomas Tracy's farm east of the Shetucket was not far from Owaneco's claim, and it is not unlikely that the swine were lawfully slain in defense of his corn-fields. But this was an easy way of settling disputes; the Indians set but little value upon their lands, and the settlers were willing to be slightly 'damnified' for the sake of the indemnity."

Among the earliest grantees in this town were Samuel Andrews, John Reynolds, Josiah Rockwell, and Robert Roath. Although there were a few persons here in 1676, it is not likely that any permanent settlement was made until the close of King Philip's war. Reynolds and Rockwell, the last two of the above grantees, were attacked by Indians in 1676 while working on their land. The Reynolds farm for a long period remained in the possession of the family, and a portion of it was sold to the Water-Power Company in 1826.

Miss Caulkins says, "In all probability Greenfield Larabee was the first settler in this region, and the first actual inhabitant of the town of Preston. Next to him were Thomas Tracy, Jr., Jonathan Tracy, Samuel Fitch, and Nathaniel Leffingwell, who were cultivating farms here in 1680."

Early Settlers.¹—"Hugh Amos probably came from Boston, where a person of his name was living in 1666. He was propounded for freemanship at Norwich in May, 1671, but an earlier notice of him is the following:

"Sept. 26, 1670. A committee of three persons, John Bradford, Hugh Calkins, and Thomas Leffingwell, are to agree with Hugh Amos to keep the ferry over Shetucket River.

"This was after the privilege of keeping the ferry had been granted to Samuel Starr and forfeited by him. 'Hugh Amos and his neighbor Rockwell' are mentioned in 1678 as living near the ferry.

¹ From Miss Caulkins' History of Norwich.

"Amos died in 1707, leaving an estate valued at £410, consisting principally of housing and 570 acres of land. His children then living were John, Mary, wife of Benjamin Howard, Samuel (of Stonington), and Ann.

"Samuel Amos, in 1685, obtained a deed of land lying 'between Shunkhungannuck Hill and Conaytuck Brook' of the sachem Owaneco. A handsome sheet of water called Lake Amos, in the southeast part of Preston, near the line of North Stonington, probably obtained its name from him.

"John and Joseph Ayer, or Ayers, emigrants probably from Ipswich, Mass., settled at Preston and North Stonington as farmers.

"Joseph Ayer's farm was within the bounds of Norwich East Society, and he was admitted an inhabitant in 1704. His will, dated at Norwich, Sept. 6, 1736, but not proved till 1747, mentions four children: Joseph, Timothy, Sarah Hazen, and Abigail, wife of Dennis Manough.

"Joseph Benjamin settled in about 1690. The inventory of his estate was taken April 27, 1704. He left a widow, Sarah, and children, according to the inventory,—Joseph, aged thirty; John, twenty-two; Abigail, Jemima, Sarah, Mary, and Marcy, all about twenty. The appraisers of his estate were Thomas Stanton, Jonathan Tracy, and Samuel Lennerson, who were doubtless his neighbors.

"John Benjamin died Aug. 2, 1716.

"William Belcher, of Preston, died Feb. 7, 1732. His will, dated Sept. 6, 1731, provides for wife Mehitabel, son William, and brother Elijah, also his mother and sister. His estate was valued at £2298. Among his bequests was a wood-lot to his pastor, Mr. Hezekiah Lord.

"Moses Belcher was also an early settler in this town. He was the ancestor in this country of Hon. Nathan Belcher, of New London. (See biography of Nathan Belcher.)

"William Billings is supposed to have been the oldest son of William Billings, of Stonington, and born in that plantation about 1665. In 1709 he is styled 'Capt. William Billings, of Preston.' He had rights in the volunteer lands, probably derived from his father, who had fought against the Indians in Philip's war. He died in June, 1738.² He was the father of Rev. William Billings, who graduated at Yale in 1720, settled in the ministry at Windham, and died May 20, 1733, leaving an only son, William, afterwards known by the same style and title as his grandfather, viz., Capt. William Billings, of Preston. This last-named Capt. William died Nov. 28, 1813, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and was buried at Poquetannock.

"Peter Branch, probably son of John of Scituate,

² Joshua Hempstead, of New London, in his private diary says that Capt. Billings, of Preston, and Capt. William Hyde, of Norwich, were buried the same day, June 9, 1738. These were men of note in their respective towns.—Caulkins.

had his cattle-mark registered at Norwich about 1680. He died in 1713, leaving nine children of ages from twenty-eight years down to seven. In settling the estate it was decided that a division could not be made without prejudice to the children, and testimony to that effect was presented to the court signed by the following persons, who were doubtless freeholders in the district at that time: John Ames, Daniel Brewster, Caleb Forbes, John Freeman, Joseph Freeman, James Morgan, Isaac Morgan, Ezekiel Parke, David Roode, Nathaniel Tracy, Thomas Tracy.

"Tristram, adm. June 21, 1716; the birth of Samuel, son of Tristram and Mary, recorded the same year.

"*Trustram* Brown and Abigail Parke were married 28 Aug. 1722. This was probably a second marriage of the above.

"Nicholas Cady owned a mill in Preston, and there died in 1725; supposed to have come from Killingly.

"Isaac Cady died in 1730.

"Joseph Cary had land granted to him in 1687, 'near Capt. Standish's farm.'

"John Clark, carpenter, adm. 1702; died 1709, leaving a wife, Mary, and children,—John, Thomas, Mary, Phebe, Isaac, and James,—all, or most of them, of mature age.

"Isaac, adm. 1714; selectman 1723.

"James Clark, of Norwich, died in 1719.

"Richard Cook. A deed of gift, dated July 21, 1680, is recorded, from Greenfield Larrabee to Richard Cooke, of Stonington, of thirty acres of land 'over Showtuckett, where my now dwelling is, provided he removes and dwells upon it.' Richard Cooke accepted the conditions, was afterwards admitted as an inhabitant, and had other lands granted by the town. He died in 1695. His son Obed, born Feb. 1, 1681, was the father of Capt. James Cook, of Preston, who died June 9, 1778, in the sixty-second year of his age.

"Eliphal, one of the daughters of Capt. Cook, married Oliver Woodworth, and died Jan. 25, 1842, aged ninety-two, making but four generations from the settlement.

"The name of Corning is found early in the East Society. Josiah and Nehemiah Corning were born, the former in 1703, and the latter in 1716. Both are interred in the Long Society burial-ground.

"Thomas Danforth, a land-owner in 1730, perhaps earlier.

"Peter and Thomas Davison were early inhabitants of the East Society, or Preston. They probably came from Stonington. Peter died in 1706, Thomas in 1724, and a second Thomas in 1741.

"Jonathan Dower, adm. 1716.

"Samuel, adm. 1721.

"Andrew, a resident in 1723. Dr. Joshua Dower, of Preston, born Aug. 6, 1735, was a son of Andrew.

"John Downs and Hannah Rockwell were married March 1, 1693-94. They had five children baptized by Mr. Woodward in 1707.

"Joshua Downs, of Norwich, and Mercy Raymond, of New London, were married Feb. 12, 1729-30.

"Mr. Samuel Fitch, son of the Rev. James, was one of the earliest inhabitants east of this town. He died in 1725. His sons were Hezekiah, Jabez, and Benjamin. The following inscription is from one of the oldest gravestones in Long Society: 'Here lies the body of Deacon Benjamin Fitch, died Oct. 19, 1727, in ye 37th year of his age.'

"Caleb Forbes had a land-grant in 1672, and was constable in 1685. His marriage with Sarah, daughter of John Gager, took place June 30, 1681. A deed from Owaneco in his favor of one hundred and ten acres of upland and meadow 'south of Connoughtug brook' bears the date of Dec. 10, 1683.

"Deacon Caleb Forbes, of Preston, died Aug. 25, 1710. His estate was estimated at six hundred and twenty-five pounds. He left a relict, Mary, and five children,—Sarah, Caleb, Mary, John, and Elizabeth.

"David Francis, adm. 1697. He was on the roll of inhabitants in 1702, and again in 1718, with the title of sergeant.

"Joseph Freeman, of Preston, 1698.

"Sert. Joseph Freeman's inventory was presented at the County Court in 1706, and distribution of his estate ordered to his three sons, John, Ebenezer, and James.

"Stephen Gates, an inhabitant in 1720.

"Thomas Gates died Oct. 24, 1726.

"The farm of George Geer was near the dividing line between New London and Norwich, east of the river, and was afterwards included in Groton. He married, in 1659, Sarah, daughter of John Allyn. His sons, Joseph and Jonathan, were reckoned as inhabitants of Preston in 1687.

"Nathaniel Giddings, son of Nathaniel, born 1705; daughter Elizabeth baptized Sept. 19, 1715.

"John Glover, a grantee of 1680, is on the roll of inhabitants in 1702 and 1718. He married May 29, 1682, Hannah ———, the family name not given.

"March, 1684. Granted to Mr. Brewster and John Glover two bits of land near their own land, on the east side of Showtucket River.

"Dyer Haskell, adm. Dec. 1, 1713.

"Roger, adm. 1716; Daniel, 1723.

"Roger and Daniel Haskell were brothers. The former died in 1727. The decease of Daniel and two sisters, Judith and Sarah, took place during the year 1730. Daniel left an estate of eight hundred and fifty pounds. In the last will and testament of Judith several of the bequests are suggestive of the fashions of the day,—'I give to brother Roger's daughter Zipporah my Bible, my silk apron and pinner, and two ribbons. I give to brother Fitch's daughter Abigail my chince frock and stays with green covering,' etc.

"A second Roger Haskell, who died in 1759, aged sixty-seven, and a third of the same name in 1791, have stones to their memory in the Long Society burial-ground.

"John Hewit, member of Norwich Church in 1726, had a son Solomon baptized March 30, 1729.

"Joseph Hillard, 1738.

"Greenfield Larrabee, from Saybrook, son of an original emigrant of the same name, married Alice, daughter of Thomas Parke, in March, 1673, and settled upon a farm east of the river, near his father-in-law. In this new location he prospered, acquired large lands, brought up a family of eight sons and daughters, and lived to be upwards of ninety years of age. He was born April 20, 1648, and died Feb. 3, 1739.

"Zachariah Mainer, 1722.

"Mix, or Meeks. Thomas Meeks, son of Thomas, of New Haven, and there born in 1635, married, June 30, 1677, Hannah, daughter of Rev. James Fitch. He settled upon a farm belonging to Mr. Fitch, east of the Shetucket. A tract of twenty acres, 'where his house stands,' was confirmed to him July 16, 1680, as a free gift from Mr. Fitch to his daughter. They had nine children.

"Mr. Mix died July 30, 1706. His son Daniel was a selectman in 1725 and 1726.

"Joseph Morgan, of Preston, son of James, of New London and Groton, married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Parke, 'some time in April, 1670,' says the record. He died April 5, 1704. He had one son, Joseph, and six daughters who lived to maturity. Estate, five hundred and twenty-two pounds.

"Samuel Parish, adm. 1716; Benjamin, a little later; probably sons of John, of Stonington, who died in 1715.

"Parke, or Parks. The farm of Thomas Parke was so ambiguously situated that it took a course of years to get it settled into an abiding position. In 1681 he was a collector of taxes for New London, and his son, Thomas Parke, Jr., a constable of the same town. In 1686 the latter, without any removal of residence, was chosen constable for Norwich. A year later they were both included in the new town of Preston. Deacon Thomas Parke died July 30, 1709; his son, Thomas, Jr., had previously deceased.

"Robert Parke, second son of Deacon Thomas, married Rachel Leffingwell, Nov. 24, 1681. He also died before his father (1707), leaving a second wife, Mary, and ten children between the ages of nine months and twenty-three years. Robert Parke's homestead farm was within the bounds of Groton; he had also a farm at Pachaug.

"Capt. John Parke, of Preston, another son of Deacon Thomas, and probably the oldest, died in 1716. The widow, Mary, received that part of the farm 'on which old Deacon Thomas dwelt by the Great Pond.' She afterwards married Salmon Treat.

"Nathaniel Parks in 1683 was a neighbor of Josiah Rockwell.

"In 1713, Deacon John Richards, of Preston, asked for a confirmation of his land. William Richards, probably a brother of John, was also an early inhabitant of Preston. No connection between them

and the Richards family of New London has been traced. William died in 1724; John in 1756. Both left descendants.

"Robert Roath married in October, 1668, Sarah Saxton, and in 1672 was living at Norwich, near the Shetucket ferry. In 1680 the road to Poquetannock was laid out, beginning at the house of Robert Roath, and running south through land of Owen Williams. Robert Roath had three sons, John, Daniel, and Peter, who all became heads of families.

"Peter Robinson came from Martha's Vineyard about 1708; adm. 1712; had three children baptized by Mr. Woodward (1711, 1713, 1714), all daughters; removed to Windham, probably about 1720, and was one who assisted in forming the church in Scotland Parish, 1735.

"Israel Robinson was a resident of Norwich in 1720.

"Josiah Rockwell settled at Norwich about 1670, and was slain by the Indians in January, 1676. His farm was on the eastern side of the Shetucket, near the road to Poquetannock.

"The parentage of Josiah Rockwell has not been determined by actual records, but presumptive evidence connects him with the family of William Rockwell, who died at Windsor in 1640. Though only three sons of William are found on record at Windsor, viz., John, Samuel, and Joseph, it is not improbable that Josiah was an older son by a previous marriage. He was at New London in 1658, and remained there ten or twelve years. He then removed to Norwich, where one of William Rockwell's family—Ruth, wife of Christopher Huntington—had settled. Among his children we find the names of the three brothers of Windsor, Joseph, John, and Samuel, perpetuated; and in the family of Samuel, at Windsor, we find a Josiah. These are hints suggestive of a relationship.

"Josiah Rockwell had seven children, the births ranging from 1658 to 1676, inclusive. The oldest died in infancy. His marriage is not recorded, and the name of his wife has not been traced.

"John, son of Thomas and Sarah Rood, of Norwich, had a home-lot granted him in 1679, 'on the other side of Showtucket River, near to his Uncle Leffingwell's.' He died in September, 1706, leaving a wife, Mary, and six children, the oldest, John, aged sixteen, and the second, Zachariah, aged fourteen. The last mentioned was probably the venerable centenarian whose gravestone in the Preston burial-ground has the following interesting record:

"In Memory of
Mr. Zachariah Rude
who died Feb. 10th
1795.
in the 103d year
of his age.

"Here in the history of my age,
Men who review my days,
May read God's love in every page,
In every line his praise."

"Thomas Rose was an early settler in the southern part of Preston. His name acquired notoriety from the situation of his dwelling-house. A large oak-tree near the house was a noted boundary-mark between Norwich and New London, standing as a stately warder precisely at the southeast corner of Norwich. It was directly upon the line running east from the head of Poquetannock Cove to the bounds of Stonington, and is referred to in several surveys, acts, and patents.

"Thomas Rose married Hannah, daughter of Robert Allyn. Under the shadow of the great boundary-tree they both lived to a good old age. He died in 1743, leaving an estate valued at £2498. His wife survived him, and he left also a son, Joseph, and six daughters. Another son, Thomas, died before his father, in 1733, leaving a family.

"Jonathan and Mercy Rudd were married Dec. 19, 1678, and probably settled in Norwich about that time. His land east of the Shetucket was held by a deed of purchase from Owaneco, dated Dec. 10, 1683, and consisted of one hundred acres on Connoughtug Brook, and one hundred and eight acres betwixt Shunkhungannock Hill and Norwich bounds. He appears also to have had other lands.

"He died in 1689. In the distribution of his estate his wife received £60; the oldest son, Jonathan, £117; Nathaniel and Abigail, each £58 10s. 'At the desire of the widow, Joseph and Richard Bushnell, Nathaniel Rudd, Thomas Tracy, and Caleb Forbes were appointed overseers of the widow, children, and estate.'

"The first Peter Spicer was of New London in 1666, and died in 1695. The second Peter was of Norwich in 1702 and 1716. Samuel, adm. Dec. 20, 1715.

"Josiah (or Josias) Standish was a son of the renowned Miles Standish, of Duxbury. His first wife, Mary, 'dyed and was buried at Duxborough, July 1, 1665.' His second wife is supposed to have been Sarah, daughter of Samuel Allen, of Braintree. The earliest notice we obtain of him in this neighborhood is from a deed of sale dated Feb. 5, 1686, from 'John Parks, of the new plantation east of Norwich' (Preston), to 'Capt. Josiah Standish, now in Norwich,' of one hundred and fifty acres of land 'over Showtucket River upon the hill between Mr. Fitch's farm and Pocketannuck,'—consideration, £22. Witnesses, Thomas Bradford and Simon Huntington, Jr. The same year he purchased a thousand-acre right in Windham, near where Willimantic now stands.

"Capt. Standish died in 1690. The widow and son Miles were appointed administrators on his estate. We may assume that Samuel Standish, licensed to tan leather in Preston, 1706, Israel Standish, of Preston, 1709, Josiah, who went from Preston, and was one of the first settlers of Stafford, 1719, and Lois, who married Hugh Calkins in 1706, were children of Capt. Josiah.

"Miles Standish, of Preston, died in 1728; left relict Elizabeth; estate appraised at £919 11s. 3d.

"In his inventory are articles that harmonize well with his name, viz.: gun, sword, belt, pouch, and bullets, a Bible and confession of faith.

"John Starkweather was an early inhabitant. He died Aug. 21, 1703, leaving a widow and seven children between the ages of twelve and twenty-six years.

"Hopedill Tyler, 'an aged man,' died in 1733. He left a wife, Mary, and four children, viz.: Hannah Buswell, Daniel, James, and Hopedill. Estate, £813. In the inventory of his wardrobe is 'a close bodied coat,' valued at £4 5s., a beaver hat, an orange-colored cloak, and a muff.

"Thomas Wedge. Deborah, relict of Thomas Wedge, died in 1703, leaving seven children, viz.: John, Mary, Joshua, Isaac, Deborah, David, and Deliverance. John Richards and John Tracy witnessed her will.

"Joshua was on the roll of Norwich inhabitants in 1716.

"Paul Wentworth, a son of Elder William Wentworth, of Dover, N. H., obtained from Owaneco, the Indian sachem, a lease of certain lands in Mohegan, to which he removed with his family. He was dismissed, with his wife Katherine, from the church at Rowley, where he had lived, to the church at New London, June 29, 1707. But his name does not appear on the list of church-members at New London. His farm, though within the limits of the ecclesiastical parish, was at least ten miles from the church, and the intervening country was almost a wilderness. He afterwards purchased lands of David Francis in East Society, Norwich; removed thither, and was accepted as an inhabitant of the town Dec. 20, 1715. He had thirteen children, all born before he came to this colony, the dates ranging from 1680 to 1700. He died in 1750.

"Benjamin, his seventh son, married, in 1726, Mehitable Carrier. Jared Wentworth, son of Benjamin and Mehitable, born in 1728, married Abigail Wilson, of Ashford. The residence of this couple was in the western part of Norwich, near Bean Hill. One of their daughters, Zerviah, born April 12, 1767, was united, Nov. 28, 1790, to Ezekiel Huntley. The only child of this union, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, acquired a literary fame second to that of no female in the country. Her numerous writings, in prose and verse, are all of a pure and elevated tone, calculated to charm, console, and entertain all willing readers, and particularly to mould and invigorate the character of the young.

"Williams. Several of this name settled here at an early date.

"Owen Williams is mentioned in 1669. He obtained a grant of land in 1670, 'near Brewster's in the path that goes from Showtuck to Pocketannuck.' He died in 1680, leaving a family.

"Joseph Williams, adm. 1702, and a vote passed that he be 'entered as a whole share man respecting lands.'

"John Williams, apparently an original emigrant, not connected with others of the name in this neighborhood, appears early in the next century among the inhabitants. According to family traditions, he came from Wales, and was born in 1680. His first wife was Hannah Knowlton. His residence was at Poquetanock village, but within the bounds of Norwich, as is evident from his serving repeatedly as one of the selectmen of the town, in 1721, 1728, and afterwards. He died early in the year 1742, leaving a widow, Mary. His will provides for his only son, Joseph, and sons-in-law, Nathaniel Giddings and James Geer. His estate comprised the homestead farm, a grist-mill, fulling-mill, a wharf, and two warehouses at the Landing. Among his personal effects were five negroes, valued at £600. Total estate, £21,727.

"The following is a contemporary notice of his death, Jan. 12, 1741-42:

"Capt. John Williams died at Pockatounock of pleurisy after 7 days' illness. He was a good commonwealth's man, traded much by sea and land with good success for many years, and acquired wholly by his own industry a great estate. He was a very just dealer aged about 60 years."

"Brig.-Gen. Joseph Williams, of Norwich, one of the purchasers of the Connecticut Reserve, was a grandson of Capt. John. He died Oct. 3, 1800, aged forty-seven.

"Ebenezer Witter, of Preston, died Jan. 31, 1711-12. He left a wife, Dorothy, and seven children,—Joseph, Ebenezer, William, Elizabeth, Mary, Dorothy, Hannah. Estate, £729.

"Daniel Woodward, of Preston, died in 1713; left wife, Elizabeth, and twelve children from eleven to thirty-three years of age. Daniel Woodward, Jr., administered on the estate.

"In 1718 the proprietors of Norwich east of the Shetucket were enumerated. The list includes only property-holders who were voters and paid rates to the ministry: Benjamin Brewster, Jonathan Brewster, John Clark, Obed Cook, John Downs, Mr. Samuel Fitch, David Francis, John Glover, Matthew Huntington, Andrew Huntington, Greenfield Larrabee, Nathaniel Larrabee, John Larrabee, Daniel Leffingwell, Nathaniel Leffingwell, Daniel Mix, James Mix, Daniel Roath, John Rockwell, Joseph Rockwell, Josiah Rockwell, Samuel Rockwell, John Williams, Joseph Williams.

"To these were added Mr. Worthington, if he settle there; Isaac Huntington, in right of Matthew Coy; and three half-share men,—Hezekiah, Benjamin, and Jabez Fitch."

War of the Revolution.—The records of Preston show that its inhabitants were early and determined in opposing the measures of the British government which led to the Revolution. As far back as 1770 they voted in town-meeting to use no goods imported from Great Britain, and prohibited the sale of such in town, and at the same time appointed a committee to enforce the observance of their vote. In July, 1774, they passed resolutions of sympathy with Boston,

and protested against the acts of Parliament passed in hostility to that town and to the colony of Massachusetts. Later in the same year they appointed a Committee of Observation and Correspondence, whose duty was to see that the inhabitants of Preston and all persons within the limits of the same complied strictly with the several acts of the Provincial Congress. They were also to communicate with the towns of this and the neighboring colonies on matters of public interest and safety.

The Massachusetts Historical Collections, fourth series, volume four, contain a letter from this committee, dated Aug. 20, 1774, addressed to the Committee of Correspondence for the town of Boston, in which, after referring to the condition of public affairs, they say,—

"Capt. Belcher, who is one of our committee, and a zealous friend to the liberties of this country, waits on you with this, and will acquaint you with the spirit of our people, and give you a copy of the doings of our town on the 11th of July last. He will also bring you a small sum of money towards the relief of your poor. For these our subscriptions are still out, and we expect to make up in all about fifty pounds lawful money.

[Signed] "SAMUEL MOTT, per order of Committee."

To this communication a reply was made Aug. 24, 1774, saying,—

"We have received by Capt. Belcher your letter of the 20th, and the sum of money you were kind enough to send for the support of our poor, and it gives us pleasure amidst our sufferings to find our brethren determined to aid and support us while we are struggling for American freedom.

[Signed] "JOSEPH WARREN, per order of Committee."

From the military rolls in the Connecticut State Library it appears that in April, 1775, on hearing of the skirmishers at Concord and Lexington, three companies of militia were enrolled in Preston, commanded respectively by Capt. Ebenezer Witter, William Belcher, and Roger Billings, and held in readiness to march for the relief of Boston should their services there be found necessary. But it appearing by the intelligence next received that no further hostilities were occurring, they were after a few days' waiting dismissed. Immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill, however, in June of the succeeding year, two of the companies at least, those of Capt. Witter and Belcher, and probably also that of Capt. Billings, were again enrolled and at once placed in active service, and from thence forward until the close of the war the town of Preston continued to furnish its full proportion of men for the field, and to provide for them when necessary during their term of service. In 1781 a committee was appointed by the town to enlist from it fifteen soldiers for three years' service, being authorized to offer them £6 bounty in silver, or such other articles as they might be willing to receive as an equivalent for it, together with forty shillings per month wages, made equal to them in Indian corn at threeshillings per bushel, and good pork at three pence per pound, they to receive in addition all bounties, clothing, and refreshments given by the State or Continental authorities. Later in the year a further

committee was appointed to divide the town into twenty classes, each class to furnish one soldier, and thus fill up the town's quota in the Continental army.

The Connecticut State records show by quartermasters' receipts there on file that in 1777 the selectmen of Preston sent to that part of the army stationed on the Hudson River four bales of clothing for the use of the soldiers from that town, and again the same year, and for the like purpose, arms, blankets, and accoutrements of the value of £67 1s. 6d. At the commencement of the war, however, with their incomplete organization and restricted means, it was not always practicable for either the town or State to promptly meet all the necessities of their condition, and instances are not wanting where the requisite provision was made by individual sacrifice. One such deserves to be commemorated. At the session of the General Assembly, May, 1777, Ebenezer Witter, of Preston (as appears by the legislative record), presented a memorial, stating that on the 20th of June, 1776, he had been by the General Assembly appointed a captain in Col. Selden's regiment, to serve to Dec. 25, 1776, that he did serve and until the regiment was discharged, but that no means had been furnished him with which to pay his company, and that, fearing lest the failure of payment might be a detriment to the service, he had hired four hundred pounds lawful money, and with the same had paid off all his soldiers to save the credit of the State, and for the sum so expended he asked to be reimbursed.

Civil and Military.—The petition of the inhabitants of the town for incorporation was presented to the Legislature in 1686, and signed by the following persons: Thomas Parke, Sr., Thomas Parke, Jr., Thomas and Jonathan Tracy, Hugh Amos, Jonathan Rudd, Caleb Forbes, John Amos, John Rude, Peter Branch, Joseph Morgan, Thomas Rose, Daniel Brewster, Nathaniel and John Parke, Charles Williams, Jonathan Geer, Edward Litell, and James Smith. The petition was granted in January, 1687.

The plantation act is dated Jan. 15, 1686, in which fifteen persons are named, viz.: Hugh Amos, John Avery, Thomas Avery, Benjamin Brewster, Caleb Forbes, Capt. Samuel Mason, Ephraim Miner, John Parke, Thomas Parke, John Plumbe, Thomas Rose, Jonathan Rudd, John Stanton, Jonathan Tracy, and Thomas Tracy.

INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

"To Samuel A. Coit, Esq., of Preston, in New London County, one of his majesties Justices of Peace for said county, comes Joshua Douner, of said Preston, and complains and prosecutes in behalf of our sovereign Lord and King against Cosider Tiffany, of said Preston, and says that the said Tiffany with sundry other persons who were good and faithful subjects of our Lord and King, being at the dwelling house of the Rev. Mr. Asher Rossiter, of said Preston, sometime in the month of March last past, the said Tiffany, not having the fear of God before his eyes, and being moved and instigated by the Devil to move and stir up strife, envy and discord among neighbors, and to give the said Mr. Rossiter and others an ill opinion of said complainant and to lessen his, the said complainant's character, he, the said Tiffany, did wittingly, willingly and

wickedly contrive, make and publish the following false sentences and reports (viz.) Dr. Douner, meaning complainant, says that Mr. Rossiter cannot pray and is a man of no religion and that Paul Parks was not such a fellow as Mr. Rossiter was to go to the tavern a Sabbath day night and buy tickets, which false reports spoken as aforesaid has a direct and natural tendency to disturb, disquiet and destroy the peace, order, friendship and unanimity among neighbors and is against the peace of our sovereign Lord and King, his crown and dignity, and contrary to the laws of this colony in the colony law book, page 143, entitled an act for the punishment of lying, and page 185, entitled an act against breaking the peace, the complainant having given bond for prosecution as the said law directs and prays for process against said Tiffany that he may be had on examination on the premises and dealt with as the law directs. Dated at Preston the 22d day of April, A.D. 1760.

"JOSHUA DOUNER."

Long Society.—"This ecclesiastical society comprised a long and comparatively narrow strip, lying east of the rivers Shetucket and Thames. Well might it be called *Long*,¹ for it originally extended over the whole eastern border of the Nine-miles-square, from Plainfield to Poquetannock, and this line of the original purchase, in its liberal measurement, was probably ten or twelve miles.

"The farmers on this side of the rivers petitioned the town as early as 1699 to be released from paying ecclesiastical rates in Norwich, on account of the great inconvenience they found in attending divine worship, by reason of the ferry and their distance from the town plot. After crossing the river at the old fording-place it was necessary to traverse a tedious winding path around the Chelsea hills to get into the town street and pass on to the meeting-house. The desired permission was not then granted, but twenty-one years later they were freely allowed to become a distinct parish, and sixty acres of land set apart for their first minister.

"The church was constituted in 1726, under the Rev. Jabez Wight, the first and only pastor ever settled among them. Mr. Wight was a native of Dedham, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard College. His wife was Ruth Swan; they had four sons, who became worthy members of society. He died in 1782, and the church seems to have died with him. No regular public worship was held, and the meeting-house was allowed to decay and fall to pieces.

"In 1786, Long Society was annexed to Preston, and instead of the designation of '5th of Norwich,' took that of '2d of Preston.'

"In the year 1817 a fresh attempt was made to establish a worshipping assembly in this old society. A new meeting-house was built upon the ancient site, which was open to all denominations of Christians. The services were kept up for a time on the system of voluntary contributions, but could not be permanently maintained, and soon ceased altogether.

"In August, 1837, still another effort was made, and at this time a small Congregational Church was gathered with the assistance of Rev. Anson Gleason, who had been officiating as a missionary at Mohegan. The communion-plate belonging to the old church of

¹ Sometimes called "Fifth Society," and also "East Norwich."

Mr. Wight, which had not been used for forty years, was brought out on this occasion. The attempt to resuscitate the church, however, was not successful. The members soon disbanded, and in 1857 the edifice was sold to the town of Preston for municipal use.

"The ancient burial-ground of Long Society lies around this building. Here we find the names of many of the early inhabitants,—Corning, Fitch, Giddings, Haskell, Harvey, Hilliard, Pride, Roath, Truman, Wight, Williams, etc.

"One of the oldest inscribed stones perpetuates the memory of the first deacon of Mr. Wight's church :

"Here lies the body of DEACON BENJAMIN FITCH, died Oct. 19, 1727, in yr 37th year of his age."

"Inscription on the Gravestone of Rev. Mr. Wight.

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. Jabez Wight, late Pastor of the Church of Christ in the d Society in Preston, who in the 56th year of his ministry and 82^d. of his age, on the 15th day of Sept., 1782, Entered into the joy of his Lord.

"Zion may in his fall bemoan,
A Beauty and a pillar gone."

"An obituary notice of Mr. Wight says of him,—

"Fond of retirement from the bustling world, he was apparently never so happy as when traveling the road of an unnoticed humility."

Mr. Wight was succeeded by Roswell Whitmore and Jacob Allen. Dr. Benjamin Lord, of Norwich Town, preached Mr. Wight's ordination sermon in 1726, which was published. The records speak in 1758 of a meeting-house and a minister then settled in the "East Society of Norwich." None has been settled since his death. After that the meeting-house was opened to all denominations who chose to occupy it. The second house was built in 1817, and subsequently sold to the town for a town-house. At one time it was voted that any one in the society might invite a minister of any denomination to preach, and a collection would be taken up to pay him. The records often speak of unsuccessful efforts to raise money to support preaching for six months at a time. An attempt was made to resuscitate this waning church in October, 1837, but paucity of members and inefficiency finally prevailed, and it was disbanded in 1857.

Congregational Church in Preston.—This church was organized Nov. 16, 1698, and Rev. Salmon Treat was the first pastor. His successors have been as follows: Asher Rosseter, Jonathan Fuller, Lemuel Tyler, John Hyde, Augustus B. Collins, Nathan S. Hunt, Elijah W. Tucker.

The church was very small for forty or fifty years, having become reduced during the ministry of Mr. Rosseter to seventeen, and numbering only twenty-eight at the death of Mr. Tyler. In the next fifty years it increased to more than one hundred, being nearly as large as at any time in its history. A large fund renders the support of the gospel very easy. The house of worship was repaired and remodeled in 1849.

Hall's Mills, situated at Hallville, in the town of Preston, are owned by Joseph, Benjamin, and George

Hall, constituting the firm of Hall Brothers. These mills came into their possession in 1862. Previous to this it was known as the Old Kimball Factory, where custom and roll-carding was done for many years. In 1866 its building and water-power was enlarged to a three-set mill, which was run in the manufacturing of woolen yarn until June 3, 1873, at which time it was burned, and rebuilt as a wool-scouring mill. Started in 1874 cleaning and scouring California wool. During the past year (1880) they have added a new five-set woolen-mill, which is now running in the manufacture of colored flannels.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1693 TO 1881.

- 1693.—Capt. Benj. Brewster, Lieut. John Morgan, Ensign John Parke.
1694.—Tho. Tracey, Lieut. John Morgan, John Parke.
1695.—Lieut. John Tracey, Jos. Freeman, Tho. Rose.
1696.—Tho. Tracey.
1697.—Ensign John Parkes, Joseph Freeman.
1698.—Caleb Fobes.
1699.—Lieut. Jonathan Tracie, Ensign John Park, John Parker.
1700.—Jonathan Tracie, Thomas Tracie.
1701.—John Parks, Thomas Tracie.
1702.—Ensign John Parks, John Starkweather, John Richards.
1703.—Caleb Fobes, William Billing, John Richards.
1704.—Capt. John Parks, Caleb Fobes, Daniel Brewster.
1705.—Thomas Tracy, Caleb Fobes, Daniel Brewster.
1706.—Capt. John Park, Lieut. Daniel Brewster.¹
1707.—Capt. John Parke, Ensign Wm. Billing, Lieut. Daniel Brewster.
1708.—Lieut. Daniel Brewster, Caleb Fobes, Daniel Brewster.
1709.—Capt. John Parke, Thomas Tracy, Daniel Brewster.
1710.—Daniel Brewster, Thomas Tracy, Capt. John Park, Jonathan Tracey.
1711.—Capt. John Parks, Daniel Woodward.
1712.—Capt. John Park, Lieut. Daniel Brewster.
1713.—Capt. John Parke, Lieut. Daniel Brewster, John Richards, Ensign Wm. Billings.
1714.—Capt. John Park, Lieut. Daniel Brewster, Ensign Wm. Billings.
1715.—Capt. John Park, Lieut. Daniel Brewster.
1716.—John Park, John Brown, Capt. Daniel Brewster.
1717.—Capt. Daniel Brewster, Wm. Billing, John Freeman, John Brown.
1718.—John Freeman, John Amos, Capt. Daniel Brewster, Joseph Kenny.
1719.—John Brown, John Freeman, Capt. Daniel Brewster.
1720.—Caleb Fobes, Thomas Rose.
1721.—Capt. Daniel Brewster, Moses Belcher, John Brown.
1722.—Capt. Daniel Brewster, Thomas Rose, Caleb Fobes, John Kenny.
1723.—Capt. Daniel Brewster, Thomas Rose, Joseph Gates, John Cook.
1724.—Joseph Gates, Thomas Rose.
1725.—Capt. Daniel Brewster, John Brown.
1726.—Capt. Daniel Brewster, John Brown, John Ames, Caleb Fobes.
1727-28.—Capt. Daniel Brewster, John Brown.
1729.—Joseph Winter, Thomas Rose, Joseph Billings.
1730.—Joseph Witter, Joseph Billings, John Cook.
1731.—Capt. Daniel Brewster, John Cook, Joseph Witter.
1732.—Hezekiah Packer, John Cook, Joseph Witter.
1733.—John Brown, Hezekiah Packer, Jedediah Tracey, Mark Williams.
1734.—John Brown, Hezekiah Packer, Jedediah Tracey.
1735.—Jedediah Tracey, John Cook, Joseph Gates, John Brown.
1736.—Hezekiah Park, John Cook, Mark Williams.
1737.—Jedediah Tracey, John Cook, Hezekiah Parks.
1738.—Jedediah Tracey, John Cook.
1739.—Jedediah Tracey, Nathaniel Brown, Hezekiah Park.
1740.—Wm. Witter, Joseph Billings.
1741.—Hezekiah Parkes, Joseph Billings, Nathaniel Brown, Samuel Morgan.
1742.—Hezekiah Parkes, Joseph Billings, Capt. John Avery, Capt. Samuel Coit.
1743.—Samuel Morgan, Capt. Samuel Coit, Capt. John Avery, Nathaniel Brown.

¹ The names of deputies without towns appear in the record for 1706.

- 1744.—Samuel Morgan, Capt. Ebenezer Leonard, Wm. Wittar, Nathaniel Brown.
 1745.—Wm. Wittar, Capt. Ebenezer Leonard, Samuel Morgan, Nathaniel Brown.
 1746.—Wm. Wittar, Capt. Samuel Coit.
 1747.—Humphrey Avery, Roger Billings, Samuel Morgan, Capt. Ebenezer Leonard.
 1748.—Joseph Wittar, Nathaniel Brown, Sam'l Morgan, Elijah Belcher.
 1749.—Wm. Wittar, Maj. Samuel Coit, Samuel Morgan, Roger Billings.
 1750.—Samuel Morgan, Samuel Coit, Capt. Wm. Wittar, Capt. Ebenezer Leonard.
 1751.—Cyprian Strong, Maj. Samuel Coit, Samuel Morgan, Nathaniel Brown.
 1752.—Capt. Wm. Wittar, Capt. Roger Billings, Capt. Samuel Morgan.
 1753.—Capt. Wm. Wittar, Maj. Samuel Coit, Capt. Samuel Morgan, Capt. Nathaniel Brown.
 1754.—Capt. Wm. Wittar, Maj. Samuel Coit, Capt. Samuel Morgan, Capt. Daniel Gates.
 1755.—Wm. Wittar, Samuel Brown, Capt. Samuel Morgan, Nathaniel Brown.
 1756.—Capt. Wm. Wittar, John Tyler, Capt. Samuel Morgan, Nathaniel Brown.
 1757.—Capt. Wm. Wittar, Nathaniel Brown, Capt. Samuel Morgan, Maj. Samuel Coit.
 1758.—Capt. Wm. Wittar, Nathaniel Brown, John Tyler.
 1759.—Samuel Morgan, Capt. Nathaniel Leonard, Capt. Wm. Wittar, Nathaniel Brown.
 1760.—Capt. Samuel Morgan, Col. Samuel Coit, William Blodget, Capt. Moses Tyler.
 1761.—Capt. Samuel Morgan, Col. Samuel Coit, Capt. Joseph Tyler.
 1762.—Col. Samuel Coit, Capt. William Wittar, Capt. Samuel Morgan.
 1763.—Joseph Kinnee, John Tyler, Simon Brewster, Timothy Lester.
 1764.—Capt. Samuel Morgan, Col. Samuel Coit, Robert Creary.
 1765.—Capt. William Witter. Names of deputies not recorded.
 1766.—Capt. Samuel Morgan, Col. Samuel Coit, Simon Brewster, John Tyler.
 1767.—Capt. Samuel Morgan, Col. Samuel Coit, Robert Creary.
 1768.—Capt. Samuel Morgan, Col. Samuel Coit, Simon Brewster, Capt. Joseph Tyler.
 1769.—Capt. Samuel Morgan, Col. Samuel Coit, Capt. Roger Sterry, Capt. Moses Tyler.
 1770.—Robert Creary, Capt. John Tyler, Capt. Roger Sterry.
 1771.—Capt. William Witter, Col. Samuel Coit, John Avery, Timothy Lester.
 1772.—Samuel Mott, Col. Samuel Coit, Jonathan Brewster, Benjamin Coit.
 1773.—Samuel Mott, Col. Samuel Coit, Capt. Roger Sterry, Capt. John Tyler.
 1774.—Edward Mott, Capt. John Tyler, Robert Crary, Capt. James Morgan.
 1775.—Capt. Roger Sterry, Col. John Tyler, Capt. Roger Sterry.
 1776.—J. Halsey, S. Tyler, William Witter, Asa Kinne.
 1777.—J. Halsey, S. Tyler, D. Adams, S. Mott.
 1778.—J. Halsey, Benj. Coit, James Morgan.
 1779.—J. Halsey, Asa Kinne.
 1780.—J. Avery, A. Huntington, J. Downer, N. Lord.
 1781.—S. Mott, E. Tucker, E. Brown.
 1782.—J. Halsey, Samuel Mott, E. Brown, Benj. Coit.
 1783.—N. Peters, Robert Cray, E. Brown, John Tyler.
 1784.—Samuel Mott, Alex. Stewart, John Avery, Benj. Coit.
 1785.—Samuel Mott, Nathan Peters, Nathaniel Lord, Benj. Coit.
 1786.—Jeremiah Halsey, Samuel Mott, Benj. Coit.
 1787.—Amos Avery, Oliver Crary, John Tyler, Benj. Coit.
 1788.—Simon Brewster, Nathaniel Lord, Jeremiah Halsey.
 1789.—Isaac Avery, Alex. Stewart, Samuel Mott, Wm. Belcher.
 1790.—Samuel Mott, Daniel Morgan, Isaac Avery, Nathaniel Lord.
 1791.—Samuel Mott, James Morgan, Jonathan Brewster, Alex. Stewart.
 1792.—Jeremiah Halsey, Charles Fanning, John Crary, Moses Lester.
 1793.—Samuel Mott, Nathaniel Lord, Isaac Avery, Wheeler Coit.
 1794.—John Crary, Charles Fanning, Jonathan Brewster, John Wilson.
 1795.—Isaac Avery, Elisha Brown, Samuel Mott, Nathaniel Lord.
 1796.—Jeremiah Halsey, Charles Fanning, Samuel Mott, Nathaniel Lord.
 1797.—Isaac Avery, Daniel Morgan, Jr., Amos Avery, Moses Tyler.
 1798.—Isaac Avery, Alex. Stewart, Elias Brown, Nathaniel Lord.
 1799.—Elias Brown, Alex. Stewart, Nathaniel Lord.
 1800.—Elias Brown, Alex. Stewart, Amos Avery, Nathaniel Lord.
 1801.—Elias Brown, Alex. Stewart, Amos Avery.
 1802.—John Crary, Alex. Stewart, John Wittar, John Wilson.
 1803.—Amos Avery, Alex. Stewart, Elias Brown, Charles Fanning.
 1804.—Alex. Stewart, Elias Brown, Charles Fanning.
 1805.—Avery Downer, Alex. Stewart, Joshua Downer, Fred. Fanning.
 1806.—Avery Downer, Alex. Stewart, Isaac Avery, Charles Fanning.
 1807.—John Wilson, Dennison Palmer, Isaac Avery, Charles Fanning.
 1808.—James Treat, Benj. Coit, Isaac Avery, Elijah Lester.
 1809.—Alex. Stewart, Isaac Hewitt, Isaac Avery, Hezekiah Boardman.
 1810.—James Cook, Jedediah Burdett, Stephen Meech, Wm. Cogswell.
 1811.—Nathaniel Kimball, Alex. Stewart, Avery Downer, Charles Fanning.
 1812.—Robert S. Avery, Alex. Stewart, Jr., John Morgan, Jr.
 1813.—John Morgan, Jr., Charles Fanning, Stephen Meech, Nathan Geer.
 1814.—Isaac Avery, Charles Fanning, Joseph W. Brewster, Samuel Leonard.
 1815.—Elisha Crary, Alex. Stewart, Jr., Alex. Stewart, Erastus T. Smith.
 1816.—Avery Downer, Nathaniel Kimball, Ebenezer Avery, Henry F. Lamb.
 1817.—John T. Mott, John Brewster, Ebenezer Avery, Henry F. Lamb.
 1818.—John T. Mott, John Brewster, James Cook, Jonathan Brewster.
 1819.—James Cook, Jonathan Brewster.
 1820.—Henry Palmer, Elisha Brewster.
 1821.—Henry Brown, Joseph Brewster.
 1822.—Amos Avery (?), Jonathan Brewster.
 1823.—Stephen Meech, William Kimball.
 1824.—Dennison Palmer, William Kimball.
 1825.—James Cook, Allyn Chapman.
 1826.—Elisha Crary, Billings Brown.
 1827.—Amos Avery, Jonathan Brewster.
 1828.—Asa A. Gore, Charles Hewitt.
 1829.—Amos Avery, Jonathan Brewster.
 1830.—Avery Downer, Joseph Harvey.
 1831.—Jonas Ayer, Walter Palmer.
 1832.—Jonas Ayer.
 1833.—Asher P. Brown, William Kimball, Jr.
 1834.—David Baldwin, Tracy Gates.
 1835.—Isaac Avery, Joseph Harvey.
 1836.—John T. Mott, Erastus O'Brien.
 1837.—David Baldwin, Frank Kimball.
 1838.—Elisha Crary, J. S. Halsey.
 1839.—Asher P. Brown, Isaac Williams (2).
 1840.—Tracy Gates, Erastus Morgan, Jr.
 1841.—George Loving, Asa L. Latham.
 1842.—Joseph Harvey, Charles Hewitt, Jr.
 1843.—Oliver Hewitt.
 1844.—John P. Gates, Albert G. Ayers.
 1845.—Avery Brownings, Stanton Hewitt.
 1846.—Erastus O'Brien, Asa A. Gore.
 1847.—Edwin Palmer, Charles Hewitt.
 1848.—Elijah B. Dewey, Nathan Rude.
 1849.—William Pendleton, Amos A. Gore.
 1850.—Asa L. Latham, E. B. Downing.
 1851.—John W. Gallup, E. F. Hewitt.
 1852.—Nathan Stanton, Charles B. Ayer.
 1853.—William P. Witter, Warren Andrews.
 1854.—Henry P. Marion, Stanton Hewitt.
 1855.—Oliver P. Avery, J. W. Gallup.
 1856.—Alba Rude, George C. Benjamin.
 1857.—Dixon S. Hall, John S. Lester.
 1858.—Henry Harvey, E. F. Hewitt.
 1859.—Sol. S. Pendleton, Luth. F. Carter.
 1860.—Nich. B. Bates, A. B. Latham.
 1861.—Oliver Hewitt, William Briggs.
 1862.—Asahel Tanner, Joseph T. Button.
 1863.—Sol. Lucas, Charles Hewitt.
 1864.—Alexander Yerrington, Charles D. Hadga.
 1865.—Amos Stanton, E. O'Brien.
 1866.—W. D. Hoxie, William Routh.
 1867.—Charles Hewitt, E. B. Dewey.
 1868.—Horace A. Fitch, William P. Witter, Jr.
 1869.—Daniel S. Guile, Prentice Avery.
 1870.—Henry J. Gallup, N. D. Bates.
 1871.—Seth Maine, Charles W. Carter.
 1872.—Harvey D. Corniug, Alfred C. Guile.
 1873.—Nich. B. Bates, H. H. Routh.
 1874.—Austin A. Chapman, George Ayer.

- 1875.—E. F. Hewitt, Ed. Benjamin.
 1876.—James F. Forsyth, Alfred C. Gmle.
 1877.—Charles Hewitt, W. K. Chapman.
 1878.—George A. Sydeman, Jr., James H. Fitch.
 1879.—Edwin Benjamin, Benjamin Lucas.
 1880.—Charles A. Burdick, William Burton.
 1881.—James R. Peckham, W. H. Bennett.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

PRESTON—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Capt. George G. Benjamin, eldest child of Capt. Ephraim Benjamin, was born in Preston, Conn., Feb. 11, 1814. His grandfather was Maj. Asa Benjamin, a native of Connecticut. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and a harness-maker and saddler by trade. He left one son, Ephraim, who married Sarah Green, daughter of Peter and Sarah Green, of East Greenwich, R. I., and had eight children, viz.: George G., Harriet, Charles (deceased), William (deceased), Sarah, Asa (deceased), Mary, and Edwin, all born in Preston, Conn., and all the sons engaged in the whaling business.

Capt. Ephraim Benjamin was a captain of the State militia, and politically was a Democrat. He held the various offices of his town, and was a man much respected. He was a farmer by occupation. He died about 1859 or '60, aged seventy-three years, and his wife died in 1876, aged eighty-two years, and both were buried in the cemetery at Long Society.

Capt. George G. Benjamin, the immediate subject of this sketch, remained at home on his father's farm till he was seventeen years of age, when, being desirous of going to sea, he presented himself to Maj. Thomas W. Williams, of New London, who immediately employed him, and sent him out as a common sailor before the mast in his ship "Connecticut," Capt. Robert Tate in command. They went on a whaling voyage to the South Seas, and were gone ten months.

He made six different voyages to the South Seas and elsewhere before he was made captain of a vessel named "Clematis," owned by Williams & Barnes, in which he made two voyages, both of which were successful, but the first voyage merits a special mention.

The single voyage that perhaps before any other merits special notice is that of the "Clematis" (Capt. Benjamin), fitted out by Williams & Barnes, and arriving July 4, 1841. She was out ten months and twenty-nine days, went round the world, and brought home two thousand five hundred and forty-eight barrels of oil. This voyage, when the time, the distance sailed, and the quantity of oil brought home are considered in connection, merits to be ranked among remarkable achievements.

There is no associated line of business in which the profits are more equitably divided among those en-

gaged in it than in the whale-fishery. The owners, agents, officers, and crew are all partners in the voyage, and each has his proportionate share of the results. Its operation, therefore, is to enlarge the means and multiply the comforts of the many, as well as to add to the wealth of the wealthy. The old West India trade, which preceded it, was destructive in a remarkable degree to human life and health, and engendered habits of dissipation, turbulence, and reckless extravagance. The whaling business is a great advance upon this, not only as it regards life, but also in its relation to order, happiness, and morality. The mass of the people, the *public*, have gained by the exchange. The improvements in the aspect of the city of New London, Conn., during the last twenty years may be traced to the successful prosecution of the whale-fishery.

He made two voyages in the ship "Lowell" as captain, owned by Messrs. Williams & Barnes. His third vessel was the "Montezuma." Besides visiting the South Seas many, many times, he has circumnavigated the globe seven times, and visited nearly all the important islands of the seas.

He was a captain sixteen years, till 1854, working more than twenty-three years as a whaler. In 1854 he settled in Preston, in that part of the town known as Poquetannock, on a farm of some one hundred and sixty acres.

March 29, 1843, he married Elizabeth M., daughter of Henry C. and Sarah (Chatman) Avery. Mrs. Benjamin was born June 22, 1817. Their children are Henrietta A. (died in 1864, aged fifteen years) and Amanda W. (born June 28, 1855).

Capt. Benjamin is a Democrat, as all his fathers were. About 1855 he was elected to the Legislature by both parties, only one vote being cast against him. He has also held the other principal offices of his town. Mrs. Benjamin is a member of the Baptist Church, and the captain is a liberal supporter of the Episcopal Church, of which his daughter is a member.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

SALEM.¹

THE precise time of the first settlement made within the present limits of Salem remains in doubt, but from what we have been able to gather from the first histories of the colonies we think it can be safely asserted that the first settlements were made in the southern portion thereof, near the last residence of Deacon Josiah Raymond, as we will subsequently show. On the 24th day of May, 1685, the General Court granted to Lyme a tract lying north of that township, nine miles in length by two in breadth.

¹ By Hon. A. O. Gallup.



George G. Benjamin

This had hitherto been claimed by the Mohegans, and long afterwards they asserted, in their petitions to the crown, that for this large tract they had never received any remuneration whatever.

In 1699, Colchester was bought by one Nathaniel Foote, who acted as agent in behalf of a company of purchasers. If we may believe the subsequent petitions of the Mohegans, this purchase was effected in a manner by no means honest, Owaneco being under the influence of liquor at the time, and the only consideration given by the said Foote being some five or six shillings. The settlers, however, may have acted on the ground that the Mohegan country was already justly the property of the colony. This purchase took in nearly all of what were called the "Mohegan Hunting-Grounds," and the town grant was enlarged soon after, so as to comprehend them entirely; but this last act, it is probable, was not intended to extinguish the Indian right.

A quarrel arose, doubtless on account of these transactions, between the Mohegans and the settlers of Colchester, and each inflicted petty insults and injuries upon the other. Daniel Mason took the part of the Indians, and so excited the wrath of the townsmen that as he was riding through Colchester one day some of them threatened to shoot his horse under him.

But the dissatisfaction of the Mohegans still continued respecting the territory which they had lost in Colchester. They acknowledged, indeed, that this land had been purchased, but they asserted that the manner of the purchase was illegal and its terms unfair,—illegal, because made without the consent of Mason, their overseer; unfair, because Owaneco was intoxicated at the time, and because the price bore no proportion to the value of the property. History informs us that Nicholas Hallam, a strong friend of the Mohegans, drew up a petition enumerating all their wrongs and presented it to Queen Anne. A commission was issued July 29, 1704, for the trial of the case, and twelve commissioners were appointed, at the head of whom was Joseph Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts. Dudley was in private life an estimable man, a lawyer, a scholar, a gentleman, and a Christian. He was, however, stigmatized as the tool of Sir Edmund Andros, and was long regarded as the bitter enemy of the colony of Connecticut.

The commissioners were empowered to restore the Mohegans their lands if it appeared they had been unjustly taken away; yet their decision was not irrevocable, an appeal might be had to the crown.

The court was appointed at Stonington. The commissioners met, and the Governor and company of Connecticut, with all persons holding lands claimed by the Mohegans, were summoned to appear.

In reply the government of the colony appointed a committee with the following instructions: If the court was simply to act as a court of inquiry, they were to defend the cause of the colony, and show the unreasonableness of the Mohegan claims; if the de-

sign of the court appeared to be to decide definitely upon the case, they were to enter a protest and withdraw. They, of course, protested, and their protest was founded on the assertion that the crown had no right to issue such a commission, it being contrary to a statute of Charles I. and to the charter of Connecticut.

All subjects of the colony were likewise forbidden to present themselves before the court, or in any other manner to acknowledge its authority.

Thus no defendants appeared to support their case. It was not claimed, however, that the Mohegans ought to possess all this territory, but only that portion which they had remaining to them when the last treaty was made in 1680 between Uncas and the colony. The commissioners went over the circumstances by which, in a space of twenty-two years, the Mohegans had been deprived of land measuring, as they said, more than forty square miles, almost without receiving any compensation at all. This land referred to covers the whole of Colchester, a portion of Salem, Lyme, and Montville.

They referred also to an enactment of the colony by which Daniel Mason was acknowledged as trustee of the Indian lands, and pointed out the number of grants which had been made of those lands, some by Owaneco, some by the colony, without the concurrence of Mason.

The decision was then pronounced that the Governor and company of Connecticut should replace the Mohegans in possession of all the lands which they held at the death of Uncas.

These consisted of three tracts, two of which embraced nearly all of the town of Salem, one of them eighteen square on the northern bounds of Lyme, since incorporated a portion thereof of this town, and the other comprising the whole township of Colchester. A bill of costs was filed against the colony of £573 12s. 8d. Owaneco and Ben Uncas thanked the commissioners for their decision, expressed their complete satisfaction with it, and begged that their acknowledgments might be sent to the queen for her kind care of the Mohegans.

Owaneco next requested that, as Samuel Mason, who had acted as their guardian, was lately deceased, his nephew, John Mason, of Stonington, might be appointed in his place. John Mason was accordingly appointed guardian to Owaneco and his people, with authority to manage all their affairs.

Connecticut appealed against the decision, and on the 15th day of February, 1706, the queen granted a commission of review. John Mason, now the guardian of the Mohegans, fell in a low state of health so as for several years to be confined to his house. The government of Connecticut had little interest in prosecuting the affairs, and thus the commission was never used.

Up to this period in the history of the country the sound of the woodman's axe was not heard, and the

wild animals of the forest roamed undisturbed by the white man. The feathered flocks filled the air, and the aquatic bird swam on the bosom of her many lakes in undisturbed quietude; but gradually her hills and her valleys were occupied by the hardy pioneer from the Old World, where they one and all could enjoy the freedom of religious liberty, and be the humble possessors in fee simple of an heritage not immediately under the mandate of kings and potentates, but breathe the air of liberty and freedom, and feel that they were lords of their own manors. Society began to shape itself by the stern reason of necessity. Laws were enacted and scrupulously kept, both religious and secular, and the preacher was regarded as a man of such superior mind and intelligence that his word was regarded as the highest authority. The presumption is strong in support of the theory that there were few or no settlers in this town prior to the year 1700, yet tradition says there was in that portion of Lyme now Salem, originally embraced on the two-mile-wide section formerly known as the Lyme Indian hunting-ground.

Among the early settlers, James Harris, son of James Harris, came to this town from Massapeag, near Uncasville, in 1718, and erected his rude dwelling near where Gilbert Murray now resides, and continued his residence there until 1738, when he removed farther north on his extensive tract, and erected a house only a few rods east of the old Harris homestead.

James Harris had two sons, Jonathan and Lebbeus. Jonathan built the old family bee-hive in about the year 1740, and it is now owned by Justin Harris, a lineal descendant of James.

Lebbeus moved to the farm now owned by Alvah Morgan, known to this day as the old Sterling place.

The said James Harris was admitted an inhabitant of Colchester by vote in town-meeting, Dec. 22, 1718. In 1720-21-22, and perhaps later, he was licensed by the General Court at Hartford as "taverner," and probably kept the first "hotel" within the present limits of Salem, on the ground where Gilbert Murray now owns and resides. In October, 1725, he and his son James and sixteen others petitioned the General Court for a new military company in the parish of New Salem, and presented a roll of sixty-four men ready to enlist. Of this number he was chosen and commissioned captain.

The parish of New Salem was constituted from the south part of Colchester, the north part of Lyme, and a part of Montville by the General Court, April 27, 1725, on the petition of Lieut. James Harris and others, with power to settle and support a minister; and in 1819 the same territory was constituted the present town of Salem, the old boundary line between Colchester and Lyme being what was called the Old Lyme road, or more generally "the Governor's road," leading from Salem Centre, near Music Vale Seminary, eastward towards Montville and Norwich.

Nov. 10, 1726, he gave a deed for the benefit of the new parish of a meeting-house lot, burying-ground, and training-field, and upon this lot was erected the first meeting-house and school-house. The original lot embraced two acres. By a recent act of the General Assembly liberty was granted to dispose of one-half of said lot, and Nathan Minard was empowered to make the conveyance, and Gilbert Murray was the purchaser.

The original trustees were John Holmes, Thomas Jones, and Peletiah Bliss.

The next church edifice was erected in the north part of the parish, in front of the residence of Henry Smith, two churches in succession occupying this site, and in 1838 the present church edifice was erected, and in the year 1875 underwent thorough repairs at a cost of over one thousand dollars, which presents as fine an interior as any country church in the county. The church membership numbers ninety-seven, under the pastorate of Rev. Jairus Ordway, who was settled in 1874.

Tradition says that one "Lord Gardner" opened the first land-office in Salem for a Boston and Salem Company which was located where Alvah Morgan now resides. This company owned large tracts of land, and the purchasers, many of them paying one dollar per acre in wheat, which had to be conveyed by team to Boston, over one hundred miles. The following names appear on the old records as early settlers, viz.: Harris, Daniels, Treadway, Rathbone, Gates, Dodge, Bliss, Jones, Morgan, Rogers, Carr, Wells, Watrous, Ransom, Mumford, Miller, Otis, Perkins, Woodbridge, Killburn, Gustin, Prince, and Dolbeare.

During the war between England and France, in 1758 to 1760, a number of families emigrated to Horton, Kings Co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, known as the land of neutral French, from whom have sprung numerous families of wealth and influence, occupying prominent positions in the councils of the Dominion.

During the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812 Salem furnished a large quota of soldiers for the defense of the Union.

Tradition says that "Cuckold Hill" furnished for the Revolutionary war fourteen soldiers, where now only one solitary family resides. In the late war of the Rebellion thirty-two men were credited to her quota, several of whom surrendered their life in defense of the Union, of whom particular mention should be made of Lieut. John T. Maginnis, of the Eighteenth Regiment; John Niles, John O. Chapel, and Albert Smith, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment.

Salem is situated on the western border of New London County, the larger portion properly lying in the Connecticut Valley. Its waters, however, are drained into the Thames on the east, and the Niantic on the south, and the Connecticut River on the west, the culminating point being on Gates Hill, near the residence of B. F. Chapman, from which

point, looking eastward, can be discovered the blue distant hills of Rhode Island, and on the north are distinctly visible the high points of Massachusetts; thence, looking southward, Long Island Sound is seen stretching along the southern horizon until lost in the hazy mist so peculiar to distant views.

Music Vale Seminary was founded by the late Hon. Orramel Whittlesey in the year 1835, and the first public examination in the year 1840, being the oldest school of the kind in the country. Many hundred young ladies have been educated in music there.

The original Normal Academy of Music was destroyed by fire on the 22d of January, 1868, and a new and commodious seminary erected the same year at a cost of \$25,000.

The proprietor, Hon. O. Whittlesey, died Sept. 9, 1876, at the advanced age of seventy-five years, having been prominent in public life, representing the town in the House of Representatives, and senator of the old Ninth Senatorial District, and often held other and important offices at the hands of the people. His remains are deposited in his family cemetery, beside his wife and other members of the family, on a beautiful spot of ground at the western portion of his former possessions, and a splendid granite monument marks his last resting-place. Only one member of the family, Mrs. Eliza T. Maginnis, still remains in Salem, and occupies the old Hannah Miller cottage, only a few rods north of the seminary.

During the year 1814 the first parsonage was built by the New Salem Ecclesiastical Society and occupied by the Rev. Amasa Loomis, Jr., now owned and occupied by the Hon. A. O. Gallup.

Since 1813 the following-named clergymen have had the pastoral charge over the society: Rev. Amasa Loomis, Jr., Rev. Royal Tyler, Rev. Eli Hyde, Rev. Charles Thompson, Rev. B. B. Hopkinson, Rev. Nathaniel Miner, Rev. Warren Jones, Rev. John Elderkin, and the Rev. Jairus Ordway, the present settled pastor.

The first post-office established in 1816, in the store now owned and occupied by Thomas Strickland. The first postmaster was Sherbun Williams, while the present incumbent is N. N. Williams, son of the late Hon. Henry Williams.

Episcopal church organized in 1829, and church edifice sold for a town-house in about 1848.

First church organized, called Christ's Church, in 1719. Edifice erected in 1726, in the old cemetery near Gilbert Murray's.

Second and third church edifices erected on the grounds of the cemetery, under the control of the New Salem Ecclesiastical Society.

Fourth, erected in 1838, near the centre of the village. The old Methodist church which formerly stood near Music Vale Seminary was demolished in 1878.

Second Methodist organization in Capt. David H. Seaman's chapel, July 17, 1881, with ten members, under the charge of the Rev. Henry N. Brown.

The organization of the Baptist society on Gale's Hill is lost, the old building having been demolished many years since, and a new house of worship built one-third of a mile to the southward on the old New London and Colchester road.

The church has recently bought the Firman place for a parsonage, and intends putting it into repair for the use of a minister.

Salem was organized into a probate district by the name of the district of Salem by an act of the General Assembly in the year 1841, and the following have been judges of the district in the order of their several elections: First, Nathan Minard; second, John C. Daniels; third, Nathan Minard; fourth, Orramel Whittlesey; fifth, John C. Daniels; sixth, Orramel Whittlesey; seventh, Austin O. Gallup; eighth, Hill Rising; ninth, Austin O. Gallup; tenth, Robert A. Williams; eleventh, Austin O. Gallup; twelfth, Frederick E. Chadwick; thirteenth, A. O. Gallup.

Many of the sons and daughters of Salem have emigrated to various sections of the country who were renowned in Christian virtues and political distinction, some settling in New Hampshire, others in Vermont and New York, and, in fact, peopling nearly every Northern State in the Union.

We copy from the "Harris Genealogy" the following incident: Bertha Harris, daughter of Jonathan Harris, born in Salem, Sept. 14, 1752, married Col. John Jenkins, of Wyoming, Pa. They were married in Jenkins' Fort, Wyoming, by Rev. James Benedict, ten days before the memorable Indian massacre at Wyoming, and twenty days after Col. Jenkins, in the colonial service of the Revolutionary war, had returned from a long, bitter, and perilous captivity of six months among the Indians, from whom he had effected his escape.

His father came to Colchester, Conn., in 1750, and married Lydia, daughter of Stephen Gardner, a hotel-keeper on the east side of Gardner's Lake.

Among the many sad stories of the trials and perils of the pioneer settlers of our American colonies, the story of the early settlement of this lovely valley of Wyoming is the most mournful and memorable of all, and has a peculiar interest to the Harris family, as well as others who emigrated there. In the events and perils John Jenkins, Sr., was the recognized champion and head, the founder, leader, and defender of the settlement. He was appointed by Connecticut its first general agent for the settlement of Wyoming. He was a surveyor, drafted most or all of its first public documents; was first magistrate and justice of the peace, and its first presiding or chief judge of court; was five times sent as its representative to the Colonial Assembly of Connecticut from Wyoming, then called Westmoreland, and made part of Litchfield County, Conn., a circumstance which may seem a little strange to this generation.

John Jenkins, Jr., served as lieutenant in the army of the Revolution until the close of the war, and was

afterwards a major and colonel of militia, sheriff of Luzerne County, county commissioner, member of Assembly, held many local offices for many years, town clerk, supervisor, etc., was surveyor-general of the Connecticut Susquehanna Company, and for some time the general agent. He settled in Exeter township, on the site of the battle-ground where stood old Wintermoot fort, where he died March 19, 1827, aged seventy-five. His widow Berthia, a woman of rare mental and moral worth, endowments, and culture, who had shared conspicuously in all the perils and hardships of the valley, and whose sufferings amid those wild scenes of blood and carnage were the nursery tales in years gone by in the old hive of the Harris family in New London County, she died Aug. 12, 1842, aged ninety years.

Others left their homes and went to the celebrated Wyoming Valley, where their numerous descendants yet remain, and the records of Pennsylvania show that good old New England blood courses in the veins of many of her prominent citizens, and that this was a good country to form the habits of a life of future usefulness to emigrate from. Among the many who have distinguished themselves we notice Donald G. Mitchell, who for a long time resided in Salem, on the farm now owned and occupied by Charles Henry Bailey. Here he wrote his celebrated novel, "The Reveries of a Bachelor," under the *nom de plume* of "Ik Marvel." He has since gained a world-wide reputation as an author, and now resides at his country residence near New Haven, Conn.

If space would permit in this volume, we could give many more striking illustrations of the adventurous men and women who have gone forth to settle and populate other lands, whose high standard of moral worth and Christian virtues gives an exalted, high-toned sentiment which yet lives in their numerous descendants.

Incorporation of Salem.—At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, A.D. 1819,—

"Upon the petition of Joseph Morgan and others, inhabitants of the Towns of Colchester, Lyme, and Montville, in the county of New London, lying within the limits hereinafter mentioned, stating the population, extent, situation, and amount of Lists included in said limits, and praying, for reasons set forth at large in said petition, to be incorporated into a distinct Town, as per petition on file, dated April 22, 1819.

"Said petition having been duly served upon said towns of Colchester, Lyme, and Montville, the parties appeared and were fully heard upon the merits of said petition; the facts therein alleged were found to be true, and the prayer thereof granted.

"Resolved by this assembly, that all those parts of the towns of Colchester, Lyme, and Montville lying within the following limits, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of East Haddam, thence running easterly by the southerly line of the late forfeited lands of William Brown to the line that formerly divided the towns of New London and Lyme; thence northerly by said line and the former east line of Colchester to Gardner's Lake, and still northerly through said lake to the west line of the town of Bozrah; thence still northerly by the west line of Bozrah to Lebanon corner; thence westerly by the south line of the First Society of Colchester to the East line of East Haddam; thence southerly by said East Haddam line to the place of beginning, with all the inhabitants residing in said limits, be and the same are hereby in-

corporated into a distinct town by the name of *Salem*, and the inhabitants aforesaid and their successors forever residing within said limits shall have and enjoy all the powers, privileges, and immunities which are enjoyed by other towns within this State, with the right of sending one Representative to the General Assembly of the State, and said town of Salem shall pay its proportion of all debts, charges, expenses, suits, petitions, and claims already due and accrued, commenced and existing against said towns of Colchester, Lyme, and Montville respectively, or for which the said towns may respectively be made liable hereafter, by force of any claims now existing, and the poor now supported by said respective towns, who belong to such parts of said towns respectively as is hereby incorporated into the town of Salem, shall be deemed inhabitants of said town of Salem, and be maintained accordingly, and said town of Salem shall take of the poor persons now maintained by the said towns of Colchester, Lyme, and Montville respectively such proportion as, counting in the Grand List of the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the list of such part of said respective towns hereby embraced in the town of Salem shall bear to the whole List of said towns respectively and no more, except as provided in case of absentees; and the selectmen of the respective towns, with the selectmen of Salem, associating with them Sylvester Gilbert, Esq., in case of disagreement of the town of Hebron, are hereby empowered to apportion the poor according to the rule aforesaid, and the said town of Salem shall be liable to maintain all such poor of said respective towns as are or may be absent therefrom, provided such poor person or persons at the time of departure belonged in such part of said respective towns as is by this resolve hereby incorporated into the town of Salem. The collectors of the State taxes for the year 1819, already appointed in said respective towns, are hereby authorized and empowered to collect of the inhabitants of said town of Salem their proportion of said tax according to the lists on which the same was laid, in the same manner as though this resolve had not passed.

"The first town-meeting in said town of Salem shall be holden at the Presbyterian Meeting-House of New Salem Society on the third Tuesday of June next. Mumford Dolbeare, Esq., shall be the moderator of said meeting, and shall call said meeting by setting up a notification thereof on the public sign-post in said New Salem Society at least eight days before said first meeting, and in case of the death, incapacity, or absence of said Dolbeare, the duties assigned to him shall be performed by Joseph Morgan, Esq., aforesaid, and said town of Salem at said first meeting, and at all other successive meetings, shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities incident to other towns in Connecticut. The officers elected at said first meeting shall hold their offices respectively until the next meeting of said town provided by law for the choice of its annual officers, and the town-meeting and the meeting of the electors shall be holden at the meeting-house in the said society of New Salem.

"A true copy of Record examined by

"THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

"Received for record Dec. 3, 1819. Recorded by

"ELIJAH TREADWAY, Register."

At a town-meeting held at the Presbyterian meeting-house in Salem on the 15th day of June, 1819, Mumford Dolbeare, Esq., moderator, appointed by the General Assembly: at said meeting Elijah Treadway was chosen clerk; Henry Perkins, Esq., Joseph Morgan, Esq., George Minard, Seth Lathrop, Esq., and Daniel Jones, selectmen.

Voted, John Billings be treasurer; Mark Dodge be head constable; Amasa Rathbun, Charles Tiffany, and Avery Morgan, constables.

Oct. 2, 1819. George Minard, David Patten, Asa Randall, assessors.

Oct. 2, 1819. Henry Perkins, Mumford Dolbeare, and Seth Lathrop, Esq., board of relief.

The above names comprise the first town officers of Salem, as appears of record.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1819-82.

1820, Henry Perkins; 1821, M. Dolbeare; 1822, Jos. Morgan; 1823, E. Treadway; 1824-34, E. A. Packer; 1825, John Billings; 1826, David Patten; 1827, J. S. Ransom; 1828, Nathan Minard; 1829, Asa Wil-



Henry Williams



Rowell Morgan

cox; 1830, John Whittlesey; 1831, Jos. Morgan; 1832, Chas. Hewitt; 1833, John Whittlesey; 1835-39, Richard Tiffany; 1836, no record; 1837-54, Sidney Morgan; 1838, Warren Williams; 1839-52, Richard Tiffany; 1840, Josiah Raymond; 1841, Orramel Whittlesey; 1841-50, Abel Rathbone; 1843, M. W. Baker; 1844, no choice; 1845-62, D. G. Patten; 1846-65, J. C. Daniele; 1847, Mark Dodge; 1848, Sidney Morgan; 1849, Alfred Gallup; 1851, Wm. Tew; 1853, M. W. Newton; 1855-56-63, J. M. Fitch; 1857, H. P. Whittlesey; 1858-61, D. A. Patten; 1859, D. P. Otis; 1860, Geo. Pratt; 1864-68-70, J. C. Maynard; 1866, C. W. Scott; 1867, Frank Burdick; 1869-79, G. F. Allen; 1871-73, Gilbert Murray; 1872, C. B. Harvey; 1874, J. C. Buehuell; 1875, W. S. Gott; 1876, F. E. Chadwick; 1877, Austin O. Gallup; 1878, Samuel N. Morgan; 1880, F. N. Harris; 1881, Charles T. Williams.

CHAPTER LXXV.

SALEM—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Henry Williams.—The subject of this sketch is a lineal descendant of the first Williams, who came from Wales and settled in Stonington, Conn., at an early day. For a complete history of the ancestry of Henry Williams, see "History of the Williams Family in Stonington, New London Co., Conn."

Henry Williams was born in the town of Stonington, Conn., Oct. 13, 1796, and died at his residence in Salem, New London Co., Conn., Aug. 16, 1871. His father, Joshua Williams, was born in Stonington, Conn. He was three times married. By his first wife he had two sons, Joshua and Nathan; by his second wife he had one son, Jabez; and by his third wife, Hannah Hurlburt, he had two sons and four daughters, viz.: (1) Avery, who lost his life by drowning; (2) Henry, the immediate subject of this sketch; (3) Hannah, married Robert Fellows, of Stonington, Conn.; (4) Sally, married Elisha Daboll, of Groton; (5) Harriet, married Henry Finch; (6) Freelove H., married William H. Starr, of Groton.

Mr. Williams was a mechanic and ship-builder by trade. He died at the age of eighty years. Henry Williams received a common-school education, and at an early age began as an apprentice to learn to manufacture woolen goods, which he followed for many years. After he had become sufficiently versed in the manufacturing business he commenced in Groton manufacturing for himself, in company with one Gilbert Williams as a partner. After a few years they dissolved partnership, and Henry Williams continued in the business till about 1832 or 1833, when he settled in the present town of Salem, about one-half mile from where his family now reside, on a farm known as Theophilus Morgan farm.

In 1839 he settled on the farm, where he continued to reside till his death. His farm, of some three hundred acres, was in a good state of cultivation, and was purchased of Deacon Warren Williams. Mr. Williams was considered one of the best farmers in town. In all his business relations he was successful, and he carried into his public life the same tact and energy

that he displayed in his private affairs. He was twice married,—first to Patty A., daughter of Amos A. Niles and Anna Allyn, Dec. 26, 1824. She was born in Groton, Nov. 2, 1800. Their children were (1) Henry E.; (2) Patty A., deceased, wife of James Allyn, of Montville; (3) Nelson N.; (4) Julia, widow of Colby Morgan. Mrs. Williams died Jan. 9, 1831. Nov. 26, 1835, he married Julia A. Niles, sister of his first wife. She was born Sept. 9, 1810, in Groton. Their children are Hannah H., Eleanor C., William F., Daniel W., Leonora, died at sixteen, and Charles T., all born in Salem, Conn.

Mr. Williams was a Republican in politics, and as such was one of the leading men of the town. He held various town offices, and was elected to the State Senate, where he was made chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. He was a man of great force of character; tender-hearted, a good husband and father, and his domestic relations were very pleasant. He was a strong temperance man. He was universally respected, and was an upright, honest citizen.

Roswell Morgan, a son of Samuel Morgan, was born in Salem, Sept. 22, 1797. His grandfather, Timothy Morgan, was a native of Groton, Conn.¹ Timothy had eleven children, one of whom was Samuel, born May 12, 1763, in Groton. Timothy was a farmer. He died Oct. 13, 1795.

Samuel Morgan was a farmer by occupation; married Mary Holmes, Oct. 14, 1786, and had nine children, viz.: Mary, Samuel, Zeribiah, Aaron, Hannah, Mary (2), Roswell, Timothy, and Elmira L. Samuel Morgan settled in Salem as early as 1793 or 1794, where he died Dec. 5, 1819. His wife died Aug. 10, 1841.

Roswell Morgan received a common-school education, and taught school several terms in Pennsylvania. He succeeded his father on the home-farm in Salem, where he lived all his life, except a few years spent on a farm in another part of the same town. His farm of two hundred and seventy acres was always in a good state of cultivation, and he was justly considered one of the best farmers in town. On the 28th of February, 1830, he married Abby, daughter of Capt. Thomas Barber and Mary Palmer, daughter of David Palmer, who was killed at Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781. Mrs. Roswell Morgan was born in Groton, Sept. 8, 1804.

Their children are Elizabeth, Emeline (Mrs. Simeon A. Chatman, of Groton), Jane, Samuel N., and Albert, all born in Salem.

In politics Mr. Morgan was a Democrat till the Republican party was organized, when he joined it. He held some of the town offices, but as a rule preferred the quiet of domestic life to official positions. He was a member of the Baptist Church at Colchester, Conn., and was known for his charity towards all hu-

¹ See history of the family in Groton.

mane interests. He was a bright Mason. He died Oct. 6, 1865, and was buried at Salem, the last honors being paid him by his brother Masons.

SAMUEL NOYES MORGAN was born in Salem, Sept. 22, 1842, and after going through the common school completed his studies at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. He has held many offices of trust in his native town. He was sent to the Legislature for the first time in 1878. He has followed successfully the business of a farmer, and is a Republican.

He married Louisa S. Davis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1879.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

SPRAGUE.

Geographical—Topographical—Manufactures—Organization of Town—First Town-Meeting—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church, Hanover—Representatives from 1861 to 1882.

THIS town lies on the north border of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Windham County, on the east by Lisbon, on the south by Norwich, and on the west by Franklin. Sprague is principally a manufacturing town, although there are many excellent farms within its borders.

This town in the rapidity of its growth resembles the changes that often take place in Western clearings. Lord's bridge, where the Shetucket was spanned to unite Lisbon and Franklin, and near which the Lord family had dwelt in quiet agricultural pursuits for more than a century,—father, son, and grandson living and dying on the spot,—was a secluded nook, without any foreshadowing of progress or visible germ of enterprise. A grist-mill, a saw-mill, coevals of the first planters, a respectable farm-house, with its sign-post promising entertainment, and two or three smaller tenements constituted the hamlet. Only the casual floods and the romantic wildness of the river-banks interfered with the changeless repose of the scene.

Suddenly the blasting of rocks and the roar of machinery commenced; hills were upset, channels were dug, the river tortured out of its willfulness, and amid mountainous heaps of cotton-bags the rural scene disappeared, and Baltic village leaped into existence. In the course of five years more than a hundred buildings, comprising neat and comfortable houses, several shops, a church, and a school-house, grouped around the largest mill on the Western Continent, had taken possession of the scene, the whole spreading like wings each side of the river, and linking together two distinct towns.

These changes commenced in July, 1856, when the elder Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, purchased three hundred acres of land on the Shetucket and laid the foundation of the great cotton-mill. In October of that year the projector and proprietor of this

grand enterprise was removed from his work by sudden death, and it was feared that his magnificent schemes would never be realized. But his son and nephews continued the work without intermission, filling out his plans, and even enlarging the sphere of operation, till Lord's bridge became the site of a mammoth factory and the centre of a new town.

The great mill is nine hundred and fifty-four feet long, sixty-eight feet wide, and five stories high. The motive-power is furnished by six water-wheels, each over thirty feet in diameter. In 1864 more than eighteen hundred looms had been put in operation, and fourteen hundred persons were employed by the company.

In 1861 the new town was incorporated by the name of Sprague. It comprises about twelve square miles of territory, taken from Lisbon and Franklin, the Shetucket running through it from north to south. It is intersected also by the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, which gives it the advantage of direct and easy transportation. Within its bounds, besides the villages built up by the Spragues, it includes the greater part of Hanover Society and the Eagleville manufacturing village on the east side of Lovett's bridge. Sprague is pre-eminently a collection of mill villages.

The first town-meeting in Sprague was held June 10, 1861, and this was celebrated as the birthday of the town. Col. Ethan Allen, of Hanover, moderator of the meeting, was chosen the first selectman. The mileage, as fixed by the Legislature, is sixty-two miles to New Haven, and thirty-eight to Hartford.

Lovett's bridge and Lovett's grist-mills are old familiar names originally belonging to Norwich. After the name of Lovett passed away, the fine mill situation in this neighborhood became the seat of the Tarbox cotton-factory. In 1852 the place was purchased by Mr. John Batchelder and his associates, and the old mill being soon afterwards destroyed by fire, a large brick building was erected on the site and devoted to the manufacture of seamless cotton bagging. Before the war this mill gave employment to seventy or eighty persons, men, women, and children. It has since been enlarged and transformed into a woolen-mill.

This place is now within the limits of Sprague, and is the seat of the Lisbon post-office, but is currently known as Eagleville.¹ The Providence division of the New York and New England Railroad extends through the town, with a station at Baltic.

Congregational Church, Hanover.—Hanover Ecclesiastical Society was incorporated in 1761, and included a small portion of Canterbury and Windham. A fund of £1400 was raised by subscription for the support of the ministry, and a church of fourteen

¹ This name is said to have been suggested by the lighting of an eagle upon the cupola or summit of the belfry just before the mill was completed, which the workmen hailed as a favorable omen, and named the place in honor of the royal bird.



Ethel Allen

members gathered May 13, 1766, under the temporary ministry of Rev. Timothy Stone. A house for worship was erected about the same time. Rev. Andrew Lee, the first pastor, was ordained Oct. 26, 1768, and continued in office, fulfilling its duties without special assistance, for sixty-two years. In 1830 the Rev. Barnabas Phinney became his colleague. Dr. Lee died Aug. 25, 1832, aged eighty-seven. Mr. Phinney was dismissed the November following.

Dr. Lee was a man of generous impulses, candid and liberal in sentiment. He was a son of John Lee, of Lyme, and born in 1745. His mother was Abigail Tully. Though a graduate of Yale College, he received the degree of S.T.D. from Harvard.

Since the dismissal of Mr. Phinney the church has had the following pastors: Rev. Philo Judson, installed June 6, 1833, dismissed in December, 1834; Daniel Waldo, Edward Cleaveland, Joseph Ayer, Ebenezer W. Robinson, James A. Hazen.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1862 TO 1881.

1862, H. T. Potter; 1863, J. B. Bacheider; 1864-66, C. W. Scott; 1867-68, Frank Bendick; 1869, G. D. Loveland; 1870, John Nolan; 1871, N. Smith; 1872-73, C. W. Scott; 1874, E. R. Rowell; 1875, G. W. Loveland; 1876, P. Burns; 1877, L. Brewster; 1878, C. H. Ladd; 1879, C. Falvey; 1880, C. D. Weaver; 1881, P. S. Cote.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

SPRAGUE—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Ethan Allen, of Sprague, Conn., is a lineal descendant of one Samuel Allen, who settled at an early day at Hanover, Conn., where he built a saw-mill and made other improvements, then removed to Windham County, Conn., and was there engaged in farming. Samuel Allen died in Windham County. One of his descendants was Asa Allen, who had several children, one of whom was Pratt Allen, born in Scotland, Conn., married Rhoda Witter and had fourteen children, of whom Ebenezer was one. Pratt Allen was a farmer in Canterbury, Conn., and a manufacturer of woolen goods at Hanover, Conn., with his son Ebenezer. He was a Revolutionary soldier a short time during the years 1780-81, being only about sixteen years of age. He died about 1851, aged eighty-six years. His son Ebenezer was born at Canterbury, Conn., Nov. 28, 1792. He worked on the farm and taught school till he was twenty-one years of age, when, in 1813, he settled at Hanover, in the town of Sprague, Conn., and commenced the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods with his father. The original woolen-mill was built by his father, Pratt Allen. It was destroyed by fire in 1834, and was rebuilt by him (Ebenezer). This mill was destroyed by fire in 1862, and rebuilt by his son,

Ethan Allen. Ebenezer Allen was three times married,—first to Eliza Bingham, and had one son, Ebenezer B. He became a physician, married, and had two children.

Mr. Allen's second wife was Elizabeth Bass. To them were born two children, one of whom was Elizabeth, who married for her second husband Myron Downs, of Chicago, and has nine children, all living in Chicago.

His third wife was Harriet Morgan, daughter of Elisha Morgan and Olive Coit, by whom he had six children, viz.: Ethan, Elisha M., Samuel C. M., died at forty-nine years, leaving five children; Lucretia M., married, first, Eugene Hyde (deceased), of Norwich, and has two sons; second, to Dr. Elisha Morgan, of Wisconsin; Barnabas Huntington, and Harriet M., who married Giles B. Williams, of Passaic, N. J.

He was a Whig and Republican in politics, and as such held the various town offices.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen were members of the Congregational Church, and he was a deacon of the same from 1817 until his death, Oct. 14, 1844. Mrs. Allen died March 16, 1880, aged eighty-three years, and at the same place and day Mrs. Hubbard Adams (mother of Mrs. Ethan Allen) died, aged eighty-one years.

Ethan Allen, son of Ebenezer, was born in Lisbon (now Sprague), Conn., Sept. 9, 1822. He received a common-school and academic education, and at seventeen began teaching, and taught four terms. Ever since he was eight years of age he has been engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, first with his father till his death in 1844, then till 1860 with his brother, Elisha M., under the firm-name of E. & E. M. Allen, then till 1877 with his brother, Samuel C. M., firm-name being Allen & Bro. Upon the death of Samuel C. M., in 1877, Mr. Allen took in his original partner and brother, Elisha M., under the same firm-name, Allen & Bro. He is also interested in the manufacturing business at Pittsfield, Mass., with his brother. While the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods is his principal business, yet he has dealt more or less extensively in wool.

He is a Republican in politics. He has been first selectman two years, and in 1857 was a member of the State Senate, serving as chairman of the Military Committee.

In his early life he took a deep interest in military affairs, and gradually rose from sergeant of a company to that of colonel of the Third Connecticut National Guards.

Dec. 9, 1855, he married Mary E., daughter of Hubbard and Sabrina Adams, and to them have been born (1) Ebenezer, a graduate of Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Mass., and now in business with his father; (2) Mary M.; (3) Sarah A., died at fourteen; (4) Thomas H., a graduate of Highland Military Academy at Worcester, Mass.; (5) Morgan, died at four years; (6) Harriet B.; (7) Olive C.; and (8) Maud E.

Charles T. Hazen, son of Simeon Hazen and Temperance Sabin, was born in the town of Franklin (now Sprague), July 13, 1818. His great-grandfather was Thomas Hazen, a native of England, and settled in the town of Franklin at an early day. He was accompanied by one or two brothers, who settled in other parts of New England. Thomas was a farmer. He had several children, one of whom was Moses, born in Franklin, and always remained there, in that portion which comprises the western part of Sprague. His children were Andrew, Levi, William, Simeon, and Sarah. He died at eighty-four years of age, on the farm now owned by his grandson, Charles T. Simeon Hazen was twice married,—first to a Miss Sampson, and had five children, viz.: John, Polly (Mrs. Darins Armstrong), Lara (Mrs. Jeremiah K. Dow), Prosper, and Lois (Mrs. Calvin Ladd).

Mr. Hazen married for his second wife Temperance Sabin, and had five children,—Caroline, married William H. Hazen; William, Eli H., Charles T., and Abby E.

Simeon Hazen held the various town offices; was a man esteemed for his many noble qualities. He died at the advanced age of ninety-five years, in July, 1864.

Charles Thomas Hazen received his education at the common schools. Mr. Hazen taught school some six terms during the winters, working on the farm summers. He has always been a farmer on the "Old Hazen" homestead in Sprague, except some seven years (from 1842 to 1849), when he lived on the Old Hartshorn place, near the centre of the town of Franklin. He married Mary, daughter of Ambrose and Elizabeth Armstrong, and granddaughter of Amos and Mary (Tinney) Armstrong, Jan. 9, 1842, and to them have been born Mary E. (Mrs. Daniel F. Tucker, of Columbia County); (2) Phebe E., married Adelbert R. Young, and have one daughter, Mabel Adell; and (3) James H., married Emma Jane Barlow, and have two children, viz.: Mary W. and Florence E.

In politics Mr. Hazen has always been a Democrat, as his fathers had been for generations before. He has held all the more important town offices for many years, not only in Sprague but in Franklin, such as assessor, first selectman, justice of the peace for more than twenty years, which he still retains, member of the board of relief, and member of the Legislature in 1860, serving on the Committee of Agriculture.

Mr. Hazen is an attendant and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Baltic. He is generous towards all public enterprises.

His father-in-law, Ambrose Armstrong, was a farmer and cabinet-maker, a Democrat in politics; held the various town offices; died June, 1863, aged eighty-two; wife died the same month, aged seventy-seven years. They left eight out of eleven children who grew to maturity, of which Mary, wife of Charles T. Hazen, was the fifth.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

STONINGTON.¹

PIONEER AND INDIAN HISTORY.

THE claim of the Anglo race to the territory now embraced in Connecticut originated in the discoveries of Sebastian Cabot in 1497, while he was in the employment of King Henry VII. of England.

No apparent effort was made on the part of that government to profit by Cabot's discoveries for more than a century, nor until 1606, when King James I. granted a charter to Thomas Hanham and others, which included our State in the boundaries.

But no permanent settlement took place under that charter in Connecticut. Soon after the Pilgrims left England for America, and before their arrival at Plymouth, to wit: on the 3d day of November, 1620, King James I. by letters patent under the Great Seal of England, incorporated forty noblemen, knights, and gentlemen, by the name of the Council established at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for the planting, ruling, and governing New England in America.

The territory included in that patent extended from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree of north latitude, and east and west from sea to sea. It was ordained by this patent that the country embraced in its boundaries should be called New England in America, and by that name have continuance forever.

In 1629 the Council of Plymouth granted to its president, Robert, Earl of Warwick, the territory granted by him in March, 1631, to William Viscount Say and Seal and others, as and for Connecticut; which grant the noble earl had confirmed to him by King Charles I. The territory now embraced in the town of Stonington was included in all of the foregoing discoveries, grants, patents, and charters.

The colony of Massachusetts having provided men and munitions of war for the conquest of the Pequot Indians in 1637,² claimed an interest by right of con-

¹ By Hon. Richard A. Wheeler.

² "At a Generall Corte, at Boston, the 6th 3rd mo, 1646, Whereas John Winthrop, Junior, & oth^{rs} have by allowance of this Corte, begun a plantation in y^e Pequod country, wch appertaines to this iurisdiction, as pt of or pportion of y^e conquered country, & whereas this Corte is informed y^e some Indians, who are now planted upon y^e place where this said plantation is begun, are willing to remove from their planting ground for y^e more quiet & convenient settleing of y^e English there, so that they may have anoth^r convenient place appointed—It is therefore ord^{ed}, y^e y^e said Mr. Winthrop may appoint unto such Indians as are willing to remove oth^r lands on y^e oth^r side, y^e is, on y^e east side of y^e great ryver of the Pequod country, or some other place for their convenient planting & subsistence, wch may be to y^e good liking and due satisfaction of y^e said Indians, & likewise to such of y^e Pequod Indians as shall desire to live there, submitting themselves to y^e English govern^t. (reserving to y^e commission^{rs} of y^e United Colonies what pply belongs to their disposing concerning y^e said Pequode), & also to set out y^e place for y^e said plantation, & to set out lots for such of y^e English as are there already planted, or shall come to them, and to governe y^e people according to lawe, as occasion shall require, untill this Corte shall take further ord^r therein; & whereas Mr. Thom^s Peter is intended to inhabite in y^e said plantation, this Corte doth thinke fit to joyne him to assist y^e said Mr. Winthrop, for y^e better caring on y^e worke of y^e said plantation according to this ord^r."—*Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay*, vol. 1. 160, 161.



Charles T. Hazen

quest in all the lands held by the Pequots before their overthrow, and determined to occupy it in advance of any settlement on the part of the Connecticut authorities, though they had asserted jurisdiction as early as 1640-41-42 by granting lands thereof to Capt. John Mason and others. But, notwithstanding all this, Mr. John Winthrop, Jr., located himself at Pequot as early as 1645. The next year the Massachusetts General Court gave Mr. Winthrop a commission to begin a plantation there in behalf of that colony. Connecticut resisted the claims of Massachusetts, and in order to reach a peaceable settlement of all questions in dispute relative to jurisdiction, both colonies united in referring the whole matter to the commissioners of the United Colonies, who, after an exhaustive hearing in the premises, decided in favor of Connecticut.¹ Massachusetts, dissatisfied with the result, brought the matter up again the next year before the commissioners, who refused to change their findings.² Mr. Winthrop's planting at Pequot, or Nameaug, now New London, was the first settlement in Eastern Connecticut, and after the last decision of the commissioners he recognized the jurisdiction of this colony, who in 1649 established the boundaries of his new township at four miles wide on each side of the river Thames, and six miles from the sea northwardly.

During the time that Mr. Winthrop was engaged in the early settlement of New London he became acquainted with William Chesebrough, then a resident of Rehobeth, in the Plymouth Colony, and in-

vited him to join in the settlement of his new plantation. Mr. Chesebrough visited the place during the year 1645, but finding it unsuitable to his expectations, did not conclude to settle there. On his way home he examined our town and selected a place for his future residence, and on which he erected a dwelling-house, and removed his family there during the year 1649, supposing that his new home was within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Connecticut having assumed jurisdiction and asserted her authority over all the territory embraced within her chartered limits, summoned Mr. Chesebrough to appear before Capt. Mason at Saybrook, or some other magistrate upon Connecticut River, to give an account to him or them of what he was doing alone in the wilderness outside the limits of any recognized township.

Mr. Chesebrough at first disregarded this order, claiming that his new home was within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, but subsequently, acting under the advice and assurance of Mr. Winthrop and other friends at Pequot, he so far yielded to the authority of the colony of Connecticut as to appear at the General Court at Hartford in March, 1651, and in answer to their summons said that he was not engaged in any unlawful trade with the Indians, and also assured them that his religious sentiments were in accordance with those of the General Court; that it was not his intention to remain alone and lead a solitary life in the wilderness, but that he should endeavor to induce a suitable number of his friends to join him and establish a new township.

On hearing his statement, the court so far changed its determination as to permit him to remain, on condition that he would give bonds not to engage in any unlawful trade with the Indians, and furnish to the court before the next winter the names of such persons as he might induce to settle with and around him at Wequetequock. The planters at New London were friendly with Mr. Chesebrough, and did not want him to remove unless he went there to live, nor did they like the idea of a new township in this region. After repeated conferences with him, they engaged that if he would put himself on the footing of an inhabitant of that town, they would confirm to him the title to his lands at Wequetequock. To this proposition he acceded, but the townsmen of New London soon discovered that they were making pledges that they had not the power to fulfill, for the eastern boundary of their then township did not extend but four miles east of the river Thames.

However, on request the General Court extended the eastern boundary of New London to Pawcatuck River, and then New London gave to Mr. Chesebrough a home-lot over there, which he never occupied.

In January, 1652, the town of New London redeemed its promise to him, and gave a grant of confirmation to Mr. Chesebrough and his sons of all the land they claimed in Stonington. Previous to the

¹ "At a Meeting of the Commissioners for the United Colonies of New England at New Haven, September 9, 1646.

"An English plantation being lately begun by Mr. John Winthrop junior at Pequat, a question grew to which Colony the jurisdiction should belong. The Commissioners for the Massachusetts propounded an interest by conquest, the Commissioners for Connecticut by patent, purchase and conquest. It was remembered that in a treaty betwixt them at Cambridge 1638, not perfected, a proposition was made that Pequat River in reference to the conquest should be the bounds between them, but Mr. Fenwick was not then there to plead the patent, nor had Connecticut then any title to those lands by purchase or deed of gift from Uncas. But the plantation is on the west side of Pequat, and so within the bounds at first propounded for Connecticut. The Commissioners jointly agreed that an English plantation there being well ordered may in sundry respects be of good use to all the Colonies, and thought fit it should have all due encouragements, only they conceived unless hereafter the Massachusetts shew better title the jurisdiction should belong to Connecticut."—*C. J. Hoadley*.

² "At a Meeting of the Commissioners for the United Colonies of New England, held at Boston the 26th of July, 1647.

"The question concerning the jurisdiction of the English plantation lately settled on the west side of Pequat River was again taken into consideration by the Commissioners.

"Mr. John Winthrop now present exprest himself as more indifferent but affirmed that some of the planters sat down there in reference to the government and in expectation of large privileges from the Massachusetts, and should be much disappointed if that plantation fall and be settled under any other jurisdiction.

"The Commissioners considering what passed at New Haven last year, and that in all the Colonies though the title to land may be several ways acquired, yet jurisdiction goeth constantly with the patent, they told Mr. John Winthrop that they doubted not but Connecticut would tenderly consider and afford such privileges as may suit a plantation so remote, but concluded that the jurisdiction of that plantation doth and ought to belong to Connecticut."—*C. J. Hoadley*.

agreement of the General Court with Mr. Chesebrough, and the confirmation of his land to him and his sons by the town, Thomas Stanton, in 1650, procured of the General Court a license to erect a trading-house at Pawcatuck, with the exclusive right of trade in that region for three years. He immediately built and occupied the trading-house, but did not bring his family to Stonington until 1658. Thomas Miner, a former resident of Charlestown, Mass., and then of Hingham, came to New London in 1645, received a home-lot there, and built a house on it the same year. He continued to reside there until 1652, when he came to this place, and took up a tract of land east of and adjoining Wequetuquock Cove, and during that year and the next erected a house thereon.

On the 30th day of June, 1652, the town of New London granted a tract of three hundred acres of land to Governor Haynes for a farm lying together on the east side of Wequetuquock Cove. When Walter Palmer (yielding to the request of his old friend Chesebrough to join him in settling the new township) came here and purchased this tract of land of Governor Haynes, but before he took his deed he found it covered and embraced the house and lands of Thomas Miner. So he and the Governor entered into a written agreement that Palmer should give a hundred pounds for the place, and such cattle as Mr. Haynes should select out of Palmer's stock. If any disagreement should arise as to the price of the stock, it should be decided by indifferent persons. This contract recognized the title to the house and lands occupied by Mr. Miner, and was dated July 15, 1653. Mr. Miner was selected to put Mr. Palmer in possession of the land purchased of Governor Haynes, and did so by a written instrument, embodying therein a conveyance of his own land and dwelling-house (included in the boundaries of the Haynes land) to Mr. Palmer, reserving the right, however, to occupy his said house until he could build another at Mistuxet, now Quiambaug. The western boundary of Governor Haynes' land sold to Walter Palmer, including the house and lot of Thomas Miner, rested on the cove and the rivulet that enters the cove.

The other grants and purchases of land to and by Walter Palmer lay south of this purchase, and on the eastern slope of Togwonk, crossing Anguilla Brook, and embracing the large farms of the late Col. William and Dudley Randall, in all some twelve hundred acres.

Mr. Thomas Miner built his new house at Mistuxet in 1652-53. Capt. George Denison and family joined the new settlement in 1654, erecting his house near Pequotsepos Brook. Capt. John Gallup and Robert Park, with their families, came the same year, and settled near Mystic River. The new settlement being composed of men of note, progressed as rapidly as could be expected under the circumstances.

Mr. Chesebrough was now surrounded by a sufficient number of inhabitants to claim corporate powers

from the General Court. The first local name that the settlement received was Mystic and Pawcatuck, Mystic embracing the territory between Mystic River on the west and Stony Brook on the east, Pawcatuck embracing the territory between Pawcatuck River on the east and Stony Brook on the west. It being understood by the planters here, as a condition precedent to the new settlement, that as soon as a suitable number had joined them they should be incorporated as a new town. So in 1654 they applied to the General Court for corporate powers. But no sooner made than it was opposed by New London, embracing Groton, and defeated.

The planters did not rest satisfied with their defeat, and resolved to agitate the matter until they succeeded sooner or later. They were of the independent Puritan stamp, and ready to make any sacrifice in defense of the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. But to be taxed for a minister at New London, some twelve miles away, with two rivers to cross to get there, and no ferry-boats, was a little too much for their Puritanism, so they were determined to have a town and a church of their own, and they continued to ask for them of the General Court, but were denied as often as they applied. In the early part of 1657 the Rev. William Thompson came here to reside, and preached to the planters a part of the time, and the rest of the time to the Pequot Indians. He was employed by the commissioners of the United Colonies, who were acting as the agents of the London Missionary Society.

The first religious services were held at the dwelling-house of Walter Palmer, March 22, 1657. Services were subsequently held at the dwelling-houses of the planters, whose efforts were continued with unremitting determination to break loose from New London and organize for themselves a new town and church. They remembered that Massachusetts had previously claimed a part or all of the Pequot territory, embracing Groton, Stonington, and Westerly, so they sought the friendship of Massachusetts in their contest, and in October the planters, joined by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, prepared a memorial to the Massachusetts General Court,¹ complaining of the course

¹ "To the Honoured Gouverneur, Deputy Gouverneur & Magistrates, together with the Deputies now assembled in the Generall Court, the petition of the Inhabitants of Mistick & Pawqustuck, humbly sheweth that whereas we have taken severall grants of lands that we are now possessed of from the Government of Conneticut, lying upon the east side of Pequid River, being conquered land from the Pequids; & since understanding, that the Jurisdiction thereof belongs not unto but is claimed by your selves & that as we conceive, justly, as appears by the acts of the Commissioners in forty six, & forty seven, we therefore humbly request the confirmation of those grants from this Honoured Court unto the present inhabitants: & that you would please to accept us under your Government: & grant unto us the Liberties & priviledges of a Townshipp their being already settled in this place about twenty families: And this conquered land being accepted of & owned by you, we hope may not be unprofitable to this common-wealth, it being sufficient to afford accommodations for another townshipp, which may (if it should seeme good to this Honoured Court so to dispose of it) be sufficient to gratify

pursued against them by the General Court of Connecticut.¹ Massachusetts notified Connecticut, who appointed a committee to confer with the planters here and bring the contest to an issue if possible. What was done in the premises cannot now be ascertained, for no records of their proceedings have been preserved. In May, 1658, William Chesebrough, Thomas Stanton, and Walter Palmer, in behalf of the planters, petitioned the Massachusetts General Court again, stating that some of them were settled here by Governor Winthrop in 1649, by virtue of a commission from that court, notwithstanding which they had been called to account for their doings under their authority, and asking for relief from such interferences from the Connecticut authorities, and also for confirmation of their lands.² But this was denied

such persons as have been deservng in the conquest of that land; besides the commodity of one of the most convenient harbours in the land And will we hope be a meanes conducing much to our settlement & comfort, which we humbly expecting under your Gourment wher of we haue had former experience shall heartily pray: etc.

"Octob: 15 (57)

"GEORGE DENISON
"WM: THOMSON
"WALTER PALMER
"THO: STANTON
"JOHN GALLUP

"In the name of the rest of the Inhabitants & with their consents."

"The dep^{ts} desire o^r honord magists, would be pleased to give answer to this petn in the first place.

"WILLIAM TORREY Cleric."

"20, 8 mo. 57, In Ans^r to this petition y^e magist^s Judge meet y^t y^r letter here to Anex^t should be sent from y^e Court to y^e Genl Court of Conecticott if theirs brethren the dep^{ts} Consent thereto.

"EDWARD RAWSON, Secrety."

"Consented to by the deputies

"WILLIAM TORREY, Cleric."

¹ "ANSWER TO CAPTAIN DENISON'S PETITION.

"Court Records, vol. vi., page 266.

"In ans^r to the petition of Georg Dennison, Wm Thompson, Walter Falter, Tho Stainton, and Jno Gallop, the Court judgeth it mete to order, that the letter here under writt be sent to the Generall Court of Conecticott by y^e secretary.

"Gent^l—Wee cannot but take notice of your claime unto and disposing of the lands in the Pequot country wherein wee have alwaies challenged an interest, and yet see not reason to lay downe the same wee have persued the judgment of the Comiss^{rs} in 46 and 47 that the Jurisdiction on the west side of Pequot river ought to belong to Conecticut till the Massatueets shew reason to the contrary, against w^{ch} we shal not at pres^t object conceiving there by our title to the lands on the east side the river to be (at least tacitely) yielded to us, notwithstanding w^{ch} you have proceeded to dispose of these lands to diverse persons and to exercise Jurisdiction over them, w^{ch} desire and expect you doe friendly yield up these afore^d lande on the east side of Pequot river unto us, and that you doe not further proceede to exercise authority over the Inhabitants there, or to be grievous to them, wthout their owne consent till the matter be determined according to the articles of confederation if (at least) your owne justice shall not prevaile with you to yield it to us wthout that trouble, wee are moved at present to make knowne our claime to you, by a petition p^{re}ented to us from the Inhabitants thereof, supposing it will not be unacceptable to you that this business be issued peaceably & friendly, accordinge to the relation wherein wee mutually stand engaged, we shall not ad further at present but Comitt you to god & rest.

"Oct. 21st, 1657."

—*Massachusetts Archives*, vol. xxx., pages 66 and 67, by William B. Trask.

² "To the Honorable Geoerall Court Assembled at Boston, the Humble petition of the Iohabitaots of Mistic and Pawcatuck: May it pleas you,

them, accompanied, however, by a suggestion that the whole matter in dispute be referred to the commissioners of the United Colonies, and meantime to order their own affairs by common agreement until provision be made in their behalf.³

—Whereas your pore Petioners by the provydec of God are settled in theas pt^r of the Pequitt Country Soomn of Vs heing settled hear in the yeare 1649 by the Honored John Winthrop Esquire now Govearor of the Collony at Conectyccoat by Vertu of a Comition from this honerable Court but in short tyme we weare Caled to the Court at Conectyccoat to give account by what athority we heare settled we answered as afore-said but the Court answered that theas parts did belong to them by Patent & Purchas & the agrement of the Comiconers & did require our subjection but now all of v^s understanding that it doth of right belong to this Jurisdiction & that you have bene pleased gratioally to accept a petition From vs alredy we are bould still to petition that you will please to Confirme our lands and Possesstions & to grant vs the liberty of a Township & the privyldges thearof & likewise Charrytably to Consider our remonances as also being surrounded with many indyans & many malignant percons often passing this way as quakers and others that you will be pleased thearfore to establish soomm such athority among vs as that we may be perserved in righteousnes & peac we have with this our peticon sent our Honored Friend Cap. George dennysoun home we Judge Faithfull he knos well in what stait we are to hose Care and Faithfulnes we Comit the transaction of all our matters with the Honorable Court thus Craneing Pardon For the rudenes of our lynes with desire you may Find more vertu in our actions wa rest & wait your Charatable answer. Your peretetoners

"WILLM CHESEBROUGH
"WALTER PALMER
"THO: STANTON

"in the p^sance of the Rest.

"May 10th 1658."

"In Answer to y^e Petition of the Inhabitants of misticke, The Court Considering there hath bene no Answer Returned from the Generall Court of Conecticott to our letter directed to them which Gues vs Cawse to Imagine they are not Resolved to give vp theirs Claime to those lands so that the matter is likely to Come to be Judged by the Comission^s, The Court thinks meets to forheare further Actiog therein till the meeting of the Comissioners and doe expect & Require the Inhabitants to Carry themselves & order theirs Comissioners and doe expect & Require the Inhabitants to Carry themselves & order their affaires peaceably & by Comon Agreement in the meane while and till other provision be made in their behalfe: And further doe desire our Comissioners to be miodfull of this busines & endeavor Issue thereof at the next meeting. The magiste have past this wth Referenc to y^e Consent of their brethren the deputys thereto

"EDWARD RAWSON Secrety

"Consented to by the deputies

"25th 3^d 1658"

—*Mass. Archives*, vol. 112, pp. 105, 106, by William B. Trask.

³ "The Asotiation of Poquatuck Peple, June 30th 1658: Whereas thear is a difference betwene the 2 Cullonyes of the Matachusets and Conecticocate about the government of this plac, whearby we are deprived of Expectatioo of protection from either, but in way of Curtecy, & whearese we had a command from the generall Court of the Matachusets to order our own busines in peac with common consent till further provision be maid for us, in obedyence to which command we have adressed our selvs thearunto, but cannot attain it in regard of soomm distractions among ourselves, and thear hath bene injurious insolencys done unto soomm persons,—the cattell of others threatened to be taken away,—and the chattell of soomm others alredy taikoe away by violence.

"We haveing taken into consideration that in tymes so full of danger as theas are, unyon of our harts and percons is most conducing to the publick good & safety of the place,—(heareof in pursuance of the same, the better to confirm a mutual confydeance in one another & that we may be perserved in righteousnes and peac with such as do commerc with us, & that misdemeanors may be corrected and incorrigable persons punished:—we hose names are hereunto subscribed do hearyly promiss, testify & declare to maintain and deffend with our persons and estait the peac of the plac and to aid and assist one another according to law & rules of righteousnes according to the true intent & meaning of our asociation till such other provision be made for us as may stato our

Following out these suggestions, George Denison and his associate planters assembled on the 30th day of June, 1658, and formed a compact called by them "The Association of Pawcatuck People," which was organized for municipal purposes only, and not in defiance of the laws of either colony, but was established by them with a firm purpose to maintain it until some provision adequate to their wants should be made for them. The question in dispute between the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies as to jurisdiction was referred to the commissioners of the United Colonies, who in 1658 rendered a decision¹

end above written, whereunto we willingly give our assent, & nether for fear hope or other respects shall ever relinquish this promise till other provision be made for us. And we do not this out of any disrespect unto either of the aforesaid governments which we are bound ever to honor, but in the vacancy of any other aforesaid.

"GEORGE DENISON

"MOSES PALMER

"THOMAS SHAW

"WALTER PALMER

"NATHANIEL CHESBROUGH

"THO. STANTON

"ELIHU PALMER

"WILLIAM CHESBROUGH

"THOMAS STANTON

"SAMUEL CHESBROUGH

"ELISHA CHESBROUGH

"Upon the request of severall among us to enter into this association with us they are admitted and have accordingly subscribed their names

"June 30th 1658

"By virtue of this Association, that justice may not be obstructed, & the peace preserved,—we make choice of Captain Georg Dennyson & William Chesbrough to be commissioners to issue out warrants & to cause to be brought before them any suspicious persons, or for any misdemeanor, & to hear & determine the cases, and to pronounce sentence upon them & to see the judgment executed, provided it extend not to the loss of life or limb or banishment or stigmatizing; in such cases as their power will not reach due punishment for the crime, then to talk order their persons may be secured, and sent where justice may proceed against them.

"And further they are to issue all other differences, whether of debts or cases, and to keep a register of their actions provided allwaies the action exceed not forty pound.

"This choice is the act of the whole body of the Associates.

"WALTER PALMER

"THO. STANTON"

—Stonington Records.

¹ "September 1658—The Issue of the difference betwixt the two Colonies of the Massachusetts and Connecticut about the Pequot Country being jointly referred to the Commissioners of the other two Colonies.

"Whereas there is a controversy again revived betwixt the two Colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut concerning their interest in the Pequot country, and many pleas have been made on both sides for their greater interest; we having seriously weighed what hath been by each of them alledged, conceive the determination doth arise only from their several rights by conquest, the which for ought we can understand is not greatly different: yet being tender of any inconvenience or disturbance that may accrue to those that are already possessed either by commission from the Massachusetts or Connecticut in any part thereof (should they now be put off their improvements) and also upon inquiry finding that the Pequot country which extendeth from Nianticke to a place called Weecapung about ten miles eastward from Mistick river may conveniently accommodate two plantations or townships we therefore (respecting things as they now stand) do conclude that Mistick River be the bounds between them as to propriety and to jurisdiction so far as conquest may give title thereunto; always provided that such as are already accommodated by commission from either of the governments, or have grants of any tracts of land on any side of the said Mistick river be not molested in their possessions or rights by any after grants, and that all due care be had that Christian society and ordinances may be provided for and upholden according to God, in each plantation.

"THOMAS PRENCE

"JOSIAS WINNLOW

"FRANCIS NEWMAN

"WILLIAM LEETE

"Boston, 16th of Septem. 1658.

that all of the Pequot territory west of Mystic River belonged to Connecticut, and all the territory east of it, including Stonington, North Stonington, and part of the town of Westerly, belonged to Massachusetts.² At the next session of the Massachusetts General Court, after this decision was rendered, they passed an act that the English plantation between Mystic and Pawcatuck Rivers should be named Southern-town, and belong to the county of Suffolk, Mass., and appointed Capt. George Denison and others to manage the prudential affairs thereof until the court take further orders.

Walter Palmer was appointed constable, and the bounds of the plantation were extended into the country northward eight miles, from the mouth of Mystic River.³ Thus, after a severe and protracted struggle, they succeeded in obtaining a local government.

It should be borne in mind that the Massachusetts General Court did not create or even organize a new township, but simply declared that the English plantation between Mystic and Pawcatuck Rivers should

"By bounding it by Misticke River we intend that river shall be the bounds so far as the pond by Lanthorn Hill, and thence from the middle of the said pond to run away upon a north line."—*Records of the United Colonies—Plymouth Colony Records*, vol. x., p. 209.

² "At the second session of the General Court held at Boston the 19th of October 1658. In answer to the petition of the inhabitants of Mystic and Pawcatuck the Court judgeth it meet to grant that the English plantation between Mystic and Pawcatuck be named Southertown and to belong to the County of Suffolk and order that all the prudential affairs thereof be managed by Capt. George Denison, Robert Park, William Chesbrough, Thomas Stanton, Walter Palmer and John Meinot sen., til the court take further order and that Capt. George Denison, William Chesbrokee, and John Minot (Thomas Minor meant) be commissioners to end small causes there and to deal in criminal matters as one magistrate may do, and that Walter Palmer be Constable, Capt. Denison Clerk of the writs, and he also is hereby empowered and authorized to solemnize marriages between such as are published according to law: that the said Capt. Denison taking his oath be empowered to the oath to the other two, provided always the bounds of the town is not hereby determined. (at the same court.) In answer to petition of Inhabitants of Southertown, humbly desiring for several reasons, that the bounds of their plantation may extend into the country north ward between Weacapung and Mystic river eight miles from the mouth of Mystic River.

"The Court judgeth it meet to grant their request."—*Mass. Archives*, Wm. B. Trask.

³ "We whose names are vnder written being chosen by the Towoe of Southertowne to lay out the bounds according to the Courts grant, the which we did as followeth first we began at Misticke Rivers mouth, and from thence we run six miles to the north, northeast to the pond lying by Lanthorne hill, where we marked a chestnut tree with six noches right against the middle of the pond, which pond we found to be seven chains and one pole wide, and from thence we run two miles due north to an ash tree which we marked flower ways and set eight noches for the eight miles: lying by a little still brooke, and we run from thence due east ten miles and one quarter and twelve chains to white oak tree marked with an X and SV. and from thence we run due south six miles and three quarters there we crossed Poqnattuck River and from thence upon the same line to a place called Quanaquattag which lies poynted upon Block Island which Quanaquattag lies east of Weeckapoug two miles and quarter, which two miles a quarter we took possession for the countrie to dispose of either for us or as the contrie shall cause.

"GEORGE DENISON

THOMAS MINER

"THOMAS PARKE

THOMAS STANTON

"SAMUEL CHESBROUGH

"Dated the 2nd of March 1659."

—Stonington Town Records.

be called Southerntown. They recognized in part the local association of the people, and extended and confirmed their bounds.

During the years 1659, 1660, and 1661 several town-meetings were held for the purpose of building and locating a meeting-house, which was raised May 13, 1661, and was so far completed as to be ready for use in September of that year, when the commissioners of the United Colonies being in town attended worship there, and were addressed by that stern old warrior statesman, Capt. John Mason.

This, the first meeting-house of Stonington, stood a short distance northwest of the residence of Henry M. Palmer. It is not known how large it was, or what its shape or style, but from some facts that may be gleaned from the old town records, it is probable that it was a small building and but partially finished, for as early as 1667, six years after it was raised, a vote was passed in town-meeting to repair it and make it more comfortable; and even after it was repaired the people did not use it in cold weather, but held their meetings at the house of Amos Richardson, which was situated a little way east of the meeting-house.

Rev. Mr. Thompson remained here until 1659, when he removed to New London. September 30th of that year the Rev. Zachariah Brigden, of Boston, Mass., preached here by invitation of the town, which subsequently held a meeting for the purpose of securing his services. Mr. Brigden labored here until his death, which took place April 24, 1662.

After his death Mr. Chauncy and Fletcher preached for the town until the spring of 1664, when the town appointed a committee to go to the Bay (Massachusetts) and procure a minister for the town, who invited Mr. James Noyes, of Newbury, to become their gospel-preaching minister. He accepted the invitation, and came here in the latter part of June, 1664, and continued his labors in July following, and preached as a licentiate until 1674, when he was ordained.

In 1660-61 an old Pequot captain, known as Socho, laid claim to that part of Southerntown called Misquamicut, and lying east of Pawcatuck River, and sold it to a number of planters from Newport, Middletown, and Portsmouth, R. I., who took possession and held it as a part of Rhode Island colony. The planters here were greatly vexed by the conflict of jurisdiction, and serious trouble grew out of it. In some instances the same territory was granted by each of the then colonies to different persons, and long years of litigation was the result.

Sorely pressed by these difficulties, and annoyed by the apprehension that the Connecticut colony meditated their subjection, the selectmen, or townsmen, as they were then called, in behalf of the town, under Jan. 19, 1662, again petitioned the Massachusetts General Court for redress of grievances,¹ to which no

response seems to be made. On the 22d of April, 1662, Governor Winthrop succeeded in obtaining a new charter of Connecticut from King Charles II. The eastern boundary of the colony was therein fixed at Pawcatuck River, thus placing a large part of the town of Southerntown under the jurisdiction of Connecticut, leaving that part east of Pawcatuck River under the control of Rhode Island. Massa-

whereas by the Good providence of God we have bin orderly put vnder your Government by the comitioners of the vnighted Colonies, according vnto articles of confederation: by which means through your Favour we have for this severall years inioyed our peace, with many other liberties and priviledges both sivell and spiritual, which we could not formerly inioy, or bee made pertakers of, notwithstanding all our indevers and adreeses made vnto those, who claimed a proprietye in thies parts, the which peace of ours, together with your authoritye amongst vs hath bin much interrupted, and your authoritye together with all our priviledges much impugned by the authoritye of Coneticots sending downe amongst vs thore warrants, and prohibiting vs the exercise of any authoritye amongst vs but such as shall be deriued from them; indevering to make a fiction, or to incorage the same amongst vs, that so thay might attaine there owne eandes, which how regular it is we leaue vnto your viedoms to judge,—these things haue occasioned vs to make severall adreeses vnto your honored selues and we have had your fauourable acceptance therein, as manifestly appears by your letters vnto Coneticot, and orders vnto our selues, for the preservation of our peace and the retaining vs vnder your Government (which favour we cannot but thankfully take notis of, and doth firther oblidg vs vnto your service and our owne fidelitty and dutye): yet not withstanding all your indevers and letters vnto Coneticot, for the preservation of our peace etc. it doth two manifestly apear that thay doe slight both your letters, and power, for thay still continue trouble vs with there warants, requiring our obediance, and seeke to tirrifye vs with there threats if we shall not attend there orders, which may apear in part vnto your selues, by sum letters or orders which of leate came vnto sum of our factious persons, the which we thought meete to sease, and send downe with these, for your better information; what their intentions are we know not, for it is given out and we have cause to feare, that they will not at least willingly be tryed by the comitioners, but that they will force vs by power, it haueing bin Given out that thay will haue Capt. denison alife or dead, and that there will bee many widowes and fatherless Children amougt vs are long, together with there Countinauncing and complaync with those vnreasonable men of road lland now at paquatuck one of these cheefe saying openly that thay had rather the road llands should haue that land than the bay, with many high and slighting wordes respecting the bay and the interest, threatening the nullifying of what ever the bay hath done hear, respecting priviledges or proprieties; things being thus, or thus appearing vnto vs, we being weeke and vnexperienced in the manageing of cases of this natures, caueeth vs with all humilitty to sped these things before your worships and this Honorable assembly, humbly begging your firther favour and countinanc in these respects, for our incoragement in the manifestation of our fidelitty, vnto which we haue icyntly bound our selues: wherefore we doe earnestly intreat that since we haue bin and are orderly vnder your care and Government, that you would be pleased to doe your vtermost for vs to conteneue us so, and that we may not bee left vnto the mercyes of those of coneticote, whose wordes and actions speakes (vnto vs) nothing but our ruin, who haue aproved our selues faithfull, yee and the cuertnroing of the authoritye of the bay to there vtmot power: and because we doe not know how soone they may makee eum further attentes against vs, we doe earnestly crame sum further orders and instructions may be sent vnto vs, by this messenger if possibly, that so we may not be in the darke what to doe, if such attente should be made against vs, which the lord in mercy prevent, by your wisdoms, and if to that purpose you would send any letters vnto coneticot our mesenger can speedily convey them vnto there debuty Governor, which possibly may abate there furye, and may be a means to preveent our further truble and of the continuance of our peace, together with your authority and interest: pardon we beseech you our bouidness, and let our presing necessity, together with our earnest desire after peace, and order, and the attending your orders and instrucktions to that eand speake for vs; and if the lord shall makee your worships instrummentall for the preservation of our peace and comfort, by the impproement and vpholding your authoritye amougt vs, we and onre shall

¹ "To the Honored Governor deputye Governor and magistrattee together with the Counsell of Generall Court of the mattachusettses the petition of the inhabitants of sonthertowne humbly sheweth that

chusetts gracefully yielded obedience to the new charter.

At the October session of the General Assembly for that year the charter was publicly read to the assembled freemen of Connecticut, and from that time forward became the recognized law of the land. At the same session it was ordered that "ye inhabitants of Mystic and Pawcatuck, not Southertown, shall from henceforth forbear to exercise authority by virtue of Commissioners from any other Colonies, and in case any differences that may arise, they repair to our Dept. Governor for help, and that they choose a Constable for the year ensuing, and ye said constable to repair to the Dept. Governor for his oath. And they are required to pay unto Mr. James Noyes, Lt. Samuel Smith, and Ensign Avery, for and in behalf of the charge of the Charter, the sum of twenty pounds as this Towns proportion, two thirds in wheat at four shillings and one third in peas at three shillings 8 pence, by the last of November next." It does not appear that the town of Southertown was represented in the General Court of Massachusetts while it was under the jurisdiction of that colony; nor were the planters represented in the General Assembly of Connecticut until the October session for 1664, when William Chesebrough was elected, and at the commencement of the session presented a petition¹ in behalf of the planters, asking their pardon for past offenses, and their favor for the future, which was granted to all except Capt. Denison.²

haue caus as to owue his Goodnes so to acknowldg youre favioure, and shall continue to pray.

"Yours is all Loyalty, though unworthy to be owned,

"GEORGE DENISON

"WILLIAM CHESBROUGH

"THO STANTON

"SAMUELL CHESBROUGH

"ELIHU PALMER

"Townsmen

"From Southertowne: this: 19 of January 1662

"In the name and with the consent of the towns."

—*Mass. Archives*, vol. ii, page 34, by William B. Trask.

"To the Honorable Genrall Court now Assembled at Hertford in the Collony of Conectycot, Honorable may it please you—We your poore petitioners being summoned by the Honoured Councel of this jurisdiction to yield our obedience & subjection to this jurisdiction according to his maiesties letters patent gratically granted to this Colonie & to make choise of a percon to be a Comishonor & to attend the servis of this presert Court in obedience to this summons we have yielded our selves & seat vp one to be a Comishonor to attend the servis of the Court. We humbly besech you thearfore that you will pardon all such mistaiks or miscariges wch through humain frailty hath bene offensive or greivous unto you & recense vs with a loving aspect & renew your former favor unto vs that we may be rememberd with equall privileges of other Townes according to our Capacitie that we maie be preserved in truth & peace & that scandalls may be removed for the forme we may not be so bold as to prescrib knowing the wisdom & prudent of the Honoured Court hose wisdom & favor we do commit ourselves unto.

"We humbly do besech also that the bounds of our plantation may be confirmed wch was granted unto vs by the Bay, thus being loath to trespas vpon your patene we humbly tulk our leave & rest your pore petitioners.

"WILLM CHESBROUGH in the name of the rest

"October 14; 64"

—*Conn. Archives*.

²"Mistick & Pawcatuck haveing by Mr Chesebrook petitioned this Court for their fanoure to pass by their offence the Court haueing con-

In 1665 the name of Southertown was by the General Court changed to that of Mystic, in memory of that victory God was pleased to give this people of Connecticut over the Pequot Indians. In May, 1666, an act was passed as follows: "The town of Mystic is by this Court named Stonington, the Court doth grant to the plantation to extend the bounds thereof ten miles from the sea up into the country northward, and eastward to the river called Pawcatuck. This Court doth pass an act of indemnity to Capt. George Denison upon the same grounds as was formerly granted to other inhabitants of Stonington." Mr. Noyes did not at first make arrangements to remain for any given length of time, but subsequently, in 1668, the town passed a vote that they would freely contribute, or give towards his building a dwelling-house among them in order to his settling in the town, and carrying on the work of the ministry among them. They also voted to give him a salary of fifty pounds currency annually for seven years, and in 1671 the town added the use of the ministry land to Mr. Noyes' salary, and subsequently raised it to one hundred pounds, with several grants of land and other donations.

About this time a movement was set on foot to build a new and better meeting-house, to lay out public lands for the support of the gospel ministry, and to form a church in accordance with the established religion of the colony. In 1667 the planters convened in town-meeting and decided to set apart and lay out five hundred acres of land, to be styled the ministry land, the avails of which were to be applied to the support of the gospel ministry. In July of the same year the town established what they called a town plot, and appointed a committee to lay out as many lots as there were inhabitants then living in the town. Their home-lots contained twelve acres each, and were so arranged that each lot had a street front. Two hundred acres of this ministry land was laid out around the place where the Road Meeting-house now stands, the eastern line of which extended along a few feet east of said meeting-house, running nearly north and south. The western boundary was Mistuxet Brook. The northern and southern lines cannot now be traced, but the form of the plot can nearly be seen when we look at the distance between the east and west lines and the number of acres that were laid out. The home-lots were laid out around and upon each side of the ministry land. They extended as far east as Stony Brook, and south as far as Smith's Mill; one tier was located north, and the remainder west and south of said land.

sidered the same doe hereby declare that what irregularities or abusive practices haue proceeded from them, whereby they haue seemed to offer contempt to the authority here established it shall be forgiven and buried in perpetuall oblivion and forgetfullness, and this to extend it selfe to all ye members of the afoarsayd plantation, Captayn Denison onely excepted whos hath neglected or refused to submitt himselfe peaceably to the order of the Councill of this Colony."—*Trumbull's Colonial Records*, vol. i, p. 499.

In 1668 a census of the inhabitants of the town was ordered to be taken, embracing those only who were inhabitants or heads of families. February 2d there were found to be forty-three inhabitants, viz.: Thomas Stanton, George Denison, Thomas Miner, John Gallup, Amos Richardson, Samuel Chesebrough, James Noyes, Elisha Chesebrough, Thomas Stanton, Jr., Ephraim Miner, Moses Palmer, James York, John Stanton, Thomas Wheeler, Samuel Mason, Joseph Miner, John Bennett, Isaac Wheeler, John Denison, Josiah Witter, Benjamin Palmer, Gershom Palmer, Thomas Bell, Joseph Stanton, John Fish, Thomas Shaw, John Gallup, Jr., John Frink, Edmund Fanning, James York, Jr., Nathaniel Beebe, John Reynolds, Robert Sterry, John Shaw, John Searls, Robert Fleming, Robert Holmes, Nathaniel Chesebrough for Mrs. Anna Chesebrough, his mother, Gershom Palmer for Mrs. Rebecca Palmer, his mother, Henry Stevens, and Ezekiel Main. A home-lot was laid out for each inhabitant, and the title was obtained by lottery on the following conditions, namely: if built upon within six months and inhabited the title would be complete, except that each proprietor must reside on his lot two years before he could sell it, and then he must first offer it to the town and be refused before he could sell the same to any person and give good title. How many of these home-lots were built upon by the then inhabitants cannot now be ascertained.

Up to this time all religious services had been provided for and conducted by the authorities of the town. Ministers were employed by the selectmen, and paid from the town treasury. The town also appointed committees to examine candidates for the ministry, to see if they were sound in the fundamentals. "They did not by their acts recognize Councils, Assemblies, or ecclesiastical machinery in any way until 1669, when they preferred a petition to the General Court of the colony asking liberty to settle themselves in church order, which was granted at once;" but the church was not formed until 1674. During the time that these preliminary steps were moving for church organization the inhabitants were worshiping at Pequot, in their dwelling-houses and the old meeting-house. They had repaired it several times, in pursuance of town votes. It was also occupied by the town for holding town-meetings. At a meeting held therein in June, 1670, it was voted, with a joint consent, "that a bigger and better meeting-house shall be built." Nothing appears to have been done about building a new house, for the reason that they could not agree upon a location. In April, 1671, another meeting was held, which voted, "That the meeting-house agreed upon shall stand upon the most convenient place of the ministry land," and the selectmen were directed "to view said land and approve the place where they find it most convenient, according to the order of the town, to set the meeting-house."

The selectmen could not agree upon a location, and called another town-meeting, which was held

Thursday, Dec. 14, 1671. At this meeting, after spending most of the day in fruitless motions and discussions, it was voted, That the meeting should continue till Friday night, and that all the inhabitants meet Friday morning by nine of the clock at the meeting-house, and to go from thence to view a place to set the new meeting-house on.

They met the next day, and looked over the ministry land, and unanimously agreed upon a location for their new house, and then went back to the old meeting-house and passed the following votes, viz.: "That the New Meeting House shall for time to come be set up and stand without removing upon the hill called Agreement Hill, so named by the town at the same place." The dimensions of this house were agreed upon at this meeting, and were as follows: "Forty feet long, twenty-two feet wide, and fourteen feet posts from joint to joint." It was also voted at this meeting "That the present minister, Mr. James Noyes, for the time that he continues to be the minister of this place, shall have the use of all the ministry land to himself, besides his fifty pounds currency per annum, and at his death or departure to leave it wholly to the town." A committee of five were appointed to superintend the erection of the new meeting-house. It was built by subscriptions of timber, planking, shingles, ceiling, nails, and labor of men and teams, etc. At the time the meeting-house was located upon Agreement Hill by the town the hill was covered with heavy timber, which was removed by the inhabitants by voluntary labor, who then laid the foundation for the new house, and raised it Jan. 15, 1673. This house stood a few rods west of the present meeting-house at the road. It was not finished for several years. At first there were no slips or pews, except for the deacons, magistrates, and minister's family; benches were used by all people, and a committee was appointed to seat them according to their notions of propriety. This state of things did not last long, for the town voted the next year to have the floor of the house and of the gallery assigned to the inhabitants for pews. A committee was appointed to make the assignment, who encountered much opposition, but finally agreed upon a plan, which was submitted to the town and accepted. Those who were dissatisfied with the section assigned them did not make their pews, and occupied the old benches. Some of them after a while reconsidered their determination and built them. The inside of the house was never lathed and plastered. After the pews were built the space between them and the gallery was ceiled, and this was done by sections, which had been assumed by some of the wealthier inhabitants. When this house was dedicated is not known. Religious meetings were held there in the summer of 1673, and ever after that until it was taken down to make way for a larger one, which was erected in 1729.

Soon after this town was incorporated by the General Court of Massachusetts the planters became apprehensive of trouble with the Narragansett and

Wampannoag Indians, whose western limits bordered along on the eastern boundary of Southertown. The danger of the planters here had been increased by a union with the Massachusetts Colony, for the reason that it was with that and the Plymouth Colony that the trouble originated that finally culminated in King Philip's war. Becoming a part of the Massachusetts Colony, they were regarded by the Indians as their enemies. Their isolated condition and the neutral position of Rhode Island marked them as an easy prey for savage vengeance.

Nor did the new charter in 1662 and their annexation to the colony of Connecticut better their condition, for as the difficulties with the Indians increased the whole of New England became involved in the conflict.

King Philip's emissaries visited the remnant of the Pequot Indians, and besought them to join in the grand plan of exterminating the English. They were partially successful at first in their endeavors, but the influence of Chesebrough, Stanton, Denison, Gallup, and others prevailed with the Pequots, and they remained friendly with the English, and rendered them most important services when the war actually commenced. They participated in the great swamp-fight in Kingston, R. I., which took place Dec. 19, 1675. Capt. John Gallup, of Stonington, commanded the Pequots and Mohegans, who, urged on by Oneko, fought with unyielding determination. Capt. Gallup was among the slain, but how many of lesser grade, and of the rank and file of our town, were killed and wounded cannot now be ascertained.

Almost all of the able-bodied men of Stonington were engaged in the Indian wars of their time. Capt. George Denison raised and mustered into the service of the colony a large force of English and Indians. He was provost-marshal for New London County and Rhode Island. He had a stockade fort just west of his dwelling-house in Stonington, where his soldiers encamped previous to their forays into the Indian territory. During the year 1676, Capt. Denison organized three expeditions, who pursued with unrelenting vengeance the shattered remnants of King Philip's forces. It was during the third of these expeditions—which began March 28, 1676, and ended April 10, 1676—that the brave Narragansett chieftain, Canonchet, was taken prisoner. He was brought to Stonington, where a council of war was held at Auquilla, near the present residence of Gideon P. Chesebrough. He refused to negotiate for peace, or for the cessation of hostilities on any terms, so the council decided that he must die, and when told of his fate, replied "that he liked it well, and should die before his heart had grown soft, or he had said anything unworthy of himself." He was executed after the Indian mode, being shot by Oneko and two Pequot sachems, the nearest to his own rank among his conquerors. This was done by his captors without consulting or advice from any one superior to them in authority.

No list or roll of the Stonington men who participated in the early Indian wars has been preserved. The nearest approach to which may be found in "a list of the English volunteers in the late Narragansett war," as prepared by a committee for that purpose in order to secure a grant of land for their services, as follows: Capt. George Denison, Sergt. John Frink, Capt. John Stanton, Capt. Samuel Mason, Rev. James Noyes, Lieut. Thomas Miner, Samuel Youmans, John Fish, George Denison, Jr., William Denison, Nathaniel Beebe, Henry Stevens, Edmund Fanning, Thomas Fanning, John Bennet, William Bennett, Ezekiel Main, William Wheeler, Gershom Palmer, Samuel Stanton, Daniel Stanton, Manasseth Miner, Joseph Stanton, James York, Henry Bennett, Capt. James Pendleton, Robert Holmes, Thomas Bell, Henry Elliott, Isaac Wheeler, John Gallup, Nathaniel Chesebrough, Ephraim Miner, Joseph Miner, Samuel Miner, John Ashcroft, Edmund Fanning, Jr., John Denison, William Billings, and Samuel Fish.

After the close of King Philip's war nothing occurred to interrupt the progress of the settlement. Some matters, however, connected with the contests between the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island, relative to the boundary line between them, lingered to make trouble for the adjoining towns of Stonington and Westerly.

The boundaries between Connecticut and Rhode Island as fixed by the new charter were not satisfactory to the Connecticut people, nor entirely so to the Rhode Island people. But after years of contention and litigation measures in the interest of peace prevailed, and the present boundary line was established. The attempted overthrow of the charter of the colony by Sir Edmund Andros, acting in pursuance of the policy of King James II., did not particularly affect the interest of the planters here, though they were bitterly opposed to the measures adopted by the king for the purpose of consolidating all of the New England colonies into one, shorn of the liberties granted them by the charter of 1662. The sudden collapse of King James, his abdication of the government of England in 1688, the arrest of Andros in Massachusetts, and his forced return to England gave great satisfaction to the inhabitants of this town, as well as to all of New England; and when William and Mary ascended the throne in 1689 they were hailed with universal respect and esteem. Their beneficent policy was felt on this side of the Atlantic, and with the restoration of the charter and the assurance of the protection of the mother-country, the planters here went on from year to year electing their town and colonial officers, levying and collecting taxes for church, town, and state, and furnishing without dissent their quota of men to resist the invasion of the French and Indians from the north.

During the latter part of the Rev. Mr. James Noyes' pastorate his health began to fail him, and the people

of his charge were anxious to afford him all the assistance in their power.

By this time the northern part of Stonington, now North Stonington, had become settled, and the old place of worship at Agreement Hill was felt to be too remote for them to attend.

So they began to take measures to divide the town into two societies for religious purposes, pending which the town held a meeting in 1715, and voted and agreed to call the Rev. Joseph Noyes¹ to assist his father in the work of the ministry, one of whom was to preach to the people remote from the old meeting-house. Mr. Joseph Noyes did not accept of this call, anticipating one from New Haven, which he subsequently received and accepted. Another town-meeting was held in 1717, and adopted measures for the division of the town, which was consummated by the General Court in 1720.²

¹ "At an adjourned Town Meeting held April the 14th, 1715, It was voted and agreed to call Mr. Joseph Noyes to be helpfull to the Rev. Mr. James Noyes in carrying on ye work of ye Ministry amongst us in this town, and that one of ye two Ministers shall preach to the People living remoat from the Meeting House, at sum conveniant place where they ye People agreived shall unanimously agree upon, and that after the death, removal or inability of either of ye two Ministers to carry on ye work of ye Ministry, or so soon after as the upper people shall so cause the Town to be divided into two Societies for carrying on ye work of ye Ministry: And ye Town to be devided so as may be consistant with ye rule of Justice & rightorassness and the Northern Society when set out as above shall have an equal part of the Ministry Land in this Town and for incurigment of ye upper sositaty the lower sositaty shall when divided as aforesaid, pay unto them the sum of One hundred pounds towards ye settling of a minister amongst them. It was also Voted that if Mr. James Noyes shall except of a call of this town to be minister with his father the Rev^d Mr. James Noyes that then ye Town will give him ye ^{sd} Mr. Joseph Noyes for his incouragement ye sum of one hundred pounds towards settling him amongst us, and to pay him annuallly ye sum of seventy pounds as money so long as they ye ^{sd} Mr. James and Mr. Joseph Noyes shall carry on ye work of ye ministry amongst us in this town, and if it please God that Mr. Joseph Noyes shall succeed ye Rev^d Mr. James Noyes, and doe continew to carry on ye work of ye Ministry amongst us that then he shall have his salary raised to make it comfortable and credible maintainance from this Town."—*Stonington Town Records*.

² "General Assembly May Session A.D. 1720 Holden at Hartford—Upon consideration of the petition of the inhabitants dwelling in the northward part of Stonington, praying that a committee may be appointed to settle and establish a line that shall divide Stonington into two societies: Ordered, by this Assembly, that Mr. John Plumb of New London, Lt. John Sprague of Lebanon, Lt. Joseph Bacchus of Norwich, and Lt. Timothy Peirce of Plainfield, or any three of them, be a committee to settle the line desired, and make return of their doings therein to the Assembly in October next, and that the town of Stonington be at the charge of it."—*Headley's Colonial Records*, vol. v., page 180.

"Whereas the Generall Assembly held in May 12th 1720: Did appoint us ye underscriber to fix and settle a line in Stonington to divide it into two societies, and we having heard ye Parties what they had to offer in ye premises and viewed ye list of Estates as also taken a view of severall Quarters in ye ^{sd} town and seriously considered ye same, do fix and settle ye afores^d line which divides ye ^{sd} town into two societies as follows, Beginning at ye house and farme of Mr. William Wheeler, from thence west north west line to Mistick River brook about one mile, and from ye ^{sd} house and farme of Mr. William Wheeler a line easterly to ye house and farme of Mr. Josiah Grant and from thence a line easterly to ye house and farme of Mr. John Brown and from thence a line easterly to ye house and farme of Mr. Thomas Brown, and from thence a line easterly to ye house and farm of Mr. John Randall, and from ye ^{sd} Mr. Randall's house, an east line to Shoonuck River and so by Shoonuck River to Pawcatuck River, the aforesaid line taking in ye ^{sd} Mr. William Wheeler, Mr. Josiah Grant, Mr. John Brown, Mr. Thomas Brown, and

The legal effect of these proceedings thus far was to divide the town into two societies, and leave them without authority to assemble and elect their officers, there being no general statute at the time providing for calling the first society meeting for that purpose. Whereupon a petition was preferred to the Governor and Council in December, 1720, asking that a time might be fixed for a meeting of the inhabitants of said parish qualified to vote in the affairs thereof. The petition was granted, and the 28th day of December, 1721, at the old meeting-house, at twelve o'clock noon, was designated as the time and place for said meeting, and three men were selected to warn it, by giving five days' notice thereof; and when assembled either of said persons was to preside and lead the parishioners to a choice of society officers.³

The meeting assembled in response to the notice and elected Samuel Stanton, Jr., clerk; Samuel Stanton, Sr., Daniel Palmer, James Miner, Joseph Denison, and Samuel Chesebrough, Sr., committee; and Nehemiah Williams, collector. These proceedings completed the organization of the First Ecclesiastical Congregational Society of Stonington.

Ministers' rates were no longer laid and collected by the town, that duty devolved upon the society; also the settling of ministers in connection with the church, building of meeting-houses, and all the temporal matters of the church.

Pending the proceedings that were instituted in England for the subversion of the charter of 1662, and the overthrow of the colonial government estab-

Mr. John Randall with their present improvements into ye North Society and to be a part of it as witness our hands,

"JOHN SPRAOUE,

"JOHN PLUMB,

"JOSEPH BACCHUS,

"TIMOTHY PEIRCE,

"Committee.

"STONINGTON, June 25th 1720."—*Society Records*.

³ "At a meeting of the Governor and Council in New London, December 20th, 1720. Present, The Honorable Gordon Saltonstall, Esq., Governor, Richard Christophers, Esq., Assistant; Jonathan Prente, Esq., John Picket, Christopher Christophers, Jonathan Star. Upon application made by several inhabitants of the southernmost of the societies or parishes in Stonington, lately established by the General Court, desiring that a time may be appointed for the meeting of the inhabitants of said parish, qualified to vote in the affairs thereof, and an order given for notifying them of the time for their convening for that end.

"Ordered, That Wednesday the 28th of this instant December at 12 of the clock at noon, and at the old meeting house in said parish, be the place and time for the meeting of the said inhabitants parishioners.

"Ordered, That Capt. Mamasah Miner, Mr. Adam Gallup, and Mr. Sylvester Baldwin, all of the said parish, or either of them, do give at least five days notice to the inhabitants within the precinct of said parish, who are qualified voters in the said society, that on the said Wednesday the 28th instant at twelve of the clock at noon, at the old meeting-house in said parish, a meeting of the said society is appointed and ordered by this board for choosing a clerk and committee, and for managing other affairs of the said society or parish. And the said Capt. Miner, Mr. Gallup and Mr. Baldwin, or either of them, are appointed to lead the said parishioners at the said meeting to the said choice.

"Ordered, That the clerk of the council inclose in a letter to the said Messrs. Miner, Gallup & Baldwin or either of them, a copie of this order, attested by him, which shall be a sufficient warrant for their attending to the service which they are herein directed to."—*Headley's Colonial Records*, vol. v., pages 228, 229.

lished by virtue thereof, the General Court in May, 1685, enacted that "This court, for the prevention of future trouble, and that every township's grants of land, as it hath been obtained by gift, purchase, or otherways of the natives and grants of this court, may be settled upon them, their heirs, successors, and assigns forever, according to our charter granted by his late majesty of happy memory, this court doth order that every township in this colony shall take out patents for their said grants of the Governor and company, which this court doth hereby order shall be granted unto them for the holding of such tracts of land as have been formerly or shall be hereafter granted to them by this court, and to their heirs and successors and assigns firm and sure, according to the tenure of our charter in free and common vocage, and not in capite nor by knight service, which patent shall be sealed with the seal of the colony, and signed by the Governor and by the secretary in the name of this court and entered upon record, which patent or record of the patent shall be sufficient evidence for all and every township that hath the same to all intents and purposes, for the holding of the said lands firm to them, their heirs, successors, and assigns forever."

The town of Stonington, for reasons not now understood, did not take out a patent under the act aforesaid until 1716, which is as follows, viz.:

"To all persons to whom these presents shall come. The Governor and company of his majesties colony of Connecticut, in general Court, assembled send Greeting. Whereas we ye said Governor and company, by virtue of Letters Patents to us, granted by his Royal Majesties Charles ye Second of England &c King, bearing date ye (23d) twenty-third day of April in ye fourteenth year of his Reign, Annoque Domini 1663, Have firmly by certain acts and grants passed in General Assembly, given and granted to Thomas Stanton Esq., Ephraim Miner Esq., Nehemiah Palmer Esq., Nathaniel Chesebrough Esq., the Revend Mr. James Noyes, Mr. Daniel Mason, Mr. John Gallup, Mr. Daniel Denison, Mr. Isaac Wheeler, Mr. Stephen Richardson, Mr. John Frink, Mr. William Bennet, Mr. Robert Stanton, Mr. Samuel Stanton, Mr. Joseph Stanton, Mr. Gershom Palmer, Mr. Moses Palmer, Daniel Palmer Esq., Lieut. Ichabod Palmer, Joseph Palmer, William Palmer, George Palmer, Walter Palmer, Samuel Stanton Secundus, Samuel Stanton Jr., Daniel Stanton, Capt. Manasseh Miner, Capt. Ephraim Miner, Mr. Joseph Miner, Ensign Elnathan Miner, Ensign Samuel Miner, James Miner, John Miner, Thomas Miner, Mr. Samuel Chesebrough, Mr. William Chesebrough, Mr. Elihu Chesebrough, Elisha Chesebrough, Samuel Chesebrough Secundus, Ebenezer Searl, Thomas Noyes, John Noyes, Mr. Benadam Gallup, Lieut. William Gallup, William Denison, William Denison Secundus, William Wheeler, Capt. John Mason, Samuel Mason, Mr. Benjamin Hewit, Mr. Henry Stephens, John Frink, Jun., Mr. Ebenezer Billing, Jeremiah Mein, Daniel Shaw, Thomas York, Mr. George Denison and to their heirs and assigns or such as shall legally succeed or represent them or either of them a just and legal propriety in a certain tract of land, now commonly called and known by the name of Stoningtown, lying and being within ye Colony aforesaid (to us by ye said Letters Patents granted to be disposed of), and bounded as hereinafter followeth. And ye said Thomas Stanton, Ephraim Miner, Nehemiah Palmer, Nathaniel Chesebrough, Mr. James Noyes, and ye rest of ye above named persons, with such other persons, as are at this present time by virtue of ye aforesaid grants and acts, proprietors of the said tract of land having made application to us, for a more ample confirmation of their propriety in ye said tract of land (which they are now in possession of), by a good and sufficient instrument, signed and sealed with ye seal of this corporation, Therefore, know ye that we ye said Governor, and company in general Court assembled by virtue of ye aforesaid Letters Patents, and for divers good causes and considerations pursuant to ye end of said Letters Patent, us hereunto moving, have Given, Granted, Ratified, and confirmed, and by these presents do fur-

ther, fully, clearly, and amply, Give, Grant, Ratify, and confirm unto ye aforesaid Thomas Stanton, Ephraim Miner, Nehemiah Palmer, Nathaniel Chesebrough, Mr. James Noyes, with ye rest of ye above-named persons aforesaid, and to all other persons at this present time proprietors with them of this said tract of land, now being in their full and peaceable possession and seisin, and to their heirs and assigns, or such as shall legally succeed or represent them or either of them, forever ye aforesaid tract of land commonly known by ye name of Stoningtown, lying in ye colony aforesaid, and bounded as followeth—beginning at ye mouth of Mistick River, and northerly up said River and brook, falling in ye said river to ye pond by Lanstrom Hill to ye north end of ye pond, where ye pond is seven chains and one pole wide, thence north to an ash tree formerly marked with eight notches, standing by a still brook, thence north to a white oak tree, formerly marked with ten notches, known by ye name of Stoningtown, northwest corner tree, from thence extended a line due east by heaps of stones, marked trees, and monuments in ye line nine miles to a rock, about four foot high, of ye form of an oval, marked with a letter S on ye south side, and a white oak standing by it marked with ye letter B, which rock is about one hundred rods to ye southeast of a cedar swamp, and from said rock south somewhat westerly to ye mouth of Ashowanze River, where said river falls into Pawcatuck River, and by ye middle stream of said Pawcatuck River unto ye sea, taking in ye small adjacent islands to ye mouth of Mistick River aforesaid, together with all and singular ye messuages, tennaments, meadows, pastures, commons, woods, underwoods, waters, fishings, small islands, islets, and hereditaments, whatsoever being belonging or anywise appertaining to ye said tract of land aforesaid, and do hereby grant and confirm to ye said proprietors, their heirs and assigns, or such as shall legally succeed or represent them, his or their several particular respective proprietors in ye premises, according to such allotments, or divisions as ye ancestors of ye said present proprietors or said proprietors themselves have already made by virtue of any gifts or grants of said town or townsmen of Pequot, now called New London, or shall hereafter make of ye same. To Have and to hold the said tract of land with ye premises aforesaid to them ye said Thomas Stanton, Ephraim Miner, Nehemiah Palmer, Nathaniel Chesebrough, James Noyes, and all others ye present proprietors of ye said tract and premises their Heirs and Assigns, or such as shall legally succeed or represent them forever, as a good, sure, rightful, perfect, absolute, and lawful estate, in fee simple, according to ye aforesaid Letters Patents after ye most free tenure of ye majesties manner of East Greenwich in the county of Kent. To ye sole only proper use and behoof of them, ye said Thomas Stanton, Ephraim Miner, Nehemiah Palmer, Nathaniel Chesebrough, James Noyes, with all other ye present proprietors of ye said tract and premises, their heirs and assigns, or such as shall legally succeed or represent them forever, as a good, sure, rightfull estate in manner as aforesaid, reserving only to his majestie our sovereign Lord George of England, King, and his successors forever one fifth part of all gold or silver mines or oar that have been or shall be found within ye premises, so granted and confirmed and further we ye said Governor and company, the aforesaid tract of land, and premises, and every part and parcel thereof, hereby granted and confirmed to ye said Thomas Stanton, Ephraim Miner, Nehemiah Palmer, Nathaniel Chesebrough, James Noyes, Daniel Mason, John Gallup, Daniel Denison, Isaac Wheeler, Stephen Richardson, John Frink, William Bennet, Robert Stanton, Samuel Stanton, Joseph Stanton, Gershom Palmer, Moses Palmer, Daniel Palmer, Ichabod Palmer, Joseph Palmer, William Palmer, George Palmer, Walter Palmer, Samuel Stanton Secundus, Samuel Stanton, Junr., Daniel Stanton, Manasseh Miner, Ephraim Miner, Joseph Miner, Elnathan Miner, Samuel Miner, James Miner, John Miner, Thomas Miner, Samuel Chesebrough, William Chesebrough, Elihu Chesebrough, Elisha Chesebrough, Samuel Chesebrough Secundus, Ebenezer Searl, Thomas Noyes, John Noyes, Benadam Gallup, William Gallup, William Denison, William Denison Secundus, William Wheeler, John Mason, Samuel Mason, Benjamin Hewit, Henry Stephens, John Frink Junr., Ebenezer Billing, Jeremiah Mein, Daniel Shaw, Thomas York, George Denison, and to ye rest of ye present proprietors thereof, their Heirs and assigns, or such as shall legally succeed or represent them to their own proper use in ye manner and under ye limitations above expressed Against us, and all, and every other person or persons, lawfully claiming by from or under us. Shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents.

"In Witness whereof we have agreed and concluded that this present instrument be signed in our name by ye Governor and Secretary of this corporation, as also that our common seal be affixed hereunto.

"Dated in New Haven ye 24 day of October Anno Domini 1716. Annoque Regni Regis, Georgi, Magnae Britanicae, Tertia.

"By order of ye Governor.

G. SALTONSTALL Gov."

In 1726 the First and South Society in Stonington decided to build a new meeting-house, and to locate it at the Centre, at a place now known as Putnam Corners, about half a mile east of the old meeting-house. The action of this meeting gave dissatisfaction to a large number of the members of the society, who preferred the old site at Agreement Hill. Other town-meetings followed relative to the location of the proposed new house, the result of which was that no definite action was reached for several years.

Petition after petition was addressed to the General Assembly until 1731, when an agreement was reached to divide the society north and south. Previous to this two meeting-houses had been raised, one on Agreement Hill, and the other at Putnam Corners, neither of which were completed for a number of years. After this the east and west societies acted wholly independent of each other.

The meeting-house at the Putnam Corners was the largest, with two tiers of galleries one above the other, with an immense sounding-board. After the division of the old society, Mr. Rossiter, who was the second settled pastor here, continued his labors until his death, which took place in 1762. Previous to his death and during his pastorate the town sold the old ministry land, and divided the avails of the sale equally among the then three societies of the town. After the death of Mr. Rossiter some of the more prominent men in the two south societies favored a reunion, which was seconded by the pastors of the neighboring churches.¹

¹ TERMS OF THE UNION.—1st. That ye two meeting houses now standing in said society shall be common property and joint interest of ye two parishes to be united. When they are united and as ye peues in each meeting house are a personal property we ye s^d committees agree to give up our right and title to said peues that they may become a common stock with said houses and also to recommend it to ye other proprietors of ye peues to do ye same that they may become ye legal property of all in common and improved as such with the said two meeting houses.

"2d. We agree that after ye s^d societies are united as aforesaid and by their legal vote think it convenient & best to build another meeting-house for publick worship in ye room & stead of ye s^d two meeting-houses now standing in said societies for ye better accomodation of s^d society that ye s^d meeting house shall be built on that acor of land that Nathan Chesebrough Esq. has generously given by promise to erect a meeting-house on near ye dwelling house of Mr Nath^l Hewitts s^d Nathan Chesebrough Esq. having first given a deed of s^d land for ye purpose aforesaid.

"3d. It is also agreed that the ministry and school money of both ministry land money in each society be made equal by each society if either be wanting, and that ye school money in ye said east society be improved in ye s^d east society on the east side of Stoney brook, and that ye school money in ye said west society be improved in said society on ye west side of Stoney brook, & this to be a standing rule for said societies when made one but to be so understood as not to hinder any that desire to take benefit of ye whole.

"4th. That ye Rev^d Nath^l Eells shall have ye Pastoral charge and care of said societies when united and ye church of Christ therein with ye same jurisdiction and authority over ye whole as he is now vested with over ye said east society and that his acowell gallery shall be raised and paid him att ye joint charge of ye s^d united society.

"5th. It is agreed ye two societies shall assemble at ye east meeting house to worship six months each year, and in ye west meeting-house the other six months and when a meeting-house is erected on ye place

In 1763 the matter was brought before both societies, and finally a plan of union was prepared and agreed upon, and subsequently adopted by both parishes, and accepted by the churches.

The Assembly established the same,² with such provisions as were necessary to enable the old societies to merge and hold their property, and then directed the mode of organizing the new society. After the reunion they called the Rev. Nathaniel Eells (the pastor of the East Society) to become the pastor of the reunited societies, which he accepted, and for several

agreed on, then said societies so united as aforesaid shall meet and worship in said house as aforesaid.

"6th. It is also agreed in order to confirm each and every artical of ye foregoing terms of agreement ofred to ye consideration of s^d societies that they may bee made certain and unchangeable that ye said societies by their agents address ye Honourable and General Assembly in May next by a proper memorial to ratify and confirm their afores^d proposals of agreement that we may by their authority established our own acts herein be again one united ecclesiastical society which is ye sincere and hartly wishes and desire of s^d.

"Dated Stonington Jan. ye 17th A.D. 1765 all ye above and foregoing articals was agreed on and voted by ye afores^d Com^{tee} in ye affirmative

"JOHN HALLAM	"SIMON RHODES
"ELIHU CHESBROUGH	"PHINEAS STANTON
"NERENJAH WILLIAMS	"JOHN DENISON YE 3 ^d
"AMOS CHESBROUGH	"JOSEPH PAGE
"NATHAN PALMER	"JOSEPH MINER
"JOSEPH DENISON	"DANIEL DENISON
"JOHN WILLIAMS	"NATH ^l GALLUP

"Voted, That said report with ye additions to & alterations of ye 3^d Paragraph in said Report following, be inserted in said report, viz, That all ye school moneys belonging to s^d east society at this time, shall when s^d societies are united and become one intire ecclesiastical society, be improved within ye limmits theirow or ye side of Stoney brook, and that ye school moneys now belonging to said west society be improved within ye limmits thereof on ye west side of Stoney brook, and that be a sure and unalterable rule.

"Dated March 25th 1725."—*Society Records*.

"2 At a General assembly of the Governor and company of the Colony of Connecticut holden at Hartford May Second Thursday, A.D. 1765. Upon the memorial of the East and West Society's in Stonington, shewing to this Assembly that on the Death of the Rev^d Mr Ebenezer Rosseter Pastor of the Church in said West Society being advised by the Rev^d Benjamin Lord, Asher Rosseter, and Jonathan Barker Associates Committee again to unite into one Ecclesiastical Society, and the said East and West Society's having accordingly agreed thereupon, and made application to this Assembly for that purpose as p^r Memorial on file, &c.

"Resolved by this assembly that the said East and West Society's in said Stonington, be again united and become one entire Ecclesiastical Society, to be for the future called and known by the name of the first Society, in said Stonington, and they are hereby united, created, and made one entire Ecclesiastical Society with all the Priviledges and Immunities by Law allowed to other Ecclesiastical Society's in this Colony, vested with and enjoyed the same Priviledges and Advantages which the said East and West Society's have heretofore severally had and enjoyed, —and that they the said East and West Society's be and they are hereby enabled and empowered as separate and distinct Society's to act and transact any society or Parish affairs to compleat the settlements referred to in said memorial until the first day of December next, and Joseph Denison Esq^r of said Stonington shall be, and he is hereby fully empowered, authorized by himself or other Person by him for that purpose appointed and directed after said first day of December next, and during said month of December to give legal warning to all the inhabitants of said first Society that are qualified by Law to vote in Society affairs to meet at such time and place as he the said Joseph shall for that purpose in said first Society appoint, and being so met, that he preside as Moderator of such meeting, in the forming of said Society, and choice of all officers, and other Prudentials of said Society as Occasion may require. A true copy of Record Examined by George Wyllys Secretary, Conn."—*Colonial Records*.

years preached alternately for six months in the east house and six months in the west house. A majority were looking forward to the erection of a new meeting-house at the place designated by the terms of the union. But they were doomed to disappointment. Long Point, now Stonington borough, was not settled until 1752, but the settlement increased so rapidly that they demanded and secured the afternoon service of Mr. Eells. This produced great dissatisfaction in the east and northern part of the society, and various society meetings were held, and petitions to the General Assembly were preferred without satisfactory results. Finally eighty-three of the inhabitants of the village,¹

¹ "To the Honorable General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut to be held at Hartford on the second Thursday of May instant. The memorial of William Morgan, Benjamin Park, John Denison 4th, Joseph Denison 2^d, Oliver Hillard, Edward Hancox, Oliver Smith, & the rest of the subscribers hereto in behalf of themselves & the professors of the established Religion of the Colony, living at a place called Long Point in Stonington in the County of New London humbly sheweth, that they are situate near four miles from any meeting house & that the inhabitants living at s^d Long Point are generally poor they living principally by the whale & cod-fishery, there carried on, to the public advantage, by which means within a few years said place has increas'd to upwards of eighty families among which are twenty widows, seventeen of which have children as families there that the whole number of inhabitants are nigh to five hundred, that there is not among them more than one horse to ten families, so that but very few are able to attend meeting at the meeting-house except those that are robust hardy & us'd to travel on foot, which are very few, the greater number of said inhabitants consisting of women & children, that thereupon the society have for several years consented to have one sermon preached at s^d point every sabbath by their Rev^d Pastor, which he has performed & is still willing to continue, but their number has so increas'd that it is very inconvenient for those that do attend public worship (as they have no where to convene but in a small school house or private houses) & many more than at present do attend would if there was room to accommodate them; that for the want of a proper place to meet in for the celebrating divine service, many who means the sabbaths are misspent & may be more & more misspent & prophaned, that those who would be glad to build a house & maintain preaching & good order among them have been & continue unable of themselves to bear the expense, by which the cause of religion much suffers there, & the good people among them greatly fear the increase of vice & irreligion. That the town of which y^r memorialists are a part, have lately paid & are liable to pay upwards of one thousand pounds for the deficiency of several collectors that have lately fail'd that your memorialists from great necessity, by their being very remote from any constant grist mill, have lately contributed about £70 as an encouragement to an undertaker to build a wind mill at s^d point, which with about the same sum lately subscribed by s^d inhabitants for a school house, with the great labour & expense they have been at to make roads & causeways to s^d point, all which with the poor success that attended the last years fishery, & the lowness of markets & the various & different sentiments in the religious denomination of christians among them, viz.: First day Baptists, Seven day Baptists & the Quakers or those call'd Friends, are such real grief & great discouragements to your memorialists, who are of the establish'd Religion of this Colony, that they can no longer think of obtaining a meeting-house by subscription or any other ways among themselves.

"Where fore they humbly pray that liberty may be granted to build a meeting house for public worship at said Long Point, & that your Honours would in your great goodness grant them a Lottery for raising a sum sufficient for the purpose aforesaid or so much as your Honours shall think proper under such restrictions & regulations as your Honours shall think fit, & your memorialist as in duty bound shall ever pray.

"Dated at Stonington May 10th, 1774

"William Morgan, Benjamin Park, John Denison 4th, Joseph Denison 2^d, Edward Hancox, John Rathbun, Edward Eells, John Brown, junr., Acors Sheffield, James Tripp, John Brown, John Brown junr., Andrew Brown, Paul Chumplin, John Lamb, Thomas Burch, Andrew Stanton, Nathl Crandal, Nathl Hancox, Joseph Hillard, Jere-

in 1774, addressed the Assembly for liberty to build a meeting-house by lottery, which was granted at the October session of 1774, limiting the amount to be raised thereby to four hundred pounds.² The managers of the lottery did not at once inaugurate their scheme, nor did they accomplish it until 1777, which was successfully drawn and the necessary funds secured.

But the Revolutionary war so absorbed the means of the people that a large part of this sum was used for the defense of the place, and the balance invested in Continental bills, which after the close of the war became worthless. Whereupon, in 1785,³ another

minah Tenny, Nathan Palmer junr., Benjamin C. Grofton, Eliphalet Biddington Jr., Samuel Behe, Thos. Littlefield, Saml Niles, Nathaniel Hull, Nathaniel Minar, Oliver Hillard, David Palmer, Wait Rathbun, Eleazar Cobb, Ebenezer Cobb, Stanton York, Mary Elliot, John Rathbun junr., Abm Borden, Sands Niles, Peter Crary, Nathaniel Babcock, Wm Avery, James Beebee, Stephen Minar, Oliver Smith, John Denison 5th, Jared Crandal, John Minar, David Seabury, Elisba Satterlee, Peleg Brown, Abigail Chesebrough, Asa Palmer, Robert Robison, Simeon Ashcroft, Job Irish, William Chester, Erastus Rosseter, Thankful Gallaway, Boradel Spurbawk, Patience Avery, Nathaniel Dyer, David Hillard, Elizabeth Stanton, Saml Satterlee, Billings Burch, Nathl Tripp, Wm Fellows, Michael Ash, Edward S. Coleman, Prudence Cobb, Culbert Fanning, Jerusha Grifing, Rebecca Chesebrough, Paul Crandal, Persilla Randall, Anna Cooper, Lucy Beebee, Moses Palmer, Saml Babcock, Martha Burch, Israel Lewis, Simeon Aams, Jeremiah Wilbur."—*Conn. Archives*, by C. J. Hoodley, No. 83.

² "Anno Regni Georgii tertii 14 to.—At a General Assembly of the Governor and Company of the English Colony of Connecticut in New England in America holden at New Haven in said Colony on the second Thursday of October being the 18th day of said month, and continued by several adjournments of the fourth day of November next following, annoq: Dom^o, 1774. Upon the memorial of Nathaniel Minor Esq, William Morgan and others, inhabitants of the first society in Stonington, shewing that they live at Long Point in said society & are far remote from the place of public worship there, that said place has greatly increased in numbers within a few years past, that the inhabitants of said point & thereabout are generally poor & unable to build a house to meet for public worship, that if they had a house to meet in for that purpose they apprehend the growth of irreligion & impiety would be prevented, &c, praying for a lottery to build a meeting house &c—on which a committee have been appointed who have reported in favour of said memorials & affixed a place for building &c, which report is accepted & there upon Resolved by this assembly that the memorialists have liberty & they are hereby authorized to raise by way of lottery the sum of £400.0.0 lawfull money to be applied for the purpose mentioned in said memorial & also the further sum of £30.0.0 lawfull money, to defray the expense of such lottery, & Nathaniel Minor Esq, Joseph Denison 2^d, John Denison 4th, Peleg Chesebrough, & John Brown junr, all of said Stonington, or any three of them accepting said trust, are hereby appointed managers & directors of said lotteries who shall be jointly holden to make good all benefit tickets drawn in such lotteries & shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of their said trust & the adventurers in said lotteries, shall have their remedy against said managers for the benefit tickets by them drawn in manner aforesaid & the monies so raised by said lotteries shall be laid out & applied to the purposes aforesaid & an account thereof be rendered to the General Assembly when demanded."—*Conn. Archives*, by C. J. Hoodley.

³ "At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut holden at Hartford in said State on the second Thursday of May, being the 12th day of said month, and continued by adjournments untill the ninth day of June next following Anno Dom. 1785. Upon the memorial of Nathaniel Minor John Denison 3^d & Joseph Denison 2^d all of Long Point in Stonington, setting forth that they with others of the first Society in said Stonington were on the second Thursday of October 1774, appointed Managers of a Lottery granted by the Hon^{ble} General Assembly to your Memorialists William Morgan and others of the established Religion of the then Colony of Connecticut for the purpose of raising the sum of £400, to build a Meeting House at said Point. That said Managers proceeded by

petition was preferred to the Assembly, for liberty and authority to raise by lottery money enough to make up the four hundred pounds, which was granted, and the money raised. Instead of building a new house at the Point, they took down the old meeting-house at the Putnam Corners and moved it down there, and with their scheme fund, old house, and subscription erected a meeting-house in 1785-86.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

STONINGTON—(Continued).

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

PENDING the agitation that preceded the Revolutionary war in all of the colonies, that subsequently united in the Declaration of Independence, the town of Stonington was not indifferent to the momentous struggle, and in order to give force and effect to their political sentiments assembled in town-meeting, passed patriotic resolutions,¹ and elected a Committee

way of Lottery to raise said sum in Continental Bills toward the Close of the Summer of 1777, when your Memorialists for whom the Grant was made, not being apprehensive of the depreciation that would attend said Bills and considering the great scarcity and dearth of materials for building said House and the danger they were then exposed to from the enemy who were then at New York, Newport and Long Island, thought best for the Grantees not then to proceed in building said House, since which the Bills in the Hands of your Memorialists have depreciated to almost nothing except a part which has been turned into Public Securities, Praying that a Judicious Committee may be appointed to examine into the matters of said Memorial and the true State and Circumstances of the money which they hold in trust, put a just value thereon, and that said Committee be enabled to direct said Managers, to raise on said Grant such Sums with what they already have as to make up the £400. Granted by your Honors as per memorial &c.

"Resolved, by this Assembly that said Nathaniel Minor John Denison 3d, & Joseph Denison 2d be continued as Managers of said Lottery with the addition of James Rhodes and Elijah Palmer of said Stonington, and that the Honorable William Hillhouse and Benjamin Huntington Esqrs, and Elieha Lathrop Esq. be and they are hereby appointed a committee to enquire into the state and circumstances of said lottery and liquidate and settle the Accounts thereof, and ascertain the value of the avails thereof in the Hands of said Managers, and in case said Committee shall judge it to be reasonable, they may and they are hereby Authorized and empowered to direct that said Managers proceed to issue and draw such further numbers of tickets in said Lottery as to raise such sum of money for the purpose of building a meeting House at said Point as shall be thought by said Committee to be proper, not exceeding £400, including what is already on hand as aforesaid and exclusive of the cost of said Lottery, said managers to be accountable to the General Assembly when requested for their Doings in the premises."—*Conn. Archives, by D. W. Edgecomb.*

¹ At a legal town-meeting held in Stonington the 11th day of July, 1774, the following resolution was passed:

"Deeply impressed with the alarming and critical situation of our Publick affairs, by the many repeated attacks upon the liberties of the English American Colonies, by sundry acts of parliament, both for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, as well as the late most extraordinary act for blocking up the port of Boston. Think it our indispensable duty to manifest our sentiments upon the important occasion. And are most clearly of the opinion that they are repugnant to the spirit, freedom and fundamentals of the British Constitution, and in direct violation of *Magna Charter*. Their surprising exertions of power which so remarkably distinguish the inauspicious times and necessarily alienate the affections of the Americans from their Mother Country, and the British Merchants and manufacturers will of course be extreme in loo-

of Correspondence, who addressed "Maj.-Gen. Warren, of Boston," who replied in a letter glowing with the loftiest sentiments of patriotism.²

The people of this town not only sympathized with the people of Boston in their resistance to British aggression, but furnished men and means to enable them

ing the most beneficial commerce that they derive from any part of the Globe. We recommend as our best advice to the publick, that a general convention of delegates from all the colonies, be convened, with all possible dispatch and what they in their wisdom, upon the most mature deliberation shall agree upon as most expedient for the interest of this growing, fertile and extensive continent; shall be adopted by us, and that in the interim as a necessary step to open the eyes of the present Administration, and to obtain that justice that is due to the worthy descendants of *Great Britain*, which has of late through an extreme misguided policy been denied, we Wherefore recommend a suspension of all commerce with Great Britain immediately take place.

"We are bound in justice to ourselves, to declare, that we have ever manifested (and are still ready on all occasion) the most affectionate loyalty to the illustrious House of Hanover; which we are truly sensible consists in nothing more evidently, than in a well regulated zeal for liberty and the Constitution;

"A sense of real honor grounded upon principles of religion, and experience, will warrant us to affirm that their endowments of loyalty public spirit of honor, and religion are no where found in higher perfection than in the British Colonies. Notwithstanding what is passed, we are still desirous to remain upon our former good understanding, with the mother country, and continue to them their gainfull commerce, provided a repeal of those grievous acts take place.

"We heartily sympathize with our distressed brethren, the Bostonians, whom we view as victims sacrificed to the shrine of arbitrary power, and more immediately suffering in the general cause. We rejoice to see so many of the neighboring colonies and even towns vying with each other in their liberal benefactions, to the distressed and injured town of Boston. Wherefore we have opened a subscription for the relief of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, which the Committee of Correspondence, viz. Charles Phelps Esq., Doctor Dudley Woodbridge, Col. Henry Babcock, Joseph Denison Esq., Mr. John Dean, Paul Wheeler Esq., Nathaniel Miner Esq., Cap. Daniel Fish, Joseph Palmer Esq., Mr. Benjamin Clark and Mr. Samuel Prentice, are appointed to receive and forward to the selectmen of the town of Boston, and said committee are instructed to correspond with the committees of the different colonies and transmit a copy of this vote to the corresponding committee of Boston whose well timed zeal, vigilance, and watchful fidelity, in the great and most interesting cause of liberty we cannot sufficiently thank."

Passed in a very full meeting without a single dissenting voice.

² Boston, August 24th 1774

"GENTLEMEN,—Your elegant and benevolent favor of the 1st instant yielded us that support and consolation amid our distresses which the generous sympathy of assured friends can never fail to inspire. 'Tis the part of this people to frown on danger face to face, to stand the focus of rage and malevolence of the inexorable enemies of American freedom.

"Permit us to glory in the dangerous distinction and be assured that, while actuated by the spirit and confident of the aid of such noble auxiliaries, we are compelled to support the conflict.

"When liberty is the prize, who would shun the warfare? Who would stoop to waste a coward thought on life? We esteem no sacrifice too great, no conflict too severe, to redeem our inestimable rights and privileges. 'Tis for you, brethren, for ourselves, for our united posterity, we hazard all; and permit us humbly to hope, that such a measure of vigilance, fortitude, and perseverance will still be afforded us, that by patiently suffering and noble daring, we may eventually secure that more precious than Hesperian fruit, the golden apples of freedom.

"We eye the land of Heaven in the rapid and wonderful union of the colonies; and that generous and universal emulation to prevent the sufferings of the people of this place, gives a prelibation of the cup of deliverance. May unerring wisdom dictate the measures to be recommended by the Congress. May a smiling God conduct this people through the thorny paths of difficulty and finally gladden our hearts with success.

"We are, gentlemen,

"Your friends in the cause of Liberty,

"JOSEPH WARREN, Chairman.

"To the Committee of correspondence of Stonington."

to maintain their liberties. They were represented at the battle of "Bunker Hill" by true and determined men, as they were in almost every battle-field of the Revolution. After the battle of Bunker Hill, when the American army pressed close around Boston, they cut off the supplies of the British army to such an extent that they were compelled to forage for supplies all along the coast of New England. In doing so they made an attack on Long Point, which is so well told by Dr. David Sherman Hart that his communication is inserted entire.

"After the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, thousands of Minute-men, led by Cols. Thomas, Heath, Stark, Putnam, and others, marched from various points, and established posts at Cambridge, Roxbury, and other commanding positions in the vicinity of Boston, with the object of besieging the British forces in Boston under the command of Gen. Thomas Gage. Col. Artemas Ward, who led a regiment from Shrewsbury, was appointed by the Committee of Safety of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress to be commander-in-chief of the colonial troops. The first enterprise of Gen. Ward, after fortifying his positions, was to cut off supplies of cattle, sheep, and provisions of every kind from the enemy in Boston. This was done in order to force Gen. Gage to surrender or to evacuate Boston. Detachments were sent to strip the islands in Boston Harbor of the live-stock and all property which could in any way benefit the enemy. This was done in gallant style, in spite of the most strenuous efforts in opposition. When Gen. Washington, on July 3d, assumed the command of all the colonial forces, with his headquarters at Cambridge, he carried out the plan of Gen. Ward to a still greater extent, so as to distress not only the British land and naval forces, but also the people of Boston. In this emergency, Admiral Graves equipped three small frigates and several tenders, and placed them in command of Commodore Sir James Wallace, with orders to land his crews at all accessible points and seize and carry off live-stock and produce to supply the necessities of the fleet and garrison. These orders Capt. Wallace carried into effect as well as he was able. He met with resistance at some places on the coast of Massachusetts, for which he retaliated by burning their houses and other acts of violence. The farmers near the coast anticipating his approach, had for the most part driven their stock into the interior, in accordance with orders from Gen. Washington. The principal field of Capt. Wallace's depredations was Narragansett Bay and the adjacent shores of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He landed on the island of Conanicut, and burned twenty houses and barns and carried off the live-stock. He appeared before Bristol with his three frigates, and sent word to the magistrates to come on board his ship (the 'Rose') and hear his demands. As they were not in a hurry to pay him a visit, he opened his broadsides upon the place, and did a great amount of damage, although

no lives were lost. His demands were for cattle and provisions, and were promptly complied with. Capt. Wallace sailed along the coast of Connecticut as far as New London, where he landed and spiked the guns of a small battery, threatening to return and do more damage. It may be mentioned here that, previous to the battle of Lexington, none of the exposed towns on the coast of New England were fortified. After that battle, and especially after the burning of Falmouth (now Portland), Me., measures were taken to remedy this defect. Gen. Sullivan was dispatched from the camp at Cambridge to complete the fortification of Portsmouth, N. H., which had already been commenced. Gen. Lee was sent to Newport, R. I., to erect a fort and regulate the Tories, who had for a long time secretly communicated with Capt. Wallace and supplied him with what he wanted. He exacted a stringent oath of these Tories that they would hold no further communication with the enemy. Jonathan Trumbull, the war governor of Connecticut (familiarily styled by Washington 'Brother Jonathan'), caused Forts Trumbull and Griswold to be erected at New London, and Fort Hale at New Haven.

"The inhabitants of Block Island, apprehensive of a raid upon them by Capt. Wallace, placed their live-stock on board of vessels and transported them to Long Point, a village containing about seventy-five houses and five hundred inhabitants. They were landed at Pine Point, the junction of Hallam's and Lambert's Coves, and distributed over the plain of Quonaduck and its neighborhood. Capt. Wallace being informed of this transaction, sailed forthwith in the frigate 'Rose,' and appeared off Long Point Aug. 30, 1775. He sent a boat with a peremptory demand for the delivery of the cattle to him, threatening terrible vengeance in case of non-compliance. Refusal having been returned as peremptory as the demand, Capt. Wallace sent his tenders up the harbor to seize and bring off the cattle. By this time a large number of men from the country had arrived at the Point to co-operate with the inhabitants in its defense. A company of men at the time rendezvoused at the road under the command of Capt. William Stanton.

"They assembled and marched directly to the Point, and joined the company there under the command of Capt. Oliver Smith. Sergt. Amos Gallup, George and William Denison, and others to the number of twenty, composed the company of Capt. Stanton. They were armed with Queen Anne muskets, which were very effective at long range. The troops were at first stationed in the Robinson pasture, just north of the Hotel Wadawanuck.

"When the tender of the 'Rose' came up the harbor the troops were marched down to Brown's wharf, where they opened a very effective fire upon the enemy, which compelled them to get out of the harbor as fast as they could, with a severe loss. They reported their ill success to their commander. Capt.

Wallace had for his pilot a Tory, Stephen Peckham by name, and the 'Rose' was moored in a favorable position, with springs on her cables. A severe cannonade was opened upon the village and kept up for several hours. Some of the inhabitants for protection went down into the cellars of their houses, others placed themselves behind some large rocks. One of these rocks, situated at the junction of Water and High Streets, was struck by a shot, but no one behind it was injured by the splinters that flew from it. Others again fled into the country. The greater part of the houses were more or less injured by the cannonade, but no lives were lost, and only one wounded. Capt. Wallace did not venture to land and burn the village as he had designed, being deterred by the formidable appearance of matters on shore, as well as by the drubbing his tenders had received. He hovered on the coast for about a week and then disappeared. Long Point was the only place that resisted successfully this prince of marauders, whose operations partook of the nature of both land and sea piracy. This place has had the honor of resisting two attacks by two commodores, one as just related, the other on Aug. 10, 1814, by Commodore Thomas M. Hardy. Long Point had no cannon, but only small-arms to resist a landing, and solid shot were the only offensive weapons employed by the enemy. Stonington borough, as the place was called in 1814, had two eighteen-pounders and a six-pounder, while Commodore Hardy had one seventy-four, one frigate, one brig, one bomb-ship, and several rocket-boats.

"It may be interesting to relate several incidents that occurred during and after the attack on the village of Long Point. There was residing here at that time a Quaker, James Tripp, who, though a man of peace, felt his soul stir within him when the cannon-shot struck the houses in quick succession. Seizing a musket, he said to one of his neighbors, 'Canst thou bear this? I cannot.' He then ran down to the shore and fired off his musket in the direction of the frigate 'Rose,' in token of defiance. There was a windmill at the extremity of the village, where the corn of the villagers was ground. It was built by a member of the branch of the Rathbone family called 'Windmill Rathbones,' because they made it their business to erect windmills. Just before the attack on the village, Joseph Elliot, a young man of weak intellect, was sent to the mill with some corn. The proprietor, alarmed by the movements of Capt. Wallace, hastily left the building, locking the door. During the whole of that terrible cannonade young Elliot was shut up in the mill, which was struck by several shot. When at length he was released he was found to have lost the greater part of what little intellect he possessed.

"Some time after this, Stephen Peckham, the Tory pilot of the 'Rose,' was caught, and brought to Long Point that he might receive such punishment as the

aggrieved inhabitants saw proper to inflict. There was a large sycamore- (buttonwood-) tree standing a little southwest of the mansion of Nathaniel Minor, Esq. (now occupied by the widow of Capt. Jonas Horn). Mr. Minor was one of the leading patriots of Stonington at that time. That tree was called 'Liberty tree' because the association of young men styled 'Sons of Liberty' and other patriots were accustomed to meet under it and transact business relating to the public welfare. A platform was erected under it, and Stephen Peckham was ordered to stand upon the platform and hear his confession read, to which he had previously assented. This was done by Esquire Minor in the presence of a great concourse. The purport of this confession was: 'I, Stephen Peckham, do hereby acknowledge that, being instigated by the devil, I did great injury to the inhabitants of this place, for which I profess my hearty sorrow, and do humbly ask their forgiveness.' Esquire Minor would now and then interrupt the reading by saying, 'Not I, but that fellow on the platform.' All will admit that this Tory deserved much greater punishment than having his confession read, but the people of Long Point were disposed to show lenity, and let him off with a very light punishment.

"Evidences of this attack yet remain in some of the oldest houses. In one house are vestiges of the passage of two cannon-shots through it.

"A fort or water-battery was erected soon after this on a hill at the southern part of the village, a short distance from the site of the lower school-house, with an armament of several long six- and nine-pounders and one twelve-pound carronade. A barrack was also erected for the accommodation of soldiers, which stood between the houses of Rev. A. G. Palmer and the late Mrs. Fanny Kean. No attack was made on the village during the remainder of the Revolutionary war, after which the battery was allowed to fall to ruin, and the guns to be dismounted and gradually to lie half buried in the earth; and the barrack was altered to a dwelling-house, which was burned a few years since through the carelessness of the tenant.

"When Gen. Howe by the force of circumstances was compelled to evacuate Boston, March 16, 1776, Capt. Wallace was by the same force obliged to evacuate the coast of New England. Gen. Washington, fearing from certain indications that New York would be the next object of attack, sent Gen. Lee to fortify that city at every exposed point. After Lee had been sent to South Carolina to protect Charleston, Gen. Putnam was ordered to New York to complete the fortifications which had been begun by Gen. Lee. Powerful batteries were erected at the Battery (the southwest point of the city), and at Paulus Hook, in New Jersey, immediately opposite. Strong forts were also erected at Washington Heights, at the upper end of Manhattan Island, and on the Jersey shore nearly opposite, viz., Fort Washington and Fort Lee. The object of these fortifications was to prevent ships-of-

war from passing up the Hudson River. Detachments of these ships and transports filled with troops had entered the lower bay in the course of the month of June, but on July 12th another detachment entered the bay, among which were the frigates 'Phoenix' and 'Rose,' commanded by the notorious Capt. Sir James Wallace. These ships, with three tenders, steered up the Narrows, and, notwithstanding a heavy fire, passed between the batteries with little damage or loss of men, as sand-bags had been piled up alongside of the bulwarks to shelter the men. As the upper forts had not been completed, they found no difficulty in passing up the Hudson River as far as the Highlands. The country on both sides of the river was in a state of great alarm. All vessels and boats of every description were placed in security; cannon were sent to points favorable to annoy the ships and tenders and prevent a landing. But Capt. Wallace, by the aid of the Tories of that region, as well as by predatory incursions, easily procured provisions. If any resistance was made houses and barns were burned, as was the case on the coast of New England. Now and then a tender would come within gunshot of the shore batteries, or within range of riflemen stationed along the shore, and would receive serious injury. In August, Commodore Tupper with six row-galleys made an attack on the 'Phoenix' and 'Rose' frigates. The galleys, each armed with a heavy cannon, repeatedly hulled the ships, and for two hours bravely sustained the fight till they withdrew, having themselves received much damage. This was one of the best-fought actions of the kind during the war.

"By this time Gen. Putnam had finished Forts Washington and Lee, and had placed obstructions in the river, with the purpose of destroying the ships on their return. Two fire-ships were sent against them; one grappled the 'Phoenix,' and would have burned her but the fastenings gave way, and the fire-ship drifted away. The other, making for the 'Rose,' fell foul of one of the tenders, and burned her. Capt. Wallace finding his situation critical stood down the river, and succeeded, after receiving much damage, in passing the forts. This was the last of his exploits on the American coast."

The attack on Long Point aroused the people of Connecticut to a sense of their danger, especially those residing near the sea. At the special session of the General Assembly held in April, 1775, a Council of Safety was appointed, consisting of the Hon. Mathew Griswold, Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, J. Huntington, William Williams, N. Wales, Jr., J. Elderkin, Joshua West, and Benjamin Huntington, Esq., to assist the Governor when the Assembly was not in session, with power and authority to direct the marshals and stations of the troops, then to be raised for the defense of the colony, as they should judge best, and to see they were furnished in every respect and for every purpose. At a session of the Governor and Council at Lebanon, Mr. Huntington reported that he had

found one small vessel, and that could be purchased at two hundred pounds of Edward Hancox, of Stonington. Ordered by the Governor and Council that said schooner, called the "Britannia," should be purchased for the colony, and B. Huntington, Esq., Capt. Deshon, and Capt. Niles were appointed to purchase her at said price, and have her rigged and fitted as splendidly as possible; they also appointed Robert Niles, of Norwich, to be her commander.

In session, Sept. 4, 1775, Col. Saltonstall and Capt. Deshon were present as a committee from New London, and Maj. Smith, Oliver Smith, and Capt. Palmer from Stonington. The latter stated that Stonington had been lately attacked and fired upon, and asked the Governor and Council for some military companies to be stationed at Stonington, and both committees prayed for aid to erect works for defense.

In session, Sept. 14, 1775, it was ordered to enlist fifty men, under Maj. Oliver Smith, for the defense of Stonington, and for carrying on the works began there until the 20th of October, 1775. Widow Smith, of New London, stated the prisoners who had lately been driven back to New London by stress of weather, in a vessel piratically taken from Stonington by Capt. Wallace, of the "Rose" man-of-war, were confined at Windham, and prayed that said prisoners might be exchanged for her son, Amos Smith, B. Green, and N. Comstock, who had been taken by said Wallace in New London, which was agreed to, so ordered, and done.

The General Assembly in session at New Haven, Oct. 2, 1775, granted a bounty as follows: Jonathan Weaver, Jr., of Stonington, who was a musician in the company of Capt. Oliver Smith, and was dangerously wounded at Stonington, Long Point, was allowed £12 4s. 4d. by the Assembly; also Capt. Oliver Smith, of Stonington, was promoted to the office of major.

At a session of the General Assembly at New Haven, Dec. 14, 1775, it was ordered "that the battery at Stonington should be supplied with six cannon, two eighteen- and four twelve-pounders." At a session of the Governor and Council, Feb. 2, 1776, the Governor and Council had been authorized by the Assembly to supply the batteries at Groton, Stonington, New Haven, etc.; to effect this was extremely difficult, except that they should be cast in the furnace of Mr. Smith, in Salisbury, Conn. Col. Elderkin was appointed to go immediately to Salisbury and give the proper orders and direction.

In session, Feb. 23, 1775, Maj. Smith, of Stonington, urged an addition to be made to his men in Stonington for the defense of the town and harbor. The Governor and Council ordered said company of forty men to be augmented to ninety men by voluntary enlistment, and to be continued in service until the 1st day of December (next), unless sooner discharged, and to be stationed at or near the fortification in Stonington. Nathan Palmer, Jr., was ap-

pointed first lieutenant, John Belcher second lieutenant, and Clement Miner ensign of the company above mentioned, under Maj. Oliver Smith, who was authorized to enlist said men with all speed. Nathaniel Miner, Esq., was appointed commissary to provide supplies for the company at said fort.

In session, March 23, 1776, Capt. Theophilus Stanton, of Stonington, was appointed captain of the row-galley (then) building at Norwich, Conn.

In session, April 10, 1776, an order was given Nathaniel Miner, Esq., for one hundred and fifty pounds as commissary to the troops at the fort at Long Point, in Stonington; the order was delivered to Nathaniel Gallup.

In session, April 29, 1776, Mr. Miner, the commissary for the company at Stonington, asked for a further sum of money; and the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds was allowed him to provide for said company. Zadoch Brewster was appointed lieutenant of the row-galley under the command of Capt. Theophilus Stanton, of Stonington.

At a session of the General Assembly held in May, 1776, (Rev. Nathaniel Eells, of Stonington, was appointed chaplain of the regiment to be stationed at or near New London.)

At a session of the Governor and Council held July 2, 1776, Oliver Smith, of Stonington, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment at New London in place of Col. Mott, promoted. Nathan Palmer was appointed captain of the company stationed at Stonington in the place of Col. Oliver Smith, promoted. John Belcher first lieutenant, Clement Miner second lieutenant, Moses Palmer second ensign in said company.

N. Shaw was ordered to deliver to the commanding officer at New London, or to Col. Smith, for the use of the fort at Stonington, five hundred pounds of cannon-powder.

The delay in procuring the necessary means of defense, and the detention of some of the heavier guns designed for the place, caused great dissatisfaction among the people of Stonington, who memorialized the General Assembly as follows, viz.:

"To the Honorable the General Assembly, now sitting at New Haven.

"The memorial of the committee of correspondence and inspection of the town of Stonington, and sundry of the inhabitants of said town, most humbly sheweth—That whereas your Honors thought fit in your last session, in May, to grant for the defence and protection of their place, a captain and ninety men; since which one-half have been ordered to New London. Your Honors may remember, that this town, is the only one in this State, that has received any damage from those sons of tyranny and despotism, sent by that more than savage tyrant, George the Third, to deprive us of those unalienable rights that the Supreme Governor of Heaven and Earth has invested us with.

"Your memorialists therefore pray that the number of men ordered and destined as above, may still be continued; and that the two eighteen pounders and four twelve pounders, and shot, &c., that were ordered in your former session for this place, may be delivered as soon as possible; as the harbor is perhaps more used by coasters, and vessels bound to sea, than any harbor in this State; and is a place of great consequence, not only to this, but other States. We therefore beg leave to inform your Honors, that several vessels have lately been chased into this harbor by the King's ships, and have here been protected.

"Your memorialists further pray, that the three large cannon (now at New London) belonging to this town, be likewise ordered to this place; and the two field pieces that were lent by this town to the town of New London, be ordered back to the town of Stonington. We therefore flatter ourselves that this our most reasonable request will be granted.

"And your memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray.

(Signed)

"Nathaniel Minor, Paul Wheeler, John Brow Jr., John Denison, Henry Babcock, Simon Rhodes, Committee; Joseph Denison, Alexander Bradford, Robert Stanton, Nathan Palmer, Nathaniel Palmer, Nathan Palmer Jr., John Daviss, Andrew Palmer, Michael Ash, Lemuel Dewey, John Rathbun, John Rathbun Jr., Peleg Brown, Elisha Denison, Asa Palmer, Edward Hancox Jr., Oliver Hilliard, John Dodge, Peter Crary, Clement Minor, Naboth Chesebrough, John Minor (2), John Newmon, Andrew Brown, Elkanah Cobb, Samuel Salterlee, Sands Niles, Thomas Robinson, John Denison (5), Elijah Utley, James Tripp, Edward Ellis, Zebulon Chesebrough, John Hancox, Samuel Chesebrough, Moses Brunley, Jonathan Gray, William Stak, Henry Burtich, William Chesebrough, James Palmer, Nathaniel Crandall, Jared Crandall, Rufus Palmer, Elijah Palmer, Thomas Stanton (4), Asa Lewis, Nathan Hinckley, Elijah Hinckley, John Rock, James Noyes Jr., Edward Crosly, Wiatt Hinckley, Elisha Babcock, George Batolph, Abel Hinckley, James Noyes, Peleg Noyes, John Randall, Eliphalet Budington, James Cornish, John Breed Jr., Isaac Brown, Fish Brown, Hempted Minor, Thomas Randall, John Denison, Joseph Champlin, Walter Palmer, Jedediah Thompson, Thomas Palmer, David Thompson, Charles Thompson, William Thompson, Joseph Vincent, Nathaniel Fanning, Thomas Leeds, Phineas Stanton Jr., Stephen Babcock, Joseph Page, Gilbert Fanning, Daniel Hahart, John Cotton Rossiter, Eliphalet Hobart, James Hancox, John Hailey, Peleg Chesebrough, Nathaniel Fellows, Nathaniel Fellows Jr., Simeon Hiscocx, Thomas Hiscocx, Israel Lewis, Sylvester Pendleton, Akors Shiffeld, William Palmer, Eliphalet Budington Jr., Charles Welch, Job Taylor, William Scovill.

"October 14, 1776."

At a session of the Governor and Council, Feb. 15, 1777, Capt. William Ledyard, of Groton, and Capt. Nathan Palmer, of Stonington, were sent for to consult about raising artillery companies.

Gen. Parsons was desired to draw on Cols. Huntington's and Durkee's regiments at the posts and forts at New London, Groton, and Stonington for defense at those places. Capt. Nathan Palmer, at Stonington, was directed to dismiss his company as soon as Gen. Parsons should send to that place a sufficiency of Continental troops for the defense of that post. The Governor and Council also voted to raise a company of artillery to be stationed at Groton and Stonington until Feb. 1, 1778. Capt. William Ledyard was appointed captain of said company.

In session, March 20, 1777, an order was given to Nathaniel Miner to purchase or seize ten thousand pounds of cheese in Stonington for the State. Capt. Nathan Palmer, of Stonington, was directed to purchase twenty thousand-weight of cheese to supply the State troops at the price fixed by law; provided he should be unable to purchase the same, and found in the hands of any person more than was sufficient for their family use, he was authorized to seize and take the same for the purpose aforesaid, and pay them the price fixed by law, and make report of his doings.

In session, March 26, 1777, Capt. Nathan Palmer seized eleven thousand six hundred and eighteen pounds of cheese per order of the Governor and Council, the property of Church & Hakes, at sixpence per pound, with one and a half per cent. for commissions, being £299 16s. 6d.; cheese sent to Nor-

wich; also, for services about the fort at Stonington, £15 7s. 6d.

In session, May 12, 1777, Capt. Palmer was directed to remove the public stores at Stonington back into the country to a place of safety. Orders were also given to the commanding officers of the forts of New London and Groton to order the troops drafted from northern companies in Stonington to march directly to the forts at Stonington to man that place for defense, and those drafted from northern companies in Stonington to return home and hold themselves in readiness to move on the shortest notice for the defense of those posts.

In session, May 31, 1777, it was ordered that one-half of the militia at the forts of New London and Groton were ordered to be drawn off by lot and dismissed, and all the militia companies at Stonington dismissed, and the officers at those posts were directed to execute the same. Their orders were not executed fully, and before the troops were dismissed at Stonington they were ordered to remain by Governor Trumbull.

In session, Sept. 27, 1777, it was ordered that a lieutenant and thirty men were to continue at Stonington.

Sept. 26, 1777, a ship of two hundred tons, prize to Capt. Conklin, of the privateer "Revenge," arrived at Stonington, laden with seventy-five thousand feet of mahogany and thirty tons of logwood. About an hour after his prize came to anchor Capt. Conklin was chased by a man-of-war and schooner of twelve guns belonging to the English fleet, and the English vessels, in attempting to head Capt. Conklin and cut him off from land, ran on Watch Hill reef, about one mile from Capt. Conklin, who came to anchor within Watch Point, now Sanday Point. A brisk fire was kept up between them for several hours, and the man-of-war came to anchor just without the schooner, to protect her against Capt. Conklin. The schooner remained on the reef until the next morning, when the British set her on fire in the hold, and then went on board the man-of-war's boat and left her, and she was blown up by her magazine. The guns, some small-arms, and anchors were saved, and a man found dead by the side of her. Capt. Conklin escaped unhurt.

At a session of the Governor and Council, Nov. 18, 1777, orders were sent to Gen. Tyler to send from his brigade (by draft) twenty men, to be stationed at Stonington, to serve for two months from the time of their arrival there.

In session, Feb. 6, 1778, Capt. William Ledyard, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, on the second Thursday of January, A.D. 1778, was appointed captain of a company of fifty men, including one captain, one lieutenant, one second lieutenant, fireworkers, two sergeants, and two corporals, to be stationed at Groton and Stonington, and to be continued in service until Jan. 1, 1779, unless sooner discharged.

In session, March 25, 1778, William Ledyard, Esq., was appointed to command the forts at New London, Groton, and Stonington, with the rank and pay of major. Achors Sheffield was appointed first lieutenant of the company of twenty men at Stonington.

In session, April 21, 1778, Henry Denison, of Stonington, was appointed second lieutenant of the artillery company under Col. Latham, at Groton, and commissioned. It was resolved that four men should be allowed, in addition to the number of artillerymen under Lieut. Achors Sheffield at Stonington, and said Sheffield was ordered to enlist them. Twelve hundred pounds of cannon-powder for William Ledyard, to be used at Groton, New London, and Stonington.

Capt. Nathan Palmer was directed to deliver to Lieut. Sheffield as many guns, over and above the eight guns he had, to arm his whole party of twenty-four men. Owing to the scarcity of the munitions of war, it was with the greatest difficulty that the troops could be properly armed and equipped. The fort or battery at Stonington never received the cannon designed for it; they were used at New London and Groton. Some of the British ships lay off in sight of the town during a greater part of the war, but made no further attempt to take or destroy the place. Towards its close the danger of invasion was not considered so imminent, and the detail of the men at the fort was discontinued.

Unfortunately, no rolls of the soldiers that served at Stonington during the Revolution has been preserved. Nor have we any means of knowing the names of all the men of our town who served elsewhere during the Revolutionary war, or during the French and Indian wars that preceded it. We know, however, that Stonington has in every case, when called upon, filled up her quota of men and munitions of war. Five men from this town were in the battle and massacre at Fort Griswold; Thomas Williams,¹ Lieut. Enoch Stanton,² and Sergt. Daniel Stanton

¹ Thomas Williams, of Stonington, who was killed at the battle and massacre of Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781, was the son of Col. John and Desire (Denison) Williams, born Sept. 20, 1721, consequently he lacked a few days of being sixty years old when he was killed. He married, Oct. 11, 1742, Miss Mary Raymond, and they became the parents of four children. Mr. Williams was a farmer by occupation, and engaged with his brothers in the West India trade before the Revolution, and in privateering during the war. Hearing the alarm-guns in the morning, he hastened on horseback to the fort, and though in infirm health volunteered to defend it, and fell bravely fighting for his country. Mr. Williams descended maternally from the famous Indian warrior, Capt. George Denison, from Thomas Stanton, the interpreter-general, and from John Howland, of the "Mayflower." Paternally, he descended from the same source that Maj.-Gen. Joseph Warren, of Bunker Hill fame, did maternally.

² Lieut. Enoch Stanton and his brother, Sergt. Daniel Stanton, of Stonington, fell at the battle and massacre of Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781.

They were the sons of Capt. Phineas and Elizabeth Stanton. Enoch was thirty-five and Daniel twenty-five years of age. Enoch left a widow and seven children; Daniel was unmarried, but affianced to a young lady, to whom, but a few days before, he had presented a pattern of splendid brocade silk for her wedding dress, which he had taken from the prize ship "Hannah" as a part of his share of her cargo. The next day after the massacre their mangled bodies were taken to their old

were killed, and Edward¹ and Daniel Stanton were dangerously wounded. After the close of the war the surviving soldiers returned to their homes, finding their families in a destitute condition, and themselves in possession of worthless Continental bills, received of the government for their services. But all of their privations were cheerfully borne, for they had reached and gained the measure of their ambition. They had brought the British lion to his knees, and wrested

from his grasp thirteen of his best colonies. They had laid the foundations of liberty in blood, which has culminated in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

CHAPTER LXXX.

STONINGTON—(Continued).

WAR OF 1812.

NOTHING of interest beyond the ordinary transactions of business occurred here until the war-clouds again appeared between the United States and Great Britain. The embargo acts of Congress, which were so severely denounced and resisted in almost all of New England, found active and influential defenders here. In order to give force and expression to their views on that subject, a town-meeting was called and held as follows: "At a town-meeting legally warned and held at Stonington, on the 27th day of March, A.D. 1809, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by a major vote:

"At a time like the present, when almost the whole civilized world exhibits a singular state of political and warlike agitation, when a combination of events, both foreign and domestic, unprecedented in the annals of Nations, threatening our Country from without with the Evils of war, and from within with evils still more to be dreaded of Insurrection, Anarchy and dismemberment of the Union. It behoves the people, who are the only safe repositories of their rights and liberties, to take cognizance of these events, and consider their relative effects upon their rights, and those of posterity. It becomes every friend of these United States to rally around the Constitution and government, and in a firm and decided manner to express his sentiments of, and give his aid to the measures which have been adopted to avert these impending evils, and without hesitation to pledge himself to his country for the support of its Laws, . . . Liberties, and Independence; and considering that the enjoyment of Liberty and even its preservation and support consists in every Persons being free to lay upon his own opinion and express his own sentiment; and whereas by the constitution of the United States, the people have a right in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble and consult for the general good, and considering the legitimacy of Government the sovereignty of the People; and viewing it a right we possess, coequal with the Constitution, that whenever the Public exigencies shall require the expression of the individual opinion, it should be fully and freely declared; and whereas the constitution of the United States and Laws made in pursuance thereof are expressly declared to be the supreme laws of the land, and all Combinations to abstract the same under whatever plausible pretences they may be disguised are destructive of social order, and tend indirectly to the dissolution of the Union; and whereas the Legislature of the State of Connecticut were especially convened at Hartford on the 23rd of February last, and did during their extraordinary session passed certain resolutions and issued a certain address to the people of this State, which in the opinion of this meeting is derogatory to the sentiments of the friends of the Union and peace of the Citizens of the United States, inasmuch as said legislature have declared that in their opinion the Congress of the United States have established a system of measures in regard to foreign commerce which contains provisions oppressive and unconstitutional, and likewise have discovered a spirit as unwise as extraordinary to oppose the general government, by declaring that persons holding executive offices under this State are restrained by the duties they owe the State from affording any official aid or co-operation in the execution of the acts aforesaid (meaning certain laws of the general government), it is the opinion of the freemen of this town that such language and proceedings disclose a plan or determination to foster the favorite principles of the enemies of the Union of the United States, and such sentiments are incongruous with the ideas of every true friend of this Country; we the inhabitants of the town of Stonington in legal town-meeting assembled conceive and be-

home in Stonington and laid out in the room where they were born, when their aged father, who had been one of the firmest patriots of the Revolution, came in, trembling with the infirmities of years, and laid his hands upon their foreheads, and with uplifted eyes said, "Oh, Father, this is a costly sacrifice for liberty and my country, but it is cheerfully given." Their funeral was attended the next day by an immense concourse of people, who tenderly conveyed their remains to the old Stanton burial-place, where they were both buried in one grave. An appropriate headstone marks their last resting-place, which was erected by their father, and bears the following inscription, written by his own hand:

"Lieut. Enoch Stanton, died
in ye 36th year of
his age.

Sergt. Daniel Stanton, died
in ye 26th year of
his age.

"Here interred are the bodies of two brothers, sons of Capt. Phineas Stantoo and Elizabeth, his wife, who fell with many of their friends Sept. 6, 1781, while manfully fighting for the liberty of their country and in defense of Fort Griswold. The assailants were troops commanded by that most despicable parricide, Benedict Arnold.

"Paternally these brothers descended from Thomas Stanton, the famous 'interpreter-general of New England,' who was one of the most distinguished men of our colonial days, and also from Capt. George Denison, who, next to Capt. John Mason, was the most brilliant soldier of Connecticut.

"Maternally they descended from the same sources and John Howland of the 'Mayflower.'"

"I read in the *New London Telegram* of the 22d ult. what purported to be a correct list of the brave men who were killed and wounded at the battle and massacre at Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781. The list was evidently prepared with great care, and yet it does not contain the names of all who were wounded on that memorable day. Sergt. Daniel Stanton, of Stonington, received twenty-six wounds. A musket-shell broke his leg at the ankle, which brought him to the ground, when he received twenty-five bayonet-stabs. A British officer seeing his condition drove off the drunken harpies and saved his life. His brother, Edward Stanton (whose name is omitted in your list), received a gunshot wound in his left side, leaving his heart in plain view. The same officer who rescued his brother saw him vainly endeavoring to stop his ebbing tide of life, approached him, and kindly taking a linen night-cap from his pocket, rolled it into a duct, and then pressed it into the orifice of his wound, and refreshed him from his flask. He was at first considered mortally wounded, but a powerful constitution, aided by the best of surgeons and loving care, saved his life. He lived to a good old age, and lies buried on the western slope of Togwong, in Stonington, in the old Stanton burial-place, and whoever visits that old receptacle of the historic dead will see a marble slab on which is written:

'In
Memory of
Edward Stanton
A
Revolutionary Hero
And a
True patriot,
Who died July 27, 1832, aged 71 years.

"He was dangerously wounded near the heart at the massacre at Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781.

"As a patriot he was justly ranked in the highest order, volunteering to defend his country in her darkest hour and amid the most fearful perils.

"Honor to the Brave."

lieve it to be our duty as well as the duty of every American peaceably to assemble and protest against, and disavow any belief in principles which can only have a tendency to distract and drench our happy country in blood if persevered in. Therefore, Resolved that we are firmly attached to the constitution of the United States considering it as the Palladium of our liberties, the ark of our political safety, believing it is admirably calculated to secure our liberties and promote the prosperity and happiness of the community, that in the language of the illustrious Washington, it keeps steadily in view what appears to us the best interest of every true American, the consolidation of our union in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, and perhaps our national existence—and knowing that it was adopted by the sages and heroes who achieved our glorious revolution, we do hereby solemnly and in the face of the world pledge ourselves to maintain it at the risk of our lives and property.

Resolved, That we view with deep regret and fearful apprehensions the late extraordinary proceedings of our State legislature as tending to subvert the constitution of the United States, and produce national anarchy; that we contemplate with horror the idea of the interminable consequences that a division of the Union will produce, and in the language of our departed patriot we will frown indignantly upon those who shall attempt to alienate one portion of our Union from the other or even to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together its various parts.

Resolved, That the administration of the general government since the 4th March, 1801, hath been wise, dignified, and patriotic, and merits the approbation of the United States, and that the measures and expedients adopted to avoid war were highly judicious and honorable, while their direct tendency, besides annoying those who had rendered a resort to them necessary, hath preserved our seamen and property from the piratical grasp of the belligerent powers.

Resolved, That in the late acts of Congress and the measures pursued for enforcing them, we recognize no unconstitutional or unjust restrictions, neither do we discern any new principles to alarm us, or any unnecessary severity.

Resolved, That the attempt to form a combination of the legislatures of several of the States for the purpose of controlling or counteracting the measures of the general government are unjustifiable and foreign to the duties of State legislatures, hostile to the existence of our Union, and if persisted in will produce evils dreadful and fatal in their consequences.

Resolved, That we consider our allegiance and duty to the government of the United States as paramount to all others, and will in times of danger and alarm at the call of its laws, rally around the standard of our country to protect and defend its constitution, laws, rights and liberties against foreign and domestic foes, and that we will cordially unite with our fellow-citizens in affording effectual support to each constitutional measure as our general government may adopt in the present crisis of our affairs.

Resolved, That the minority in the late extra session of the legislature of this State deserve the encomiums and unfeigned thanks of their fellow-citizens, in firmly protesting against the proceedings of the majority.

Resolved, That George Hubbard, Esq., and Mr. Peleg Denison be a committee to draft and forward to the President of the United States, in behalf of this town, a respectful address together with a copy of the doings of this meeting, assuring him of the willingness of at least a small part of the citizens of Connecticut to support the general government and its laws."

The determination of the British government to impress American seamen into their service, and other belligerent acts on her part, led to several armed collisions, and finally culminated in a declaration of war by the United States government against Great Britain, June 18, 1812. Very little had ever been done by the general government for the defense of our sea-coast. Long Point, since the close of the Revolution, had materially increased in population and wealth. The General Assembly had incorporated the place into a borough in 1801. Mystic was but a small village at the time, composed largely of enterprising seafaring men. Before the embargo the

foreign trade of the town of Stonington was almost entirely with the West Indies, and generally productive of large gains. During the war, and especially after the spring of 1813, our sea-coast was blockaded by a British squadron, which at first wellnigh annihilated all our commerce, but a few brave, resolute, enterprising men ran the blockade and carried on business with New York. Privateers were fitted out, and were successful in most cases in capturing English vessels. We lost the sloop "Fox" in 1813, which was retaken by the privateer "Hero," fitted out at Mystic and manned by Stonington and Groton men. Other feats of heroism and successful daring, by Groton and Stonington men combined, took place on the ocean before the close of the war. During its first year England had her hands full with European conflicts, but in the spring of 1813 she managed to send a formidable fleet to our shores and blockaded Long Island Sound. Stonington borough had received two eighteen-pounders from the general government for the defense of the place. A battery had been erected there during the Revolution which had almost disappeared. But the inhabitants, with the guards stationed there, drafted from the militia of the State, had erected another battery, the north end of which terminated at the southeast corner of the Messrs. Atwood's silk-machinery establishment. So apprehensive were the people of Stonington borough that their village would be attacked and burned by the British fleet that they sought the aid of the State, the Governor of which ordered detachments from the militia to be drafted and stationed there. There were six of these military drafts and detachments,—three in 1813, and three in 1814-15,—four of which were commanded by Lieut. Horatio G. Lewis, one by Lieut. Samuel Hough, and one by Sergt. Peleg Hancox.

The first detachment, under the command of Lieut. Lewis, served at Stonington from June 13 to June 29, 1813, consisting of twenty-three men, as follows, viz.: Horatio G. Lewis, lieutenant commanding; Allen Palmer, sergeant; Hosea Grant, corporal; Joshua Brown, corporal; Augustus L. Babcock, drummer; George Hemstead, fifer; James Crandall, Thomas Geer, Harris Geer, Jesse Chapman, Elias Chapman, Thomas H. Edwards, John Coats, Richard W. Berry, Ezekiel Bailey, Eldridge Whipple, Amos Baldwin, Caleb Woodward, Daniel Dewey, Samuel A. Burdick, Amos Chesebrough, Russel Bentley, and Nathan Lewis, privates. Another detachment had been ordered to succeed this, which served from June 29 to Aug. 11, 1813, consisting of twenty-two men, as follows, viz.: Horatio G. Lewis, lieutenant commanding; Gurdon Trumbull, sergeant; David A. Starr, corporal; Alexander G. Smith, corporal; Samuel Bottum, Jr., Elihu Chesebrough, Jr., David T. Chesebrough, Joseph Cutler, Joseph Frink, Amos Hancox, Isaac Leaper, Benjamin Merritt, Otis Pendleton, Zeba D. Palmer, James Stanton, Joshua

Swan, Jr., John Territt, Aaron Taylor, Hamilton White, Nathan Wilcox, and Samuel Burch, privates.

While this detachment was stationed at Stonington, on the 19th day of June, 1813, a portion of the British fleet, under the command of Capt. T. M. Hardy, approached New London, creating fearful apprehension on the part of the people of that place and Groton Bank. Memories of the battle and massacre at Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781, intensified the excitement and alarm. Brig.-Gen. Jirah Isham, then in command, immediately summoned his brigade by orders borne by post-riders, directed to the lieutenant-colonels commanding each regiment.

The following is a copy of the order directed to Lieut.-Col. Randall, then in command of the Thirtieth Regiment, composed of eight companies of infantry, four from Stonington and four from North Stonington:

"To Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM RANDALL, commanding the 30th Regiment, in the 3d Brigade Conn. Militia:

"SIR,—You will immediately on the receipt of this order the regiment under your command to march to the defence of New London and Groton and vicinity, giving them notice to be armed and equipped according to law. Lose no time, as those places are in such imminent danger of invasion as will admit of no delay.

"Headquarters at New London, June 19, 1813.

"JIRAH ISHAM,

Brig.-Genl. 3d Brigade, Commanding.

"By order: GEO. L. PERKINS, Maj. 3d Brigade."

Immediately on receipt of this order, Col. Randall, though living in the country, and widely separated from his staff and from most of the officers of his regiment, acted with such energy and dispatch that his whole regiment paraded on Groton Bank the next morning, after marching nearly all night in a raging tempest to assemble and reach the place, some fifteen miles away. The roll-call showed the presence of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Randall, First Maj. Nathan Wheeler, Second Maj. Nathan Pendleton, Adj. Cyrus Williams, Paymaster Samuel Chapman, Quartermaster Latham Hull, Surgeon's Mate John Billings, Sergt.-Maj. Nathan Smith, Quartermaster's-Sergt. John P. Williams, Drum-Maj. Augustus A. Babcock, Fife-Maj. Christopher Dewey, six captains (one absent, and one vacancy), seven lieutenants, eight ensigns, twenty-six sergeants, twenty-one corporals, two hundred and nine privates; total, three hundred and one men. This muster of a regiment that made up a roll at its review and dress-parade in October following of only two hundred and forty-two men shows something of the spirit of our citizens and soldiers in the face of the threatened invasion, and of the confidence reposed in their commander. Col. Randall was a brave, efficient, and energetic officer, and during the whole war commanded the Thirtieth Regiment, who were proud of him, and most cheerfully obeyed his orders under all circumstances.

The British fleet, after making a showy demonstration at the mouth of the Thames, went back to their anchorage-ground in Gardner's Bay, relieving the inhabitants of Groton Bank and New London of

their impending danger. Gen. Isham's brigade remained in camp at New London and Groton Bank for several days, awaiting another demonstration from Capt. Hardy, who wisely kept his fleet at their old anchorage. On the morning of June 25th, Gen. Isham ordered the lieutenant-colonels commanding each regiment of his brigade to detach about one-half of the officers and men of their respective regiments to remain in service, the remainder thereof to be discharged and to return to their homes. In pursuance thereof, Col. Randall issued the following order:

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS, 30TH REGIMENT, 3D BRIGADE CONN. MILITIA.

"I am directed by Brig.-Gen. Jirah Isham to detach from the regiment under my command, now in service at Groton Bank (omitting in said detachment the Eighth Company, who were from Stonington Borough, and were then needed for the defense of that place), thus, 1 major, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 chaplain, 1 surgeon's mate, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 sergeants, 8 corporals, 120 privates, who are to remain in service until further orders. Pursuant to which I do hereby detach Maj. Nathan Pendleton, Adj. Cyrus Williams, Quartermaster Latham Hull, Chaplain Rev. Ira Hart, Surgeon's Mate John Billings, Capt. Asa A. Swan of the Second Company, and Lewis Kenyon of the Sixth Company, Lieut. Thomas Lewis of the First Company, Lieut. John Hyde of the Fifth Company, Ensign George W. Baldwin of the Second Company, Ensign Phineas Wheeler of the Seventh Company, Sergt. George Sheffield of the First Company, Thomas Browning of the Second Company, Roswell R. Avery of the Third Company, Cyrus Swan of the Fourth Company, Daniel Hobart of the Fifth Company, Nathan Chapman, Jr., of the Sixth Company, Chandler Main and Jesse Main of the Seventh Company, Corporals Safford Billings of the Second Company, Isaac Bordick of the Third Company, David Coats and Henry Grant of the Fourth Company, William Bailey and Richard Hempstead of the Fifth Company, Allen Breed of the Sixth Company, John H. Reynolds of the Seventh Company, Fifers Elias Wheeler of the Second Company, Daniel Hempstead of the Fifth Company, David Crumb of the Seventh Company, Drummers Henry Davis of the Third Company, Augustus L. Babcock and Stephen Wilcox, or his substitute, of the Fourth Company. Lieut. Thomas Lewis of the First Company will forthwith detach from the company under his command fifteen privates; Capt. Asa A. Swan of the Second Company will detach eighteen privates; Capt. Jesse Breed of the Third Company, fourteen privates; Capt. Lathrop Williams of the Fourth Company, twelve privates; Lieut. John Hyde of the Fifth Company, thirty privates; Capt. Lewis Kenyon of the Sixth Company, twenty-one privates; Capt. Daniel Miner of the Seventh Company will detach ten privates. Immediately thereon they will make a return to the adjutant of the men detached, including the officers above named, which belong to their respective companies. The residue of officers and privates will be discharged for the present from further service at three o'clock this afternoon, after delivering the arms, ammunitions, and camp utensils, for the purpose of delivering which they will parade at two o'clock in front of headquarters.

"In behalf of the brigadier-general, I have to express his warmest thanks to the officers and soldiers of this regiment for the alacrity and unusual promptitude manifested by them, while, disregarding the tempestuous state of the weather, they appeared in defense of the rights and sovereignty of their country when threatened with immediate danger. Dated at headquarters, June 25, 1813.

"WILLIAM RANDALL, Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

"By order: CYRUS WILLIAMS, Adjutant."

The immediate return required by the foregoing order, showing the officers and men detached in pursuance thereof, is as follows, viz.:

Cyrus Williams, adjutant; Latham Hull, quartermaster; Rev. Ira Hart, chaplain; John Billings, surgeon's mate; Asa A. Swan, Lewis Kenyon, captains; Thomas Lewis, John Hyde, lieutenants; Phineas Wheeler, George W. Baldwin, ensigns.

From First Company.—George Sheffield, sergeant; Privates, Charles Palmer, John Noyes, Ezra Chesbro, Samuel Helme, Henry Palmer, Constant Taylor, Peleg West, Nathaniel M. Noyes, William Crandall, Thomas B. Stanton, Ephraim Williams, Elias Stanton, Enoch Wilcox, Oliver Dodge, Daniel L. Sisson.

From Second Company.—Thomas Browning, sergeant; Sanford Billings, corporal; Elias Wheeler, fifer; Privates, Samuel H. Prentiss, Thomas Hall, Jonathan Wilkinson, Ezra B. Smith, Alvin Green, George Wilkinson (2), Elias Hewitt (2), James Wheeler, John Smith, Russel Lewis, Charles Church, Jonas Hewitt (3), Joseph Ayre (2), John Yeomans, Amos Gerret.

From the Third Company.—Roswell R. Avery, sergeant; Isaac Burdick, corporal; Privates, Simon Baldwin, Esquire P. Bromley, Isaac Miner, Oliver Miner, Roswell Breed, Samuel Frink, Samuel Breed, Jr., Gurdon Ingraham, Asa Baldwin, Jr., William P. Frink, David Bromley, Lodowick Babcock, Christopher Burdick (3), Roswell Brown, Levi Amsbury, Avery Prentiss, Isaac Miner.

From the Fourth Company.—Cyrus Swan, sergeant; David Coats, Jr., Harry Grant, corporals; Privates, Dudley Denison, Jabez Edgcomb, Joshua H. Thompson, Ansel Coats, Harry Chase, James Holmes, Jr., John Dean, Simeon Avery, Rufus Wheeler, Sanford Brown, Nathan Stanton; Augustus L. Babcock, drummer; Nathan Champlin, drummer.

From the Fifth Company.—Daniel Hobart, sergeant; Richard Hempstead, William Bailey, corporals; Daniel Hempstead, fifer; Privates, David Leeds, John Bennett, Edward Lewis, Joshua Wheeler, Jr., Daniel Wheeler, Amos Gallup, David Wheeler, John P. Breed, Oliver Bennett, Joshua Brown (2), Gilbert Williams, Joseph Hobart, Henry Lewis, Jared Starr, Eleazer Williams, Jr., Amos Denison (3), Edward C. Williams, Andrew Denison, John Leroy, Amos Miner, Henry Brightman, Elijah Brown, Saml. M. Wilcox, Charles P. Noyes, Jonathan M. Williams, Frederick Denison, John S. Berry, Jesse Miner, Sylvester Coon, Robert Fellows.

From the Sixth Company.—Nathan Chapman, sergeant; Allen Breed, corporal; Privates, Elisha Coon, Resolved Wilcox, Luther Palmer, Stephen Tift, Aaron Thompson, Luke C. Reynolds, John Burdick, Sanford Chapman, Ezra Geer, Zebulon York, Lyman Wilcox, Elijah Cray, Benjamin Peabody, Daniel Green, Robert Palmer, Jeffrey Champlin, Amos Chapman, Amos Miner (2), Noah Wilcox, Lewis Chapman, Nathan Tucker.

From the Seventh Company.—Chandler Main, sergeant; Jesse Main, sergeant; John H. Reynolds, corporal; Privates, Avery Brown, Cyrus L. Park, John Brown, James Brown, Ethan Allen, John Miner, Jonas Partelo, Nathan York, Latham Brown, John Allen, Jr.

Wm. Randall, lieutenant-colonel Comd^g, 30th Regiment, 3rd Brigade.

The foregoing detachments were organized into two companies, and served under the field, staff, and company officers specially detached to command them.

The company organized under the command of Capt. Lewis Kenyon consisted of the following number of officers and men:

Lewis Kenyon, captain; John Hyde, lieutenant; Phineas Wheeler, ensign; Daniel Hobart, sergeant; Nathan Chapman, sergeant; Chandler Main, sergeant; Jesse Main, sergeant; Richard Hempstead, corporal; William Bailey, corporal; John H. Reynolds, corporal; Allen Breed, corporal; Nathan Champlin, drummer; David Crumb, fifer; Daniel Hempstead, fifer; Privates, David Leeds, John Bennett, Edwin Lewis, Jonathan Wheeler, Jr., David Wheeler, Amos Gallup, Jr., Daniel Wheeler, John P. Breed, Oliver Bennett, Joshua Brown (2), Gilbert Williams, Joseph Hobart, Henry Lewis, Jared Starr, Eleazer Williams, Amos Denison (2), Edward C. Williams, Andrew Denison, John Leroy, Amos Miner, Henry Brightman, Elijah Brown, Samuel M. Brown, Jonathan M. Williams, Charles P. Noyes, Frederick Denison, John S. Berry, Jesse Miner, Sylvester Coon, Robert Fellows, Elisha Coon, Resolved Wilcox, Luther Palmer, Stephen Tift, Aaron Thompson, Luke C. Reynolds, John Burdick, Sanford Chapman, Ezra Geer, Zebulon York, Lyman Wilcox, Elijah Cray, Benjamin Peabody, Robert Palmer, Jeffrey Champlin, Amos Chapman, Amos Main (2), Noah Wilcox, Lewis Chapman, Nathan Tucker, Avery Brown, Cyrus L. Park, John Brown, James Brown, Ethan Allen, John Main, Jonas Partelo, Nathan York, Latham Brown, Jonathan Allen, Jr.

The company under command of Capt. Asa A. Swan was as follows, viz.:

Asa A. Swan, captain; Thos. Lewis, lieutenant; Geo. W. Baldwin, ensign; Geo. Sheffield, sergeant; Roswell R. Avery, sergeant; Thos. Browning,

sergeant; Cyrus Swan, sergeant; David Coats, Jr., corporal; Harry Grant, corporal; Sanford Billings, corporal; Asa Burdick, corporal; Elias Wheeler, fifer; Augustus L. Babcock, drummer; Privates, Chas. Palmer, John Noyes, Ezra Chesbro, Samuel Helme, Henry Palmer, Constant Taylor, Peleg West, Nathaniel M. Noyes, Wm. Crandall, Thomas B. Stanton, Ephraim Williams, Elias Stanton, Enoch Wilcox, Oliver Dodge, Daniel L. Lisson, Samuel H. Prentice, Thomas Hall, Jonathan Wilkinson, Ezra B. Smith, Alvin Green, George Wilkinson (2), Elias Hewitt (2), James Wheeler (2), John Smith, Russel Lewis, Charles Church, Jonas Hewitt (3), Joseph Ayer (2), John Yeomans, Amos Grant, Levi Amsbury, Avery Pendleton, Israel Main, Simeon Baldwin, Esquire P. Bromley, Isaac Miner, Oliver Miner, Roswell Breed, Samuel Frink, Samuel Breed, Jr., Gurdon Ingraham, Wm. P. Frink, Lodowick Babcock, Christopher Burdick (3), Roswell Brown, Dudley Denison, Jabez Edgcomb, Joshua Thompson, Ansel Coats, Harry Chase, James Holmes, Jr., John Dean, Simeon Avery, Rufus Wheeler, Sanford Brown, Nathan Stanton.

Towards the end of June of that year Maj.-Gen. Henry Burbeck arrived in New London and assumed the military command of the district, which had been assumed by the general government. The troops then on duty probably did not exceed eight hundred men, and belonged to the militia of the State, and were under no orders but of the Governor. The refusal of Connecticut to place her militia under the orders of the United States to be marched away from her protection to Canada and elsewhere had greatly vexed the general government, who had determined on a change. So Gen. Burbeck, on the 12th day of July, 1813, in pursuance of an order from the Secretary of War, dismissed the whole force, and our Stonington men then on duty returned to their homes. But Gen. Burbeck did not dismiss the guard in Stonington, then under the command of Lieut. Horatio G. Lewis. But the evacuation of Forts Griswold and Trumbull, without a man on duty to protect the property even, and at a time too when the British fleet in the Sound was being largely augmented, created a panic not only among the inhabitants over there, but at Stonington, who felt the protection of a large force at New London and Groton Bank. By some underground communication the officers of the British squadron had learned of the discharge of our military force, and the next day the "Ramillies" and her consorts came up to the mouth of the harbor and saluted the panic-stricken inhabitants with a tremendous cannonade. Gen. Burbeck realizing the danger of the situation, on his own responsibility applied to the Governor for a temporary force, who authorized Brig.-Gen. Williams to call out as large a body of militia as emergencies should demand. But no additional requisition was made on Col. Randall for any more troops from Stonington.

During the latter part of July, August, and September the British squadron were so much engaged in blockading the river Thames and the eastern approach of Long Island Sound through the Race, and in pursuing the Yankee privateers that vexed their commerce, that they did not molest the village of Stonington; but during October their threatening attitude alarmed the inhabitants, who petitioned the Governor, under the approval of Brig.-Gen. Burbeck,

commanding the United States troops at New London, who in reply issued the following order:

"NEW HAVEN, 29 Oct., 1813.

"COL. WILLIAM RANDALL, 30th Regiment of Militia:

"Sir,—Pursuant to a request of certain inhabitants of the Town of Stonington, and of Brigadier Gen. Burbeck, commanding the United States troops at New London, I do hereby, in conformity to advice of the Council, direct you to detach from your Regiment one subaltern, two sergeants, two corporals, and twenty-six privates, for a guard at Stonington Point, to serve from the first day of November next to the 30th of the same month, inclusive, unless sooner discharged. Application must be immediately made to Brigadier-General Burbeck, at New London, for provisions, to whom also the subaltern commanding the detachment will apply for orders, and to whom he must make a report from time to time as he shall be directed.

"I am, Sir, your Obedt. servant,
"JOHN COTTON SMITH, *Capt. General.*"

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS, 30TH REGIMENT CONN. MILITIA:

"Pursuant to orders from the Capt. Genl directing a detachment from the 30th Regt., consisting of 1 Subaltern, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, and twenty-six privates, to serve as a guard at Stonington Point, from the 1st of Nov., 1813, to the 30th of the same month, inclusive, unless sooner discharged, I do therefore direct that the officers commanding companies to detach in the following manner:

"From the First Company, 3 privates; Second Company, 3 privates; Third Company, 3 privates; Fourth Company, 1 corpl., 3 privates; Fifth Company, 1 corpl., 4 privates; Sixth Company, 4 privates; Seventh Company, 3 privates; Eighth Company, 1 sergt., 3 privates: all able bodied, effective men, and as far as practicable well equipped and in uniform, and forward this forthwith, together with a muster-Roll, to the care of Lieut. H. G. Lewis, of the 8th Conn., who is detached to take command of said Guards. Officers commanding companies will return a list of the men's names to the adjt. of the 30th Regiment.

"Given under my hand at Stonington this 4th day of November, 1813.

"WILLIAM RANDALL, *Lieut.-Col. Conn. 30th Regt.*"

Roll of the aforesaid guard:

Horatio G. Lewis, lieutenant; Charles H. Smith, sergeant; Ralph Miner, sergeant; William Wheeler, sergeant; Privates, Asher Baldwin, James Bliven, Joshua Brown, Cyrus W. Brown, Simeon Carew, Lewis Chapman, David T. Chesebrough, Jarius Frink, Jr., Joseph Holmes, Isaac Morgan, William Niles, Henry Palmer, Isaac Partelo, Thomas Spencer, Denison Swan, Joseph Tift, Gilbert Williams, Enoch Wilcox, Phineas Wilcox.

"LIEUT. HORATIO G. LEWIS, of the 8 Comp., 30th Regt., Connecticut Militia:

"Sir,—Pursuant to an order received from his Excellency the Capt. General, Dated Oct. 29th, 1813, Directing me to detach from said Regt. one Subaltern, two Sergeants, two Corps., and 26 privates for a guard at Stonington to serve from the first of November, 1813, until the 30th of the same, inclusive, unless sooner Discharged, you are therefore Detached to take command of said guard, and will Receive them under your care as they arrive, you will make immediate application to Brigadier General Burbeck at New London for provisions, to whom also you will apply for orders, and to whom you will make report from time to time as he shall direct.

"Given under my hand at Stonington this 4th day of November, 1813.

"WILLIAM RANDALL,
"Lieut. Col. Comd. 30th Regt."

During the winter months of 1813 and 1814 no alarming demonstrations were made by the enemy, but as soon as the spring opened unusual activity was observable on their part, which was so formidable that another draft upon the militia was made for a detachment to be stationed at Stonington under the command of Lieut. Horatio G. Lewis. They numbered forty-one men, as follows:

Horatio G. Lewis, lieutenant; Peleg Hancox, Russel Wheeler, sergeants; John Yeomans, Elias Miner, corporals; John Hewitt, drummer; John Davis, fifer; Privates, Paul P. Babcock, John H. Miner, Gordon

Ingraham, James Brown, Moses Palmer, Elijah Kenyon, Ansel Coats, John Noyes, Elihu Robinson, Uriah Main, Allen Wheeler, John Dodge, Palmer Chapman, Elisha Coon, Benjamin F. Stuntton, Paul Mason, Jesse Chapman, Israel Palmer, David Wheeler, Nathan York, Frederick Denison, Jr., Andrew Breed, Henry Brown, William Crandall, Benjamin H. Frink, Stephen Babcock, Jr., Ethan Allen, Luke C. Reynolds, John Deane Gallup, Avery Prentice, Geo. Stewart, Paul Prentice, Elder Levi Meech, Silas E. Burrows.

This detachment served from May 31 to June 30, 1814, when they were dismissed, and another detachment drafted from the militia in the northern part of the State took their places, and served from June 29 to Aug. 29, 1814, when they were dismissed. This detachment was under the command of Lieut. Samuel Hough. Being present at Stonington on the 10th of August, they participated in the battle and defense of the place. They numbered forty men, as follows:

Samuel Hough, lieutenant; Job Pitts, Benjamin Taylor, sergeants; Caleb Whitford, John Trowbridge, corporals; John Potter, drummer; Henry Bush, fifer; Privates, Allen Anderson, James D. Almy, Mazaldas Brown, Daniel Buffington, Cyrus Babcock, Augustus Birge, Palmer, Carpenter, Christopher Cond, Saul Curtis, Rufus Crain, Simeon Dalbie, Alexander Horne, Jehiel Horne, Amos Hayward, Robert Hall, Elisha Ingraham, Reuben Johnson, Sylvester Kenyon, Clark Payne, Jarrie Root, Marshall Robbins, Stephen Skinner, Wm. T. Sloan, Daniel E. Sweet, Seth Spaulding, James Tillinghast, Charles B. Titus, Jonathan Watrous, Jr., Morgan Watrous, John Wheaton (Charles P. Wheeler substitute), Marham B. Walker, Flanel Whiton, Joshua Yeomans, Northrop W. Young, Benjamin T. Cutter.

The war thus far had progressed with varying success. The navy of the United States had immortalized itself upon the ocean, while on the land our armies, though small in numbers, had performed prodigies of valor. The early part of this year was marked by some of the most momentous events of the world's history. Napoleon was overthrown after a fearful struggle, and the treaty of peace at Fontainebleau, which was concluded April 4, 1814, between France and the allied powers of Europe, released the larger part of the British army from active service there; and as soon as the exigencies of the case would admit, were transported to this country and employed against the United States.

So all-pervading was the apprehension of an attack from the enemy on our sea-coast that the captain-general of our State, in the early spring of 1814, issued orders to the militia, through their superior officers, as follows, viz.:

BRIGADE ORDERS.

"3d BRIGADE, CONN. MILITIA.

"Pursuant to orders and instructions from his Excellency the Commander in chief. The Brigadier General directs that an inspection be made without delay of the troops under your command, and you will see that they are in every respect prepared, as the law directs, for immediate service. If orders cannot be furnished to the respective Captains in season to have the inspection made on the first Monday in May next, it is the pleasure of the Captain General that the inspection may be performed by the Commissioned officers at the dwellings of the men to prevent burdensome meetings of the militia. The Captain General relies with confidence on the zeal and fidelity on the several officers in the performance of the duty so essential at the present juncture. From the recent movements of the Hostile Squadron in our waters, there is reason to apprehend that further attempts will be made to invade the territory of the State, as well as to destroy the vessels in our harbor. For these reasons the Brigadier General is directed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief to call upon all the officers and soldiers of the 3rd

Brigade to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, completely equipped and furnished for immediate and actual service. The respective Lieut. Col. Commandant of Regiments will immediately on the receipt of this establish some suitable place on the most elevated ground and as near the center of their Regiment, as possible, which they will provide at the expense of the state for a signal to give notice to their men, in case of an alarm) several Tar Barrels to be raised one at a time, on the end of a pole to be erected for that purpose, and burnt in succession as circumstances will require, the Barrels to be furnished with such a quantity of tar and other articles as to burn the longest time practicable and emit the largest quantity of fire and smoke, particularly the latter, if fired in the day time, and have them so arranged that fire may be put to them in a moment, and some proper officer must be entrusted with this duty residing near the spot. Let this be done without delay in each Regiment, and notice given as soon as possible to the brigadier of the place where these signals are erected, and also the names of the officers who are appointed to take charge of them. Should an alarm first come to the knowledge of the Brigadier, he will send expresses to the officer who has charge of the signal in those Regiments whose services may be required, and the Commandant will do the like, in their respective Regiments, should the alarm first reach them, and should the signals be made at any time of day or night, the troops in the Regiment will forth with and without further order, assemble at some alarm post, (as near the southern limits of their Regiment as can be with convenience,) to be previously designated by the respective commandants and notified in their orders, from which alarm posts (to be also communicated to the Brigadiers) the men will march as soon as a company or part of a company has assembled, to such point as the Commandant of Regiments shall direct, if they first notify the alarm, or as shall be directed by the brigadier, in case he gives notice, and in that case he will by express, at the same time he notifies the officer in charge of the signals, also give notice to the colonel where to march his men. In addition to these signals a Capt. commanding artillery companies will, when the signals are made, immediately fire three alarm guns in quick succession.

"Given under my hand at New London this 28th day of April one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

"JIRAH ISHAM, Brigadier General.

"By order: GEORGE L. PERKINS, Brig. Maj.

"To WILLIAM RANDALL, Esq., Lieut. Col. Command. 30 Regt. Conn. Militia, Stonington."

"GENERAL JIRAH ISHAM:

"SIR,—Your order of the 28th of April, 1814, came to hand the 9th of May, and I have given the necessary orders as therein directed. I have established the place for the signals near the dwelling-house of Mr. Nathan Wheeler, on what is called Grant's Hill, and have directed Mr. Wheeler to erect a pole and procure tar barrels to burn in case of an alarm; who will also take charge of the signals and give notice to the Brigadier should an alarm take place in this regiment, and the quartermaster and quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment will also attend to his orders and assist in giving the signals, and such other duties as circumstances may require.

"WILLIAM RANDALL,

"Lieut.-Col. Commandant 30 Regt. Connecticut Militia.

"Dated at Stonington, May 15, 1814."

"REGIMENTAL HEAD QUARTERS, May 9th, 1814.

"SIR,—My Regimental Order was issued in conformity to orders and instructions from the Brigadier, and that order being general, I have thought proper to give some instructions to the officers commanding the company adjoining the Sound, where an attack would be most likely to be made by the enemy. Should an attack therefore be made by the enemy, or an alarm be given in or near the limits of your company, you will collect all the force under your command and defend the lives and property of the citizens, and you will at the same time and without delay give notice of the same to the commanding officer of the Regiment, and to Major Nathan Wheeler, who has charge of the signals, that notice may be given to the Brigadier, and the signal be made to the other parts of this Regiment; should an alarm be given from some other quarter, and the signal made in this Regiment, you will, together with your company, immediately assemble at the alarm-post as directed in the former order.

"WILLIAM RANDALL, Lieut.-Col. Com. 30th Regt. Militia.

"To WILLIAM POTTER, Capt. 8th Comp. 30th Conn. Militia.

"Dated at Stonington this 15th day of May, 1814."

By the 1st of July, 1814, the British squadron in Long Island Sound was largely augmented, and so

imposing was their armament and so imminent was the danger of invasion, and so divided were the American people relative to the origin and mode of prosecuting the war, that President Madison, on the 8th of August, 1814, issued a proclamation calling an extra session of Congress. The language of the proclamation indicates the danger apprehended by the President, for he said, "Whereas great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States form an extraordinary occasion for convening them," etc. The blockade of the harbors on the Connecticut coast was so close and effectual that it was almost impossible for an American vessel to leave or enter our ports, but now and then a privateer would slip by or through the British fleet.

On the 30th of July, 1814, a privateer disguised as a merchant vessel, with a crew of fifty men, made her appearance in Long Island Sound, running in for the north shore. She was discovered, and a British barge, under the command of Midshipman Thomas Barret Powers, was dispatched in pursuit. Not knowing her true character, and seeing but a few men on deck, not more than were necessary for the navigation of the vessel, Powers pressed on for a prize. The wind being light he soon overhauled her, and when within short musket-range the men rushed upon deck, and Powers immediately took off his hat in token of surrender. A Dutchman among the crew without orders leveled his musket and shot Powers through the head, killing him instantly. The barge surrendered and was brought into Stonington borough. The remains of the young midshipman were buried with military honors in the burial-place now embraced in the Stonington Cemetery. The Rev. Ira Hart, then chaplain of the Thirtieth Regiment, delivered an appropriate address on the occasion, which was listened to with deep feeling, drawing tears from many an eye unused to weep.

This unfortunate young officer was but eighteen years of age, and great sympathy was manifested for his untimely end.

After peace took place with England, late in the summer of 1815, a grave and elderly gentleman came to Stonington and quietly took lodgings at the hotel kept by Capt. Thomas Swan. Soon after he arrived he inquired for the clergyman of the place, who was sent for and introduced. He then revealed to him his name and his mission, telling him that he had come all the way from England to visit the grave of his only son, and to thank him and other kind friends for the Christian burial extended to his dear boy. Mr. Hart, who was a man of strong sympathies, was deeply moved for his stranger friend, and procuring a carriage took him to the burial-place of his son.

Before the British fleet left our waters, the Hon. Capt. Piget and his brother officers "of the ship 'Superb' erected a monument to the memory of the fallen midshipman." When the monument that marked

the last resting-place of his son came in view, he requested Mr. Hart to remain, as he wished to be alone by the grave. Slowly and with reverent steps he approached it, when, overpowered with the agony of his own sorrows, he fell upon the grave and wept with unrestrained emotion until the fountains of nature were exhausted. Composing himself at length, he rejoined Mr. Hart, who had witnessed his grief, when together they returned to the hotel. Before leaving Mr. Powers expressed himself in grateful terms for the kindness and consideration to his feelings which Mr. Hart had manifested, and warmly shook his hand at parting.

On the 9th day of August, 1814, a portion of the British fleet were seen to be in motion. At first they were supposed to be moving towards New London, but it was soon discovered that the ships were coming past the mouth of the river Thames, probably intending an attack upon Newport, or some other place at the east. No one here could at first believe that so formidable a fleet designed an attack upon so small a village as Stonington, consisting of about one hundred dwellings. But as soon as the ships were seen coming in between Fisher's Island and the mainland the people in Stonington borough began to realize that their village was the object in view. At about five o'clock in the afternoon the fleet came to anchor off the harbor, and sent a flag on shore; and for what happened afterwards the reader is referred to the *Connecticut Gazette* of Aug. 17th, 24th, 31st, and Sept. 7, 1814; also to *Niles' Weekly Register*, Oct. 21, 1815, thus:

"RECORD OF THE EXTRAORDINARY ATTACK ON STONINGTON."

"NEW LONDON, Aug. 17, 1814.

"On Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M., the 'Ramillies,' 24, 'Pactolus,' 38, a bomb-ship, and the 'Dispatch,' 22-gun brig, arrived off Stonington, and a flag was sent on shore with the following note:

"HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP 'PACTOLUS,' 9th August, 1814,

" $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 o'clock P.M.

"Not wishing to destroy the unoffending Inhabitants residing in the Town of Stonington, one hour is granted them from the receipt of this to remove out of the town.

"T. M. HARDY, Captain of H. M. Ship 'Ramillies.'

"To the Inhabitants of the Town of Stonington."

"This notification was received by two magistrates and Lieut. Hough of the drafted militia, who went off to meet the flag. The officer was asked whether a flag would not be received on board. He said no arrangements could be made. They inquired whether Com. Hardy had determined to destroy the town. He replied that such were his orders from the admiral, and that it would be done most effectually. When the gentlemen reached the shore a crowd waited with great anxiety for the news, which, being stated, consternation flew through the town. An express was dispatched to Gen. Cushing at New London. A number of volunteers hastened to collect ammunition, others ran to the battery, which consisted of two eighteen-pounders and a four-pounder on field-carriages, with a slight breastwork four feet high. The sick and the aged were removed with haste, the women and children, with loud cries, were seen running in every direction. Some of the most valuable articles were hastily got off by hand, others placed in the gardens and lots, or thrown into wells to save them from the impending conflagration. The sixty minutes expired, but the dreaded moment did not bring the attack. Nelson's favorite hero and friend was seized with the compunctions of magnanimity; he remembered what ancient Britons were; he remembered that something was due to the character of Sir Thomas M. Hardy. Three

hours, in fact, elapsed, when, at eight in the evening, the attack was commenced by a discharge of shells from the bomb-ship. Several barges and launches had taken their stations in different points, from whence they threw Congreve rockets and carcasses. This mode of attack was continued incessantly until midnight, and the fire was returned occasionally from the battery as the light of the rockets gave opportunity with any chance of success. The few drafted militia which had been some time stationed there, under command of Lieut. Hough, were placed in the best directions to give an alarm in case a landing should be attempted.

"During the night the volunteers and militia had assembled in considerable numbers, and the non-combatant inhabitants had generally removed to the neighboring farm-houses in the momentary expectation of seeing their abandoned dwellings in flames. It was a night of inexpressible anguish to many a widow or orphan, to many aged and infirm, whose little pittance they were now apparently to lose forever. But Providence directed otherwise. This compact little village of one hundred dwellings had been for hours covered with flames of fire and bomb-shells, and not a single building was consumed, nor a person injured.

"At the dawn of day on the 10th the approach of the enemy was announced by a discharge of Congreve rockets from several barges and a launch which had taken their station on the east side of the town, and out of reach of the battery. Several volunteers with small-arms and the four-pounder hastened across the Point, supposing the enemy were attempting a landing. Col. Randall, of the Thirtieth Regiment, who at the time was moving towards the battery with a detachment of militia, ordered them to assist the volunteers in drawing over one of the eighteen-pounders to the extreme end of the Point, the fire of which in a few moments compelled the barges to seek safety in flight. During this time the brig was working up towards the Point, and soon after sunrise came to anchor short of a mile from the battery (or, more correctly, the breastwork). Our ammunition being soon exhausted, the guns were spiked, and the men who fought them—being only about fifteen or twenty—retired, leaving them behind for want of strength to drag them off. The brig now continued deliberately to pour her thirty-two-pound shot and grape into the village, without our having the power of returning a shot, for an hour, and the bomb-ketch occasionally threw the shells. A fresh supply of ammunition being obtained, the eighteen-pounder was withdrawn from the breastwork, the vent drilled, and the piece taken back again, when such an animated and well-directed fire was kept up that at three o'clock the brig slipped her cable and hauled off, with her pumps going, having received several shots below her water-line, and considerable damage in her spars, etc. During this action between the eighteen-pounder and the brig, Mr. Frederick Denison was slightly wounded in the knee by a fragment of a rock, and Mr. John Miner badly burnt his face by the premature discharge of the gun. The flag, which was nailed to the mast, was pierced with seven shot-holes, the breastworks somewhat injured, and six or eight of the dwelling-houses in the vicinity effectually injured. At this time a considerable body of militia had arrived, and Brig-Gen. Isham had taken the command. The inhabitants had recovered from the consternation of the first moments, and were deliberately moving off their furniture and goods. At one o'clock the 'Ramillies' and 'Pactolus' had taken stations about two and a half miles from the town, when resistance appearing hopeless, the magistrates as a last resort applied to the general for permission to send a flag off, being impressed with the opinion that there must exist some latent cause of a peculiar nature to induce a commander who had heretofore distinguished himself for a scrupulous regard to the claims of honorable warfare to induce him to commit an act so repugnant to sound policy, so abhorrent to his nature, so flagrant an outrage on humanity. The general, we understand, would not sanction, nor did he absolutely prohibit, a flag being sent. They therefore, on their own responsibility, sent on board the 'Ramillies' Isaac Williams and Wm. Lord, Esquires, with a letter to which the following reply was subsequently received:

"'RAMILLIES,' OFF STONINGTON,

"10th August, 1814.

"GENT,—I have received your letter and representation of the State of your Town, and as you have declared that Torpedoes never have been harbored by the Inhabitants, or ever will be as far as lies in their power to prevent, and as you have engaged that Mrs. Stewart, the wife of the British vice consul, late resident at New London, with her family, shall be permitted to embark on board this ship to-morrow morning, I am induced to waive the attempt of the total destruction of your Town, which I feel confident can be effected by the squadron under my Orders.

"I am, Gent, Your most obedient servant,

"T. M. HARDY, Captain.

"To Doctor LORR and Colonel WILLIAMS, Stonington."

¹ From the *Connecticut Gazette*, Aug. 17, 1814.

"This letter was received indignantly. No answer was given. It was a fact well known that no torpedoes have been fitted out at Stonington, and that the inhabitants are unfriendly to the system; but neither individuals nor the town have power to prevent their resorting to that place. The condition *fine qua non* is truly tragi-farical. Neither the town of Stonington or the State of Connecticut had any legal power to comply with it, which Capt. Hardy well knew. And if Stooey Point, with its rocky foundations, had been in danger of being blown up, scarcely a voice would have been raised to have saved it on such disgraceful terms. The first duty of a citizen, we are taught in Connecticut, is to obey the laws. Mrs. Stewart is under the protection of the government of the United States, and the petition of her husband for a permission for a departure is in the hands of a proper authority, who will undoubtedly decide correctly in the case.

"Our countrymen at a distance, from the importance Capt. Hardy has attached to the circumstance of Mrs. Stewart's being sent off to the British squadron, may possibly apprehend that she has received insult, or signified some fears for the personal safety of herself and children. So far from this being the fact, no lady ever experienced greater civilities from the citizens—as no one has better deserved them. And her feelings during the proceedings at Stonington demanded the sympathy of her friends.

"By the terms offered by Capt. Hardy, it was impossible to discover whether he was most doubtful of his ability to accomplish the destruction of the tow, or desirous of a pretext to save it. He assured the gentlemen who accompanied the flag that this was the most unpleasant expedition he had undertaken. The truce on the part of the enemy having expired at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, a flag was soon after observed at the battery to be coming on shore, and there not being sufficient time to give information of the fact at headquarters and receive instructions, it was determined by the officer then commanding to send a boat off to receive the communication. Mr. Faxon, of Stonington, took charge of the boat, met the flag, and offered to convey the dispatch agreeable to its directions. The British officer, Lieut. Claxton, questioned his authority to receive it; inquired whether Mrs. Stewart would be sent off, and said he would go on shore. Mr. Faxon replied that he knew nothing of Mrs. Stewart, and that if he attempted to proceed for the shore he would undoubtedly be fired on. He continued his course, when a sentinelle was directed to fire forward of the boat, but the ball passed through the after-sail. They immediately put about and steered for the ship, the lieutenant swearing revenge for what he termed an insult to his flag. An explanation of the circumstances was immediately transmitted by Gen. Isham to Capt. Hardy, which he received as satisfactory.

"At the moment a flag had started for the 'Ramillies' from the civil authority of the town, which was received on board, by which was sent the following letter:

"STONINGTON BORO', Aug. 14th, 1814.

"TO THOMAS M. HARDY, COMMANDER OF H. B. M. Ship 'Ramillies.'

"SIR,—Since the flag went into New London for Mrs. Stewart and family, Gen. Cushing, who commands at New London, has written, we are informed, to the Secretary of War on the subject, and it is our opinion that the request will be complied with. But whatever may be the result of the communication from Gen. Cushing, you will be satisfied it is not in our power to enter into any arrangement with you respecting her.

"From yours, &c.,

"ISAAC WILLIAMS,

"WILLIAM LORD,

"ALEXANDER G. SMITH,

"Magistrates.

"JOSEPH SMITH, Warden.

"GEO. HUBBARD,

"AMOS DENISON,

"Burgesses."

"To this letter Capt. Hardy replied, verbally, that he should allow till 12 o'clock for Mrs. Stewart to be brought on board. At this time the principal part of three regiments of militia had arrived, and the town was perfectly secure against a landing.

"At 3 o'clock the bomb-ship commenced throwing shells into the town, and being out of reach of our cannon, the General withdrew the militia, excepting a guard of 50 men, who were ordered to patrol the streets for the extinguishment of fire should any happen. The bombardment continued till evening.

"On Tuesday morning the bomb-ship renewed her operations a little before sunrise, while the 'Ramillies' and 'Pactolus' were warping in. At eight o'clock the frigate opened her fire, and was soon followed by

the 'Ramillies.' At this time the cannons were ordered to be moved to the north end of the town, where they would have been serviceable if any attempt had been made to land under cover of the ships. This was a very hazardous service, as the party would be entirely exposed to the fire of the enemy. Volunteers in sufficient numbers instantly offered their services, among whom were upwards of twenty of the Norwich artillery.

"The command of the party was intrusted to Lieut. Lathrop, of that corps. They marched to the battery and brought off the piece without the smallest accident, exhibiting all the steadiness which characterizes veteran soldiers. This tremendous cannonade and bombardment continued till nearly noon, when it ceased, and about four o'clock the ships hauled off to their former anchorage. During the succeeding night a large force was kept on guard, in the expectation and hope that a landing would be attempted. The militia during this affecting scene displayed the very best disposition, and were eager to take revenge of the enemy or sacrifice their lives in the contest.

"It may be considered miraculous that during the several attacks, while so many were exposed to this terrible and protracted bombardment and cannonade, not a person was killed, and but five or six wounded, and those but slightly. Among the wounded is Lieut. Hough of the drafted militia.

"On Saturday morning the enemy relinquished the hope of burning the tow, weighed anchor and proceeded up Fisher's Island sound.

"The volunteers who so gloriously fought in the battery deserve the thanks of their country. No men could have done better. Their example will have the happiest influence.

"About forty buildings are more or less injured, eight or ten essentially so, and two or three may be considered as ruined. The damage was principally done by the brig. Many shells did not explode. The Congreve rockets, which were frightful at first, lost their terrors and effected little.

"The inhabitants, fearing another attack, have not returned to their dwellings, and their desolate situation calls loudly upon the philanthropy of their fellow-citizens. If a brief should be granted for collections in the churches of the State, we trust very essential aid will be furnished. Nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants, it is said, have no other property than their dwellings.

"A Nantucket man has been on board the British fleet to redeem his boat, and learned that the 'Dispatch' had two men killed and twelve wounded; her loss was undoubtedly much greater."

NAMES OF VOLUNTEERS.¹

"The following is handed us as a list of the volunteers (though presumed not entirely perfect) of those who so bravely stood the brunt of the attack of Stonington Point:

"Of Stonington.—Capt. George Fellows, Capt. Wm. Potter, Dr. Wm. Lord, Lieut. H. G. Lewis, Ensign D. Frink, Gurdon Trumbull, Alex. G. Smith, Amos Denison, Jr., Stanton Gallup, Ebenezer Morgan, John Micer.

"Of Mystic.—Jesse Deane, Deane Gallup, Fred. Haley, Jeremiah Holmes, N. Clift, Jedediah Reed.

"Of Groton.—Alfred White, Ebenezer Morgan, Frank Daniels, Giles Moran.

"Of New London.—Maj. Simeon Smith, Capt. Noah Lester (formerly of the army), Maj. N. Frink, Lambert Williams.

"From Massachusetts.—Capt. Leonard and Mr. Dunham."

From the *Connecticut Gazette*, August 31st:

"By an error of the compositor the following names were omitted in the list published in our last paper of volunteers who so greatly contributed to the glorious defence and preservation of Stonington, viz.: Simeon Haley, Jeremiah Haley, Frederick Denison, John Micer, Ass Lee, Thomas Wilcox, Luke Palmer, George Palmer, Wm. G. Bush.

"There were probably others whom we have not learnt."

Account of the attack furnished for publication by the magistrates, warden, and burgesses. From the *Connecticut Gazette*, September 7th:

"STONINGTON BOROUGH, Aug. 29th, 1814.

"MR. GREEN,—In relation to the extraordinary attack of the enemy of the 9th inst. on this village, the public have been furnished with various accounts; and though the circumstantial and generally correct

¹ From the *Connecticut Gazette*, August 24th.

account given in your paper (of the 7th of August) precludes the necessity of a recapitulation of the whole transaction, yet this village having been the object of the attack and resentment of Sir Thomas, the Magistrates, Warden, and Burgesses residing therein feeling deeply interested that some official document comprehending a supply of some facts not given, an alteration of others, and a general statement relative to the whole should be published, offer the public the following statement.

"On Tuesday afternoon of the 9th inst. anchored off our harbor the frigate 'Pactolus,' the 'Terror,' a bomb-ship, and the brig 'Dispatch,' of 20 guns. From the difficulty of the navigation in Fisher's Island Sound we have been generally impressed that such ships-of-war dare not approach us, but the presumption of the enemy has created new fears, and we think it our duty to say that further means of defence and protection ought to be afforded us; this we have often requested. Various were the opinions respecting the object of the enemy, but soon all was settled. A flag was discovered to leave the frigate and row towards the town. The impropriety of suffering them to come on shore was suggested, and a boat was immediately obtained, Capt. Amos Palmer, William Lord, Esq., and Lieut. Hough, of the detachment here, selected, and the flag of the enemy met by ours, when we received the following unexpected and short notice: (This not having been furnished the public correctly we give it at length.)

"HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP 'PACTOLUS,'"

"9th of Aug., 1814, half-past 5 o'clock P.M."

"Not wishing to destroy the unoffending inhabitants residing in the town of Stonington, one hour is given them from the receipt of this to remove out of the town."

"T. M. HARDY, Capt. H. B. M. Ship 'Ramillies.'"

"To the Inhabitants of the Town of Stonington."

"From the date of this communication it will appear that Commander Hardy was himself on board the 'Pactolus' to direct the attack, the 'Ramillies' then laying at anchor at the west of Fisher's Island. The people assembled in great numbers to hear what was the word from the enemy, when the above was read aloud. The enemy in the barge lay upon their oars a few moments, probably to see the crowd and if some consternation might not prevail.

"Whatever effect was produced this we know, that Sir Thomas's 'unoffending inhabitants' did not agree to give up the ship, though threatened by a force competent, in a human view, to destroy them when compared with the present means of defence in their power. It was exclaimed from old and young, 'We will defend.' The male citizens, though duly appreciating the humanity of Sir Thomas in not wishing to destroy them, thought proper to defend their wives and their children, and, in many instances, all their property, and we feel a pleasure in saying that a united spirit of defence prevailed, and, during the short hour granted us, expresses were sent to Geo. Cushing at New London, and to Col. Randall, whose regiment resided nearest to the scene of danger. The detachment stationed here under Lieut. Hough was embodied; Capt. Potter, residing within the borough, gave orders to assemble all the officers and men under his command that could be immediately collected. They cheerfully and quickly assembled, animated with the true spirit of patriotism. The ammunition for our two 18-pounders and 4-pounder was collected at the little breastwork erected by ourselves. The citizens of the Borough, assisted by two strangers from Massachusetts, manned the 18-pounders at the breastwork, and also the 4-pounder. One cause of discouragement only seemed to prevail, which was the deficiency of ammunition for the cannon. This circumstance, however, together with the superior force arrayed against us, did not abate the zeal for resistance. Such guards of musketry as were in our power to place were stationed at different points on the shores. In this state of preparation we waited the attack of the enemy. About 8 o'clock in the evening they commenced by the fire of a shell from the bomb-ship, which was immediately returned by a shot from our 18-pounder. This attack of the enemy was immediately succeeded by one from three launches and four barges, surrounding the point, throwing rockets and shot into the village. This also returned as often as by the light of the rockets streaming from the barges we could discover them. Assisted by the above military force, the inhabitants alone, some seventy years old, defended the town until about 11 o'clock, and had it not been for the spirited resistance manifested a landing no doubt would have been effected. At this time Col. Randall had arrived, and having issued orders to the militia under his command, they began to assemble, and from the short notice given them were truly prompt and active in appearing at the post of danger; some volunteers had also arrived. From this additional strength the apprehensions of the enemy's landing in a measure vanished. Their shells, rockets, and carcasses having been prevented

from spreading the destruction intended, they ceased firing them about 12 o'clock. All was still from this time until daylight. A fire of rockets and shots from the launches and barges again commenced, which was spiritedly returned from our artillery taken from the breastwork, in open view of the enemy and exposed to their shot, on the end of the point, and they (were) compelled to recede. This truly hazardous service was nobly performed. Col. Randall having been prompt in his appearance, as were all the officers and soldiers of his regiment, they were now organized, ready, and eager to receive our invaders. From the spirit manifested among the citizens, volunteers, and soldiers, and the judicious arrangements made of the troops assembled, had a landing been attempted a good account would no doubt have been given of them. We were now also assisted by numbers of volunteers.

"The barges having retreated from the fire of our four and eighteen pounder on the Point, they were taken back to the breastwork.

"About eight o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, the brig 'Dispatch' hauled within half a mile of our breastwork, and opened a well-directed and animated fire.

"Our few guns being now well manned by citizens and volunteers from Stonington, New London, Mistick, and Groton, they were ready to receive her.

"Her fire was returned with a spirit and courage rarely to be equalled, and of those gallant souls who stood this conflict we can only say they gloriously did their duty. Heroes having so nobly acted, with ours will receive the plaudits of their country.

"What effect such bravery had on the enemy will appear from the fact that the brig was compelled to cut her cable and retire out of reach of our shot.

"Her anchor has since been taken up, with a number of fathoms of cable. No attack was afterwards made by the brig. This contest with the brig (called the 'Dispatch') continued on our part from the breastwork until the ammunition was expended. To this circumstance, unfortunately for the village, and mortifying to those so gallantly engaged in the defence, may be attributed the principal injury sustained by the buildings. For two hours or more she kept up a constant fire without having it in our power to return a shot, during which time we are confident, had there been a supply of ammunition, she would have been taught the use and meaning of her name. The further particulars which transpired on Wednesday and Thursday having been noticed by you in the publication above referred to very correctly, the public must be satisfied without any comments from us.

"In the publications of the transactions of Friday we have discovered one error. Amidst the combined fire of the 'Ramillies' frigate and bomb-ship, Lieut. Lathrop and volunteers from the Norwich artillery, in fact did proceed to undertake in assisting to get off the cannon from the breastwork; but they met other brave lads who had accomplished this hazardous duty.

"The praise, therefore, of this performance, however they may have distinguished themselves in other duties, is not correctly bestowed. In passing the proceedings of Thursday and Friday, we would not overlook the singular communication received from Commodore Hardy, which preceded the fire on Thursday.

"Two subjects, esteemed very important by Sir Thomas, seem connected, Torpedoes and Mrs. Stewart,—a lady, we presume, worthy of the notice even of Commodore Hardy. But a demand made on those with whom, it was well known, no power existed to comply is not a little extraordinary; besides, this communication is totally different from and unconnected with the one it was sent as an answer to. It would appear from reading the documents that assurances were given that no torpedoes ever did, or ever should, go from this place. This was not the fact; no promises or concessions of any kind ever were made. To this singular letter no general reply was given; that part only was noticed relative to Mrs. Stewart. The enemy left us on Friday without having accomplished that destruction which they told us was to be effected. The damage done the buildings is estimated at about four thousand dollars.

"This would undoubtedly have been much greater had not the volunteer vigilante firemen from Capt. Potter's company, before mentioned, and others, continued firm at their posts, determined that not a flame kindled by those fiery engines of the enemy but should be extinguished, and it was done. This duty, perhaps, was as important and useful for the salvation of the village as any performed during the conflict.

"The list of individuals given to the public as distinguishing themselves during the contest we esteem very imperfect. To give a correct list of all those who did distinguish themselves in the various duties that were performed is not easy to do; we shall, therefore, forbear. Having thought proper to bestow a just tribute of praise on the officers and soldiers of the thirtieth regiment, who first arrived at the scene of action,

it becomes us to express, also, the high sense which we entertain of the services and judicious and soldier-like conduct of the eighth and twentieth Regiments, assembled under his command. During this protracted bombardment nothing more excited our astonishment and gratitude than this, that not a man was killed on our part. We understand from good authority the enemy had a number killed and several badly wounded in their unprovoked attack upon us.

"We have made some estimate of the number of shells and fire carcasses thrown into the village, and we find there has been about three hundred. The amount of metal fired by the enemy will exceed, we think, fifty tons. About three or four tons of bombs, carcasses, and shot have been collected.

"WILLIAM LORD,	} Magistrates.
"ALEX. G. SMITH,	
"JOSEPH SMITH,	Warden.
"AMOS PALMER,	} Burgesses."
"AMOS DENISON,	
"GEO. HYDBARD,	
"THOMAS ASH,	
"REUBEN CHESEBROUGH,	

Letter from Capt. Amos Palmer to the Secretary of War. From *Niles' Weekly Register*, Oct. 21, 1815:

"DEFENCE OF STONINGTON.

"The defence of Stonington by a handful of brave citizens was more like an effusion of feeling warm from the heart than a concerted military movement. The result of it we all know, and it afforded sincere delight to every patriot. But the particulars we have never seen so accurately described as in the following concise narrative from the chairman of the committee of defence to the Secretary of War, of which we have been provided with a copy for publication.—*Nat. Intelligencer*.

"STONINGTON BOROUGH, Aug. 21, 1815.

"To the Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of War.

"SIR,—The former Secretary of War put into my hands, as chairman of the committee of defence, the two eighteen-pounders and all the munitions of war that were here belonging to the general government, to be used for the defence of the town, and I give my receipt for the same.

"As there is no military officer here, it becomes my duty to inform you (of) the use we have made of it. That on the 9th of August last (year) the "Ranillies," seventy-four, the "Pactolus," forty-four, the "Terror," bomb-ship, and the "Despatch," gun-brig, anchored off the harbor. Commodore sent off a boat with a flag; we met him with another from the shore, when the officer of the flag handed me a note from Commodore Hardy, informing that one hour was given the unoffending inhabitants before the town would be destroyed.

"We returned to the shore, where all the male inhabitants were collected. When I read the note aloud, they all exclaimed they would defend the place to the last extremity, and if it was destroyed they would be buried in the ruins.

"We repaired to the small battery that we had hove up; nailed our colors to the flag-staff. Others lined the shore with their muskets. About seven in the evening they put off five barges and a large launch, carrying from thirty-two to nine-pound carronades in their bows, and opened fire from their shipping with bombs, carcasses, rockets, round, grape, and canister-shot, and sent their boats to land under cover of their fire. We let them come within small grape distance, when we opened our fire upon them from our two eighteen-pounders with round and grape-shot. They soon retreated out of grape distance and attempted a landing on the east side of the village. We dragged a six-pounder that we had mounted over and met them with grape, and all our muskets opened fire on them. So they were willing to retreat the second time. They continued their fire until eleven at night. The next morning at seven o'clock the brig "Despatch" anchored within pistol-shot of our battery, and they sent five barges and two large launches to land under cover of their whole fire (being joined by the "Niurod," twenty-gun brig). When the boats approached within grape distance, we opened our fire on them with round and grape-shot. They retreated and came round the east side of the town. We checked them with our six-pounder and muskets till we dragged over one of our eighteen-pounders. We put in it a round-shot and about forty or fifty pounds of grape, and placed it in the centre of their boats as they were rowing up in a line and firing on us. We tore one of their barges all in pieces, so that two, one on each side, had to lash her up to keep her from sinking. They retreated out of grape distance, and we turned our fire upon the brig, and expended all our cartridges but five, which we reserved for

the boats if they made another attempt to land. We then lay four hours, being unable to annoy the enemy in the least, except from muskets on the brig, while the fire from the whole fleet was directed against our buildings. After the third express from New London, some fixed ammunition arrived. We then turned our cannon on the brig, and she soon cut her cable and drifted out. The whole fleet then weighed and anchored nearly out of reach of shot, and continued this and the next day to bombard the town. They set the buildings on fire in more than twenty places, and we as often put them out. In the three days' bombardment they sent on shore sixty tons of metal, and, strange to say, wounded only one man, since dead. We have picked up fifteen tons, including some that was taken up out of the water and the two anchors that we got. We took up and buried four poor fellows that were hove overboard out of the sinking large.

"Since peace, the officers of the "Despatch" brig have been on shore here. They acknowledge they had twenty-one killed and fifty badly wounded, and further say, had we continued our fire any longer, they should have struck, for they were in a sinking condition; for the wind then blew at southwest, directly into the harbor. Before the ammunition arrived it shifted round to the north, and blew out of the harbor. All the shot suitable for the cannon we have reserved. We have now more eighteen-pound shot than was sent us by government. We have put the two cannon in the arsenal and housed all the munitions of war."

No history of the battle of Stonington, during the last war with England, has yet been written wherein the part acted by the militia has been fully given. No sooner were the British ships seen inside of Fisher's Island, on the 9th of August, 1814, than the tar-barrel signals were ablaze. Col. Randall, ever on the alert, reached the place before dark, and issued the following order:

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

"30TH REGIMENT C. M.

"In consequence of an attack on Stonington Point, and agreeable to orders received from the Brigadier, this Regiment is called into active service, and will assemble at the dwelling house of Oliver York forthwith, and all officers and soldiers will attend to this order, and warn others, and assemble accordingly.

"Given under my hand at Stonington Borough this 9th day of August, 1814.

"WILLIAM RANDALL, Lieut. Col. Comdr."

Maj.-Gen. Wm. Williams, of Stonington, living in New London at the time, issued an order to Brig.-Gen. Jirah Isham to call out his brigade for the defense of Stonington, which was immediately done. The following is a copy of the order issued by him to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Randall, of the Thirtieth Regiment, which did not reach him until long after he had issued his orders and nearly all of his regiment had reached the scene of battle:

"LIEUT. COL. WM. RANDALL, Comm. of the 30th Regt., Third Brigade, Conn. Militia.

"SIR,—Pursuant to orders from the Major General of the 3rd Division you will immediately call your Regt. into service in addition to the signals to be given at your signal pole (if not already done) you will use every exertion to get all your Regt. out as soon as possible and march them immediately to Stonington Point that place being in imminent danger of invasion.

"Lose no time.

"Yours Respectfully

"JIRAH ISHAM, Brig. Genl. 3rd Brigade.

"NEW LONDON, Aug. 9, 1814,

"half past 8 P.M."

Col. Randall's regiment was rallied and called out by the blazing tar-barrel signals, and without stopping to form as companies went immediately to Stonington borough, and were organized out of reach of the

enemy's guns, and held in readiness to repel any landing that they might attempt.

The militia of the State of Connecticut at the time of the last war with England were organized in conformity to a law of Congress enacted in 1792, consisting of divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies. The eastern division of the State militia was at that time commanded by Maj.-Gen. Williams, assisted by staff-officers Maj. Francis Richards, Maj. Thomas Shaw Perkins, aides-de-camp; Lieut.-Col. Coddington Billings, inspector; Robert Coit, quartermaster.

The Third Brigade of said division was commanded by Brig.-Gen. Jirah Isham, assisted by staff-officers Martin Lee, aide-de-camp; George L. Perkins, brigade major; Henry Wheat, brigade quartermaster.

The Thirtieth Regiment of said brigade was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Wm. Randall, and the following is a correct roll of the field- and staff-officers of said regiment and their attendants at the battle of Stonington, Aug. 10, 1814:

William Randall, lieutenant-colonel; Nathan Wheeler, first major; Nathan Pendleton, second major; Henry Chesebrough, adjutant; Samuel Chapman, quartermaster; Giles B. Hallam, paymaster; Ira Hart, chaplain; William Lord, surgeon; John Billings, surgeon's mate; Nathan Smith, sergeant-major; John P. Williams, second sergeant-major; Augustus L. Babcock, drum-major; Christopher Dewey, fife-major; John Champlin, private; Henry Newgear, Giles Wheeler, Ira R. Wheeler, Nathan S. Pendleton, John Frink, Chas. T. Hart, Thomas Brooks, waiters.

The following roll-copies of the eight companies of said regiment show the names of the men who responded to their country's call and marched to Stonington borough to defend the place when attacked by the British fleet, Aug. 10, 1814:

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

First Company.—Denison Noyes, captain; Reuben Palmer, Jr., lieutenant; Ephraim Williams, ensign; William S. Bradford, sergeant; George Sheffield, second sergeant; Joseph Noyes, third sergeant; Isaac Wheeler, third, fourth sergeant; John Yeomans, Eleazer Wheeler, Jr., Perry Barber, Jr., corporals; Privates, John Davis, Charles Palmer, John Noyes, Samuel Helme, Benjamin F. Stanton, Nathaniel M. Noyes, Peleg West, Constant Taylor, Samuel Chesebrough (2), Thomas B. Stanton, Elihu Robinson, Charles P. Noyes, Elias Stanton, Stephen F. Stanton, Ezra Witter, John Dodge, Nathaniel Robinson, Paul Bradford, William Chesebrough, Rose Austin, Stiles Stanton, Jabez Swan.

Second Company.—Asa A. Swan, captain; Samuel Prentice, lieutenant; George W. Baldwin, ensign; Ephraim Meech, John Prentice, sergeants; John S. Hewitt, drummer; Elias Wheeler, fife; Privates, Andrew Baldwin, Edward Coats, Jr., James Wheeler, George P. Stewart, Avery Prentice, Coddington Swan, Samuel W. Prentice, Stephen Maio, William Jackson, Christopher Avery (3), Joseph Ayer, Jr., Gurdon Chapman, Charles Church, Denison Swan, Sanford Brown, Eldridge Whipple, John Wilkinson, Levi Meech, Gardiner Mory, John Stewart, Thomas Davison.

Third Company.—Jesse Breed, captain; William Frink, lieutenant; Dudley Brown, ensign; Daniel Boutley, Perez Wheeler, Roswell B. Avery, Ralph R. Miner, sergeants; Elias Miner, Isaac Burdick, corporals; Privates, Asa Baldwin, Jr., Prentice Cook, Jonas Breed, Roswell Breed, Samuel Frink, Stephen Babcock, Jr., Roswell Breed, Thomas Hinckley, Jr., Simeon Baldwin, Roswell Brown, Oliver Miner, William Crandall, John Davis, Oliver Denison, Peleg L. Barber, James Bliven, John Breed, Oliver Wheeler, William S. Frink, Benjamin F. Frink, Christopher Bill, Shephard Brown, Thomas B. Miner, David Brundley, Peleg Wheeler, Cyrus W. Brown, Samuel Clarke (drummer), Charles P. Randall, Jesse Breed, Jr., Pitts D. Frink.

Fourth Company.—John W. Hull, captain; Silas Chesebrough, ensign; Henry Grant, Russell Wheeler, Elias Hewitt, Jr., sergeants; David Coats, Gilbert Miner, John D. Gallup, corporals; Joshua Clark, fife; Stephen Wilcox, drummer; Privates, John Breed, Ezra Stanton, Denison Miner, William Cogswell, Elijah Keayon, James Holmes, Jr., Dudley Denison, Gilbert Brown, Luther Miner, Ansel Coats, Moses Palmer, Coddington Brown, John L. Berry, Oladiah Mathewson, William Alexander, Robert Miner, Caleb Green, Nathan Stanton, Sanford Brown, Elias Irish, Joseph Tift, Benjamin F. Breed, William Chesebrough.

Fifth Company.—John Hyde, lieutenant; Noyes Palmer, ensign; Joseph D. Mason, Daniel Hobart, William Bailey, sergeants; William Wheeler, Jonathan Wheeler, corporals; Edwin Lewis, drummer; Privates, Amos Miner, Amos Gallup, Jr., Andrew Chesebrough, Amos Chesebrough, Andrew Denison, Cyrus Peckham, Daniel Wheeler, Daniel Mason, Elisha Frink, Elisha Brown, Eliam Denison, Edward C. Williams, Frederick Denison, Frederick Denison (2), Gilbert Williams, Hazard Holmes, Henry Denison, Henry Lewis, Isaac Morgan, Jeremy Crandall, Jabez Gallup, John Leroy, John Miner, Justin Denison, John Bennet, Jesse Wheeler, Nathaniel Lewis, Noyes Lewis, Paul Miner, Robert Fellows, Samuel Stanton, Jr., Samuel Wheeler, Thomas Leeds, Theophilus Rogers, Gilbert Wheeler, Franklin Chesebrough, Franklin Palmer.

Sixth Company.—Daniel Carr, captain; Gideon Chapman; Nathan Chapman, Henry Babcock, Moses Thomson, Jr., Simon Pendleton, sergeants; Reuben York, Cyrus Palmer, corporals; Privates, Horace Grant, Henry Grant, Julius Palmer, James York, Jr., Andrew Breed, Charles Chapman, Elias Chapman, Sanford Chapman, Palmer Chapman, Freeman Pierce, Lewis Chapman, Amos Chapman, Robert Thompson, Jesse Chapman, Reuben Chapman, John Grey, Jr., Luke C. Reynolds, Gershom Breed, Robert Palmer, Jeffrey Chapman, Zebulon York, Amos Thompson, George L. Chapman, Thomas Geere, Ezra Geere, George Geere, Jr., Lyman Wilcox, Noah Wilcox, Elisha Coon, John W. Eccleston, Rowland Eccleston, Amos Main (2), Elijah Perry, Simeon P. Keayon, Joshua H. Thompson, Israel Palmer, Jr., Joseph Burton, Daniel Palmer, Richard Stocum.

Seventh Company.—Daniel Miner (2), captain; Amos Holmes, lieutenant; Phineas Wheeler, ensign; Thomas Partelo, Chandler Maine, Jesse Maine, sergeants; Joshua Brown, Avery Brown, Prentice Holmes, Benadram Palmer, corporals; Arnold Crumb, drummer; Privates, James Brown, Lathan Brown, Sanford Brown, Joshua Brown (3), Mathew Brown, Peter Eldridge, Jonathan Allen Jr., Isaac Partlo, Jonas Partlo, Samuel Maryott, Amos Brown, Cyrus L. Park, Gurdon Ingraham, J. Ross Burdick, Isaac R. Taylor, John Allen, Allen Wheeler, Nathan York, John Maine, Daniel Dewey, John Brown, Berial Lewis, Royal Maine, Joseph Kenedy, Nathan Kenyon, James Crandall, Joseph Holmes, Shepard Wheeler, Rufus Wheeler.

Eighth Company.—William Potter, captain; Horatio G. Lewis, lieutenant; Daniel Frink, ensign; Francis Amy, Charles H. Smith, Peleg Hancox, sergeants; Gurdon Trumbull, Azariah Statton, Jr., Junius Chesebrough, Joshua Swan, Jr., corporals; Privates, Phineas Wilcox, Hamilton White, Henry Wilcox, Nathan Wilcox, Samuel Burtch, Jonathan Palmer, Andrew P. Stanton, James Stanton, Thomas Breed, Amos Loper, Samuel Bottom, Jr., Benjamin Merritt, Elihu Chesebrough, Jr., Christopher Wheeler, Amos Hancox, Zebediah Palmer, Nathaniel Waldron, Thomas Spencer, Nathaniel M. Pendleton, Simon Carew, Elisha Faxon, Jr., Ebenezer Halpin, Asa Wilcox, Jr., Warren Palmer, Joseph Bailey, Jr., Nathaniel Lewis.

"HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 11, 1814.

"SIR,—By order of the Gen. commanding you will detach one company (of about 30 men) from the Regiment under your command to stand guard at or near the bridge during the night, from which a patrolling party will be kept out, and be relieved from time to time; the party will be extended about one mile from the west end of the bridge to give information of the movements of the enemy, and communicate the same to Head Quarters.

"By order: GENERAL PERKINS, Maj. Brig.

"TO COL. WM. RANDALL, 10th Regt."

"HEAD QUARTER,

"STONINGTON, 12th August, 1814.

"SIR,—By order of the Gen. commanding you will please detach Major Wheeler, of the 30th Regt., to take command of the Guards to be stationed conformable to the enclosed order, which you will please hand to him, at the same time direct that he repair to this place at an early period for the above purpose.

"Major Wheeler will not neglect to station the said detachment before sun-setting, and report from time to time during the night, as is required by the enclosed order directed to Lieut.-Col. Tracy, of the 20th Regiment.

"GEO. L. PERKINS, *Maj. Brigade.*

"LIEUT.-COL. WM. RANDALL, 30th Regt."

"SIR,—The General commanding has directed Col. William Belcher to furnish forty men to be put under your command for the purpose of extinguishing fires. You can call on him for the whole or any part of that number of men at any time when they are required.

"By order: MARTIN LEE, *Aid-de-Camp.*

"CAPT. WILLIAM POTTER,

"Aug. 12th, 1814."

"HEAD QUARTERS, STONINGTON, 13th Aug., 1814.

"SIR,—I am ordered by the Brigadier-General commanding to direct that you detach two companies from your Regt. for the purpose of standing guard for the night, one company to be stationed on the east, and one on the west side of the Point.

"Col. Tracy will report his detachment for guards to you. Lieut. Hough is ordered to guard the Battery, who will also, if necessary, report to you.

"The Brigadier-General commanding being about to leave for New London, you will consider yourself the commanding officer here until his return, and will repair for the night to Head Quarters.

"MARTIN LEE, *Aid-de-Camp.*

"LIEUT.-COL. WM. RANDALL, 30th Regt."

"DETACHED MILITIA,

"HEAD QUARTERS, STONINGTON POINT,

"Aug. 14, 1814.

"SIR,—By order of the General Commanding you will take command at this Post, as very unexpectedly the 20th and the remainder of the 8 Regt. are ordered to Mystic and Groton Bank. Lieut. Hough's detachment is joined to your Regt., and you will furnish him with a copy of this order; you will station a guard at the Arsenal, and remove all the ammunition and provision at Mr. Phelps' to that place; you will be very particular in stationing your guards, and keep a vigilant look-out for the enemy, and report from time to time all movements of the enemy, and report the strength of your Regt. as often as practicable.

"By command: G. L. PERKINS, *Maj.-Brigadier.*

"LIEUT.-COL. WM. RANDALL, 30th Regt."

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS 30TH REGT. CONN. MILITIA, in actual Service at Stonington, Aug. 14, 1814.

"Officers commanding companies will ascertain this evening what deficiencies there are in arms, ammunition, and flints, and report the same to the Adjutant to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock A.M., and also direct the men to retire to their respective Quarters precisely at 9 o'clock in the evening, and if found patrolling the streets after the time fixed, they will be taken to Head Quarters and a reasonable excuse will be exacted for a non-compliance of orders.

"WILLIAM RANDALL, *Lieut.-Com.*

"By order: HENRY CHESBRO, *Adj't.*"

On the 4th of July, 1814, a requisition from the President was made on the States most exposed for a corps of ninety-three thousand five hundred militia, with a request to the executives to hold in readiness for immediate service their respective detachments, and to fix on the places of rendezvous with a view to the more exposed points. The quota assigned to Connecticut was three thousand men. The Governor, after advising with the Council, decided to call on the militia by draft for that number of men, as per order annexed:

"STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"HARTFORD, 28th July, 1814.

"The Commander-in-Chief has received a communication from the President of the United States inviting the Executives of certain States to organize and hold in readiness for immediate service a corps of ninety-three thousand five hundred men, 'as a measure of precaution to strengthen ourselves on the line of the Atlantic,' and assigning as the quota of Connecticut three hundred artillery and two thousand seven

hundred infantry, with a detail of General and Staff Officers. The Commander-in-Chief having thought proper, by advice of the Council, to comply with the recommendation, directs that dispositions be immediately made for carrying the same into effect.

"Accordingly the number of artillery and infantry above mentioned, including the usual regimental officers, will be detached from the militia of the State, exempting from the draught such as have either in person or by substitute performed a tour of duty the present season. Volunteer uniform companies will be accepted. The whole to be formed into four regiments and duly officered, their places of rendezvous as follows, to wit: for the first regiment, Hartford; for the second, New Haven; for the third, Norwich; and for the fourth, Fairfield. One Major-General and one Brigadier-General will be detailed in the usual manner, also one deputy Quartermaster-General, and instead of an assistant Adjutant-General (there being no such officer in the militia of this State) there shall be detailed one Division Inspector.

"The troops thus detached are to be completely armed and equipped according to law, and, until otherwise directed, will be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning for the purpose of repelling invasions of the enemy, under such orders as they shall receive from the commander-in-chief.

"By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

"ELEN. HUNTINGTON, *Adj't.-General.*"

BRIGADE ORDERS.

"THIRD BRIGADE CONN. MILITIA.

"TO LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM RANDALL, 30th Regiment.

"SIR,—In obedience to orders from his excellency the Capt.-General, you will forthwith detach from the Thirtieth Regiment under your command your proportion of the required Quota of Militia as annexed, exempting from the Draught such as have either in Person or by Substitute performed a tour of duty the present season. The infantry detailed from the 3rd Division will form Two Battalions and the Artilleries will form one company, the whole to compose One Regt. to be called the 3rd Regiment, & Norwich their place of Rendezvous. Lieut.-Col. Wm. Belcher, of the 8th Regt. is detail'd to command said Regiment; Maj. James Gordon, of the 20th Regiment, is detail'd as major.

"In detaching from the matross companies, Gunners, Bombadiers, & Matrosses are to be considered as privates. The officers and men are not, in consequence of being detach'd, to be considered as exempted from any military duties in the corps to which they now respectively belong; you will take the officers by seniority, as far as practicable, leaving no company without a commission'd officer. To complete Lists of the names of the officers and men detached and two muster Rolls must be made out and transmitted to the Brigade Inspector at Norwich as soon as you have completed the Detachment, which it is expected will be without delay. Majr.-Genl. Taylor, of the 4th Division, & Brigadier-Genl. Lusk, of the 7th Brigade, have been detached as the Senr Officers.

"Given under my hand at New London this 4th day August, 1814.

"JIRAH ISHAM, *Brig.-Genl.*

"By order: GEO. L. PERKINS, *Major Brigade.*"

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS 30TH REGIMENT CONN. MILITIA.

"CAPTAIN: SIR,—To carry the foregoing Orders into execution you will forthwith detach from the company under your command your proportion of the required quota of Officers, non-commission'd officers, musicians, and Privates as annexed hereto, the whole to be mustered, inspected, & notified to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Two inspection returns of those detached from your company, embracing a list of their names and the actual State of their arms and equipments, must be made out and transmitted to the commandant of the Regiment immediately. Giles R. Hallam, Pay Master, John Billings, Surgeon's Mate, are detached as Staff officers. Lieut. Amos Holmes, of the 7th Co., and Danl. Frink, Ensign of the 8th Co., are detached as commission'd officers of the 30th Regiment. The present being a period of unusual difficulty and danger, and the absolute necessity of being in a state of complete and constant readiness to march for the Protection and defence of our Sea Coast, which is obvious that the Lieut.-Col. comm'd feels confident no exertion on the part of the officers or soldiers of the 30th Regiment will be wanting to have their respective companies in a State of perfect readiness for the purpose. Given under my hand at Stonington this 15th day of August, 1814.

"WM. RANDALL, *Lieut.-Com'd.*

"By Order: HENRY CHESBRO, *Adjutant.*"

Also in pursuance of said orders forty-seven men were detached from said regiment, as follows: From

Company 1, 5 men; Company 2, 6 men; Company 3, 5 men; Company 4, 5 men; Company 5, 8 men; Company 6, 7 men; Company 7, 6 men; Company 8, 5 men,—47.

"BRIGADE CONN. MILITIA,

"HEAD QUARTERS, NEW LONDON, Aug. 20th, 1814.

"SIR,—I have it in charge from Brig.-Gen. Cushing, commanding Military District No. 2, to say that the men now on duty in the Brigade under Brig.-Gen. Isham, who are detached for more permanent service under the command of Brig.-Gen. Lusk, cannot be discharged from the corps in which they now serve at the present moment; but the commanding general assures them that immediately after the Regiment in which they are to serve shall have been formed, they shall be indulged with leave of absence a reasonable time to visit their families and prepare themselves for the service for which they have been drafted.

"By command of Brig.-Gen. Isham.

"MARTIN LEE, *Aide-de-Camp*.

"LIEUT. WM. RANDALL, Col. of 30th Regt."

"BRIGADE CONN. MILITIA,

"HEAD QUARTERS, NEW LONDON, Aug. 21, 1814.

"SIR,—I have it in charge from Brig.-Gen. Cushing, commanding Military District No. 2, to say, That the Brigade of Conn. Militia now in service of the United States, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Isham, will be mustered for payment and discharged on the following days, unless the future movements of the enemy should render it necessary to continue it in service a few days longer, viz:

"20th Regiment on Tuesday, the 23d inst.

"8th " " Wednesday, the 24th inst.

"33d " " Thursday, " 25th "

"3d " " Friday, " 26th "

"30th Regt. general Brigade Staff, on Saturday, 27th inst.

"The muster to be made by the Adjutant-General or assistant Adjutant-General of the District, and to commence at 6 o'clock A.M. of each day on the Regimental parade, and it is expected all concerned will give due attention.

"Brig.-Gen. Isham directs that the men who are detached to serve under Brig.-Gen. Lusk, who are not present with their Regiments, are immediately to be notified to join the regiment under Col. Belcher, either at New London or Groton, at whichever place he may be stationed, they are to appear immediately.

"On the day the respective regiments are to be mustered and discharged as above, it is expected the officers and men will receive their pay.

"Five muster rolls must be made out for each company, two pay rolls and four Receipt Rolls also for each company will be required.

"To this you will instruct your Regimental Paymasters to attend without delay, as the pay cannot be received without all their vouchers.

"The Muster Rolls must contain the names of those men only who have joined their companies, with their rank and commencement of service, nothing to be noted of the termination of service, with the pay and receipt Rolle, and you will observe the same directions.

"The termination of service and amount of pay can be added afterwards.

"By order of BRIG.-GEN. ISHAM, *Commandant 2d Brigade*.

"MARTIN LEE, *Aide-de-Camp*."

"BRIGADE CONN. MILITIA,

"HEAD QUARTERS, NEW LONDON, Aug. 22d, 1814.

"LIEUT.-COL. WM. RANDALL, of the 30th Regt.

"SIR,—The Brigadier-General directs that the officers and men detached from your regiment in pursuance of the late General and Brigade orders, be directed to assemble at New London to-morrow, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P.M. You will notify them accordingly. They are ordered by the commander-in-chief of this State into service under command of Brig.-Gen. Lusk. The officers and men thus mustered into service will be mustered in the corps under Brig.-Gen. Lusk, and the indulgence promised in the order of the 20th inst. will then be granted.

"JIRAH ISHAM,

"Brigadier-General Commanding Brigade.

"By command: MARTIN LEE, *Aide-de-Camp*."

The battle of Stonington was not a victory for the British fleet. They doubtless intended to burn the place. In fact, they declared that, having ample means in their possession, they would destroy it, and

that they did not was owing to the bravery of its defenders. From some unaccountable neglect on the part of the authorities of the State or nation there was not a dozen rounds of ammunition for our cannon on hand at the time of the attack. It seems almost incredible that a place as much exposed as the borough, with a succession of military detachments detailed for its protection, with three cannon and a battery erected for defense, should all have been provided without ammunition for an hour's fight. But so it was, and but for the powder obtained from New London during the bombardment, and some gathered from Capt. George Fellows and others, our battery with its guns would have been wellnigh useless. (Sergt.-Maj. Nathan Smith, then residing in the borough, communicated to Col. Randall the approach of the hostile fleet, who gave the alarm through his signals on Grant's Hill, and hastened to the borough with all the men he could rally on his way, some five miles. Capt. William Potter, then in command of the Eighth Company of the Thirtieth Regiment, immediately assembled all of his command in reach, consisting of twenty-one men, including officers, out of a roll of thirty-four men. He joined Lieut. Hough with his detachment, numbering forty-two men, which added to the militia under the command of Col. Randall, assisted by a number of volunteers, defended the place as best they could during the evening of August 9th until nearly midnight, when the enemy ceased firing; and but for the spirited resistance that the barges and launches received from the militia and volunteers under the command of Col. Randall, the enemy would have landed and burned the place. During the remainder of the night a large part of Col. Randall's regiment, observing the signals, hastened to the place, and before the break of day two hundred and twenty-seven men, including officers, had reached headquarters, and were assigned to their respective companies, which, added to Capt. Potter's and Lieut. Hough's men, aggregated a force of two hundred and ninety men, not including Col. Randall's staff. Thus marshaled they awaited the coming day, and at the early dawn of August 10th another attempt was made by the enemy to land from their barges and launches, coming around on the east side of the borough, firing shot and shell into the place. As soon as the approach of the enemy was discovered some of the volunteers drew the four-pounder across the Point to prevent the enemy from landing. Col. Randall observing the movement of the enemy, ordered his whole force down to the lower end of the Point to meet them, and when he reached the battery he ordered a detachment of his men and the volunteers who were acting under military orders to draw one of the eighteen-pounders across the town, so as to repel the apprehended landing. The gun was manned and directed by Ensign Daniel Frink, of Capt. Potter's company, and so well was it handled that the enemy was com-

pelled to recede and seek safety in flight. The prompt assembling of Col. Randall's regiment, and their presence at this moment, prevented the enemy from attempting another landing during the bombardment of the place.

During the engagement on the east side of the place the brig "Despatch" was working up towards the battery, doubtless intending to protect and cover with her guns the landing of the enemy, but was too late for that purpose. She came to anchor within a half-mile of the battery, and opened a well-directed fire on the town and battery, which had been manned by volunteers, some of which belonged to the militia, some were seafaring men, and others residents of the town. It is difficult to tell at this distance of time how many men actually entered the battery and handled the guns on the 9th and 10th of August, 1814, or how many assisted in bringing ammunition to them or making cartridges for their use. From the best attainable information on hand the Stonington borough men were Capt. George Fellows, Capt. William Potter, Lieut. Horatio G. Lewis, Ensign Daniel Frink, Alexander G. Smith, Amos Denison, Jr., Elihu Chesebro, Jr., Rev. Jabez S. Swan, Luke Palmer, George Palmer, Thomas Wilcox, and Asa Lee.

The Mystic Bridge men were Capt. Jeremiah Holmes, Capt. Nathaniel Clift, Capt. Simon Haley, Capt. Jeremiah Haley, Frederick Denison, Ebenezer Denison, Isaac Denison, and Frederick Haley. From the rural districts in Stonington were John Miner, Jesse Dean, John Dean Gallup, Charles T. Stanton, Charles P. Wheeler, and Jonathan Denison, who refused to enter the battery, but fought the enemy from the shore with his musket at long range. The Groton men were Ebenezer Morgan, Stanton Gallup, Alfred White, Frank Daniels, Giles Moran; the New London men were Maj. Simeon Smith, Capt. Noah Lester, Maj. N. Frink, and Lambert Williams; the Massachusetts men were Capt. Leonard, Wm. G. Bush, and Mr. Dunham, and no doubt others. The fire from the battery on the 9th was under the command of Capt. George Fellows, and under the command of Capt. Jeremiah Holmes on the 10th of August. Both were brave men and true. Capt. Holmes' three years' service on board of a British man-of-war, the greater part of which he served as captain of a gun, enabled him to direct the guns in the battery with great precision. He double-shotted the eighteen-pounders, and sent the shot plunging through the brig below her water-lines.

There were other volunteers who rendered important services in extinguishing fires, and in other ways, which the Government has recognized, and granted to the participants land warrants under a law of Congress enacted in 1856, viz.: Henry Smith, Benjamin T. Ash, Pilts D. Frink, William C. Moss, Peyton R. Randall, and Jesse Breed, and perhaps others.

Edward Stanton, a Revolutionary hero, who was

fearfully and dangerously wounded at Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781, living some five miles away from the scene of action, immediately, on hearing the first gun, took his trusty musket and marched for the borough, saying, with emphasis, that he had shed a part of his blood for his country in the Revolution, and if necessary was fully prepared to shed the last drop of it in defense of his country.

It was plainly evident that the enemy were determined to burn the village of Stonington, not only from the declared purpose of Capt. Hardy, but from the use of rockets and carcasses in the bombardment.

In order to prevent the consummation of this purpose, Col. Randall, on the evening of the 9th, detached Charles H. Smith, then the second sergeant of Capt. Potter's company (and afterwards its captain), and twenty men of the regiment to follow up and extinguish all the fires that might be kindled by the missiles of the enemy. This service was bravely and efficiently done, and a large number of fires extinguished. This duty was as perilous as a place in the battery. It is to be regretted that a list of these brave men has not been preserved. They were daily relieved by detachments taking their places. Gen. Isham and staff arrived from New London about noon, August 10th, and took command, fixing his headquarters at the dwelling-house of Capt. Nathaniel Palmer. Col. Randall's headquarters were at the house of Oliver York, that stood on the southeast corner of the Wadsworth Hotel grounds.

The glory of the battle of Stonington cannot all be showered upon the men who worked the guns in the battery, though they immortalized themselves by their heroic conduct and Spartan bravery.

Col. Randall, his staff, and the officers and men of his regiment, for their prompt and energetic behavior in meeting and repelling the enemy's boats in their efforts to land and burn the place on the evening of the 9th and the morning of the 10th of August, entitles them to the highest honors. Especially should that brave band of soldiers who watched the carcasses and rockets in their fiery circles, and extinguished them before they could kindle a flame, be remembered with everlasting gratitude. To every one who participated in the defense of Stonington in August, 1814, Stonington cheerfully awards a full measure of praise, and will cherish their memory and gratefully appreciate their heroic services. The foregoing, with the extracts copied from the newspapers at the time, is offered as an imperfect history of the battle of Stonington, Aug. 10, 1814.

Col. Randall's regiment and the detachment of Lieut. Hough were honorably discharged from service Aug. 27, 1814.

A Heroine.—An elderly lady, by the name of Huldah Hall, lived at Stonington borough during the last war with England. She was in feeble and rapidly-declining health, when Capt. Hardy, on the 9th of August, 1814, gave one hour's notice for the unoffend-

ing inhabitants of the place to be removed. She was attended by an only daughter bearing her name, who had been her sole companion during her weary declining years. During the excitement and alarm caused by Capt. Hardy's order, and the hasty departure of the unoffending, there were no efforts made for the removal of Mrs. Hall. Nor is it certain that she was able to be removed at the time, if an effort for that purpose had been made. The house occupied by Mrs. Hall stood close in the rear of the battle, and was dangerously exposed to the shot and shell of the enemy. During the evening of the 9th of August it became apparent that Mrs. Hall was rapidly sinking, doubtless hastened by the bombardment of the place, and on the 10th of August, amid the thunders of the bombardment and the deafening roar of the guns in the battery, she breathed her last. Beside her bed during all of the excitement and dangers of battle stood the brave-hearted daughter, tenderly watching with loving ministrations her dying mother, though shot and shell crushed through the house, and through the room where they were. No sooner was life extinct than the daughter, throwing a light shawl over her head, went down to the battery amid the flying shot and shell to get assistance to remove and bury her mother. When seen approaching by the men in the battery they were awe-struck, trembling for her safety, though reckless of their own. When informed of her errand, four men were detached and went with her to the house, carefully and tenderly inclosed her remains in the bed and bedclothes where she lay, and bore her to the old Robinson burial-place in the borough, attended by the daughter; and in a deep cut made by the explosion of a bomb-shell, without any form or ceremony, except the thunders of the bombardment, they buried her remains. While cheerfully awarding the highest honors to the men who so bravely defended Stonington, let us drop a tear to the memory of this heroic child, believing that the viewless artists of the skies have woven for her garlands of immortal glory.

The British fleet did not again attempt to destroy the village of Stonington during the war, but an apprehension resting on the part of the people that they might again do so, caused them to apply for another detachment of militia to act as a guard for the place. Col. Randall detached Sergt. Peleg Hancox and fourteen men from Capt. Potter's company to act as said guard.

They served from Nov. 18, 1814, to Sept. 27, 1815, as follows, viz.: Peleg Hancox, sergeant; Joshua Swan, corporal; Elihu Chesebro, Jr., corporal; Privates, Edward Stanton, Thomas Booth, Robert Bottom, George Taylor, Noyes Brown, Warren Palmer, Thomas Spencer, Nathaniel Chesebrough, George Howe, James Chesebrough, James Stanton, Joseph Swan.

Peace with Great Britain came in February, 1815, and with it universal prosperity. In celebrating the

event a young man by the name of Thomas Stanton, of Pawcatuck, was instantly killed at Stonington by the premature discharge of a cannon fired in honor of the event.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

STONINGTON—(Continued).

EARLY RESIDENTS.

AMONG the early families of Stonington few have been more distinguished than the Fannings. Edmund Fanning, the pioneer settler, came to this country from Dublin, Ireland, and settled in New London as early as 1662, removed to Stonington in 1670, purchasing and receiving liberal tracts of land, and died in 1683. His wife, Ellen, survived him, to whom, and four sons and two grandsons, his estate was divided. It was from this family that Edmund Fanning, the distinguished navigator, descended, and his still more distinguished brother, Lieut. Nathaniel Fanning, who commanded the maintop of the "Good-man Richard," under John Paul Jones, in her famous fight with the English ship "Serapis." He so distinguished himself in that action as to draw from Captain Jones the following certificate:

"CERTIFICATE TO CONGRESS.

"I do hereby certify that Nathaniel Fanning, of Stonington, State of Connecticut, has sailed with me in the station of midshipman eighteen months, while I commanded the 'Good-man Richard,' until she was lost in the action with the 'Serapis,' and in the 'Alliance' and 'Ariel' Frigates. His bravery on board the first-mentioned ship in the action with the 'Serapis,' a King's ship of fifty guns, off Flamborough Head, while he had command of the main top, will, I hope, recommend him to the notice of Congress in the line of promotion with his other merits.

"JOHN PAUL JONES.

"December 17th, 1780."

He was promoted to a lieutenantancy in the United States navy, and died of the yellow fever while in command of the United States naval station at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 30, 1805.

Capt. Richard Fanning Loper, a relative of this distinguished officer, was a native of Stonington, and his life was so fraught with stirring events of historic interest that the following biographical sketch of this remarkable man, kindly furnished by a friend, is deemed worthy of a prominent place in the history of his native town:

✓ Capt. Richard F. Loper was born in Stonington, Conn., Feb. 3, 1800. Like most boys brought up in the seaport towns, he formed an early affection for a seafaring life, and being robust for one of his age, and possessing a vigorous constitution, he made his first voyage at the age of ten years. Six years later he had attained the dignity of first mate of a coasting vessel, and during the following year, 1817, he was placed in command of the schooner "Nancy Cobb." He commanded this vessel, carrying freight and passengers between Hartford, Conn., and Philadelphia, Pa.,

He went in one of the boats

to the ...

until 1819, when, wishing to have a more thorough training as a sailor, he shipped as second mate of the sloop "Hero," Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, and was with Capt. Palmer when he discovered "Palmer's Land," on this voyage to the South Seas. After this voyage Capt. Loper returned to Philadelphia and started a line of packets between that port and Hartford, Conn., taking command of the schooner "Alonzo"; afterwards built a new schooner named the "Maid," which he took command of.

In 1831, after a life of over twenty years on the sea, he took up his residence in Philadelphia, having married there in 1825, and started as a ship-builder and contractor, his line of packets still running between Philadelphia, New York, and Hartford. Steam now interfering with his packets, he took to steam, and on Feb. 28, 1844, took out a patent-right for a propeller wheel. The government anxious to ascertain the best propelling power for its ships, arranged a trial of the three wheels then in use. The result will be found in a pamphlet published by the government, entitled "Report of Trials of Speed with the Revenue Steamers 'Spencer,' 'Jefferson,' and 'Legaré,' with Hunter's Submerged Wheels, and Ericsson's and Loper's Propellers, made by Direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and under the Superintendence of Capt. Alexander V. Fraser, United States Revenue Marine, 1844-45."

Page 7 of this report Capt. Fraser says, in a letter dated Washington City, May 30, 1845, to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington,—

"I would respectfully recommend, as the machinery of the above-named vessels ('Spencer,' 'Jefferson,' and 'Legaré') is adapted to Loper's as well as Ericsson's propeller, and as the propeller may be made, sent to the vessels, and applied by their own engineers, that that of Loper may be used. I am satisfied, by my own observations, as well as the assurances of individuals who are engaged in steam navigation, that the Loper propeller is far superior to the others in every point of view, particularly in strength, and consequently in durability.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
"ALEXANDER V. FRASER, Captain U. S. Revenue Marine."

Capt. Loper then invented and patented a propeller engine, and was assured of the success of these two inventions by the receipt of the following letter:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT,
"BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION,
"June 26, 1847.

"SIR,—You are requested to inform this Bureau, at the very earliest practicable date, for what sum you will transfer to the Navy Department, during the unexpired term of your patents, the right to use on steamers of war, about to be constructed, your screw propeller, driven by cylinders with a combined capacity of 353.4 cubic feet.

"I am, respectfully, yours, etc.,

"CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

"CAPT. R. F. LOPER, Philadelphia."

The price set by Capt. Loper was paid by the government, and his invention adopted and used.

Capt. Loper held in all thirteen patent-rights, all of which were valuable. He invented and patented the construction of a ship with an iron frame and planked outside with wood on to the frame.

On or about the 25th of August, 1846, Gen. Scott was at or near Brazos, Texas, with his army; he made a requisition on the War Department for one hundred and fifty surf-boats, to be fifty feet long, twelve feet wide, and four feet deep, and stated in a letter to (Gen. Marcy (then Secretary of War) that the boats must be shipped on or before Jan. 1, 1847, or he would be compelled to put off his expedition against Vera Cruz until the following year; as the season of northers would commence soon after January, the fulfillment of this urgent order would save the entire expense of the Mexican war for one year. In this emergency the War Department applied to the Navy Department for assistance, the Secretary of the Navy called the naval constructors to Washington to consult with them, and on the 27th of November the board of naval constructors decided that it would take at least ninety days to complete the one hundred and fifty surf-boats and have them ready for shipment, provided all the navy-yards in the country could be used for that work alone.

Secretary Marcy telegraphed to Capt. Loper at Philadelphia to come immediately to Washington. On his arrival there he met Col. Henry Stanton, acting quartermaster-general, with Secretary Marcy. This vital business and the decision of the naval constructors was made known to him by Col. Stanton. Capt. Loper asked if Mr. Lenthall, the naval constructor, was then in Washington. Col. Stanton informed him he was, and sent for him. Upon his arrival Capt. Loper asked him if he had made calculations himself, and was sure the boats could be built and ready for shipment in ninety days. Mr. Lenthall said he had made the calculations, and knew the work could be accomplished in that time. Capt. Loper then informed the Secretary that he would build the boats and have them ready for shipment in thirty days, upon one condition, that being, the government to give him authority to contract where he wished, at the best he could, and the government to pay the bills; in fact, to give him a carte blanche in writing. The Secretary and acting quartermaster-general told him they would not give such a document. Capt. Loper then returned to Philadelphia. The following morning Capt. Loper received the following letter by special messenger from Washington:

"QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1846.

"SIR,—The Quartermaster's Department is desirous of availing itself of your well-known intelligence, judgment, and practical experience in the discharge of its duties connected with the construction, purchase, or charter of vessels, boats, and other objects required in the prosecution of military marine operations, and therefore names, and by these presents appoint you one of its special agents, at a salary or per diem allowance of — per day, besides traveling and other expenses incident to the service on which you may be employed, during the continuance of your special agency. You will please signify, as early as may be, your acceptance or non-acceptance of the agency proposed, and in case of the former, you will please regard the following as instructions upon the subject therein specially referred to. The Department has been recently required to provide, at an embarrassingly short notice, one hundred and fifty boats or barges of the description indicated in the drawings and specifications

handed you yesterday by the first day of January, and it is to provision and proper equipment of this required Boat Fleet your individual attention is now invoked, and it is on your efforts the Department mainly relies for the timely execution of one of the most important as well as difficult orders which the exigencies of the war have thrown upon it. You will please take early and the most energetic and prompt measures which your experience may suggest for the procurement by contracts, with responsible individuals, of the number of boats or barges in question, in your city, Baltimore, New York, Boston, and elsewhere, impressing strongly upon the attention of all persons disposed to contract, the importance to contractors, as well as all others concerned, of having the work done within the time specified by contract, and of good materials and workmanship, and in strict conformity to the drawings and specifications referred to, a copy of each of which you will hand to each of the contractors for their guide and government in the work. Special care should be taken in the construction of the boats designed for the landing of heavy ordnance.

"Any assistance, with the power of the officers of this Department, at the places where you may be operating, as well as the officers of the Navy-Yards, will be promptly accorded to you. The entire confidence in your judgment and discretion renders more detailed instructions unnecessary; as to price, it is not deemed expedient to limit you, further than to intimate the hope that you may be able to resist any combination which may be formed to take advantage of the urgent necessities of the Government on the part of bidders, and be able to accomplish our object at what may be fairly considered, under the circumstances, a fair price.

"The estimate made by officers of the navy, as well as naval constructors, is about four hundred dollars per boat. I shall be agreeably disappointed if you are not compelled by untoward circumstances to pay considerably more.

"But I am entirely confident you will, in this important respect, do the best that can be done. Should you find, after due efforts (what I fear you will find), it impracticable to secure contracts for the whole number of boats required, of the description indicated in the drawings and specifications already referred to, you will secure the greatest number possible, and build or cause to be built the number of flat-bottomed boats of the description, and from which you may think best adapted to the service for which they are required, necessary to make up the deficiency.

"Keep this office advised of your measures in the prosecution of the work confided to you, and rely at all times upon all the aid and assistance on the part of the Department.

"I remain, sir, with great respect and esteem, your Obedt. Servt.,

"HENRY STANTON, *Ass't. Qr. Mr. Genl.*

"CAPT. R. F. LOPER, Philadelphia."

This letter was, in fact, what Capt. Loper had asked for, and after handing the messenger his acceptance, he started for the ship-yards, and inside of thirty-six hours had the boats under contract, and on Dec. 30, 1861, the one hundred and fifty surf-boats were on board transports, and on their way to Vera Cruz. The army under Gen. Scott landed in these boats during the following March at Sacrificios, three miles from Vera Cruz.

In answer to a letter to the quartermaster-general, asking to be considered out of the service, Capt. Loper received the following letter:

"QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"WASHINGTON CITY, August 10th, 1861.

"CAPTAIN,—I have received your letter of the 9th instant. As you held an appointment, and not an office, the same course was pursued in your case that is pursued in all similar cases; you were considered out of service from the time you intimated a wish to be no longer considered in the service. Entertaining as I did very high regard for you, and being entirely satisfied with the valuable services you had rendered, I would have given you a written testimonial had I considered it of any importance, but it affords me sincere pleasure now to assure you that I shall always hold in grateful remembrance the energy and ability with which you performed every duty confided to you during the whole period you were employed by this Department.

"I am, Captain, most respectfully your obedient servant,

"THOS. JESSUP, *Quartermaster-General.*

"CAPT. R. F. LOPER, Philadelphia."

Capt. Loper then gave his attention to ship-building and steamship improvement; the number of vessels contracted for and built by Capt. Loper up to and including 1866 were over four hundred, the largest being the steamship "S. S. Lewis," of fifteen hundred tons, for the Boston and Liverpool Steamship Company, and thirteen steamers of like size for the Parker Vein Steamship Company, also steamers of the Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company (Swiftsure Transportation Company), the Bangor and Boston Steam Navigation Company, and the Philadelphia and Hartford Line of Steamers. He was president of the Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company and Swiftsure Transportation Company from 1848 until 1877; was also president of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company for several years; president of the Gloucester Ferry Company, running from Philadelphia to Gloucester, N. J., for twelve years; was appointed a director in the Southwark National Bank of Philadelphia, June 14, 1866, and served continuously until the date of his resignation, Nov. 13, 1876.

At the commencement of the late war, Capt. Loper was again made transport agent of the government. At the time communication was cut off between Philadelphia and Washington the Governor of the State of New Jersey telegraphed to Capt. Loper that the State troops were at Trenton awaiting transportation. Capt. Loper took the steamers of the Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company, thirteen in all, and within twelve hours had them at Trenton, ready for the troops. After taking the troops on board the steamers he received the following letter:

"STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
"TRENTON, May 2, 1861.

"CAPT. R. F. LOPER:

"Sir,—You will proceed with the transport fleet carrying the New Jersey Brigade to Annapolis under the command of Brig.-Gen. Runyon, whose orders you will obey. As soon as Brig.-Gen. Runyon shall surrender the transports into your charge, you will return with them without delay to the ports where they respectively belong and deliver them to the parties from whom they were obtained.

"I am, sir, yours, &c.

"CHAS. S. OLDEN, *Commander-in-Chief.*"

The following letter shows how Capt. Loper carried out this order:

"STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
"TRENTON, May 7, 1861.

"CAPT. R. F. LOPER:

"Dear Sir,—Permit me to tender you my thanks for the great service you have rendered New Jersey in the transportation of the troops lately despatched. I must attribute, to a very great extent, the success of the expedition to your services in the providing, equipping, and commanding the Fleet. You will also please convey to your son my thanks for the very valuable assistance rendered by him.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,

"CHAS. S. OLDEN."

Again, on Dec. 26, 1861, Capt. Loper was called upon:

"PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1861.

"CAPT. R. F. LOPER:

"Dear Sir,—I am requested by General A. E. Burnside (by Telegraph) to ask you to go at once to Annapolis. You will oblige me by doing so, and by aiding him in any way he may desire.

"Yours very respectfully

"JOHN TUCKER, Asst. Sec. of War."

Capt. Loper went to Annapolis, and the services rendered were acknowledged by Gen. Burnside in the following letter:

"ANNAPOLIS, January 7, 1862.

"HON. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War, Washington.

"Dear Sir,—I beg leave to express to you my hearty appreciation of the services rendered me in fitting out the Expedition under my command by Capt. R. F. Loper. The interest and zeal manifested by this gentleman in this work has been constant and untiring, and he has in every instance fully answered every demand made upon his skill and patience.

"I most cheerfully acknowledge my obligations to him, and take great pleasure in recommending him as a competent and efficient man, whose experience and mature judgment cannot fail to be of great service in any case of emergency.

"Yours very truly,

"A. E. BURNSIDE, Brigadier-General."

In March, Capt. Loper went to Alexandria to assist in moving the Army of the Potomac, and received the following authority:

"ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 25, 1862.

"This is to certify that Capt. Loper is a duly authorized agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and empowered to act in my name as may best suit his judgment. It is the wish of the Secretary of War, as well as mine, that his advice be respected.

"RUFUS INGALLS, Lieutenant-Colonel A.D.C."

After the army was moved, and being about to return to Philadelphia, Capt. Loper received the following letter:

"ALEXANDRIA, April 2, 1862.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,—I have now transferred my vessels, etc., to Col. Rucker and Lieut. Ferguson, and shall leave this evening. Both these officers greatly desire your assistance until Gen. McDowell's command has embarked. I trust you will add to existing obligations a few days more of your valuable counsel and personal supervision. In making this request I claim it is a cheerful duty to express to you how profoundly sensible I am of your generous aid to me.

"I hardly know what I could have done without you, while with your assistance we have achieved an unparalleled success in the embarkation of troops. I hope Col. Rucker will have as good fortune. I hope to see you again and again for long years to come, and fervently trust your days will be long here, where your abilities, kind-heartedness, and charities are so well appreciated. Let us both have faith to believe and expect that peace and prosperity will soon be restored to our afflicted country. Visit us when you can, and let me hear from you at your leisure.

"In haste, yours truly,

"RUFUS INGALLS, Lieutenant-Colonel A.D.C."

On the 22d of December, 1862, a select committee of the Senate, with J. W. Grimes as chairman, was appointed to investigate the chartering of transports for army transportation. After making their report they placed it in the hands of the Hon. Wm. Whiting, solicitor of the War Department. This report reflected upon the actions of Capt. Loper while acting as transport agent of the government. Capt. Loper had up to this time given his services to the government and paid his own traveling expenses (never charging or receiving one dollar for services rendered or traveling expenses). He immediately withdrew from the position and awaited the action of the solicitor. After waiting until 1865 he received the following letter,

engrossed upon parchment, as a present from Senator J. W. Grimes:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1865.

"HON. J. W. GRIMES, U. S. Senate:

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have just received your note of to-day, inquiring whether I have examined into the transactions of Capt. R. F. Loper with and for the government in connection with army transportation, and requesting me, if willing, to communicate the result of such examination. Capt. Loper's transactions were brought to my attention through the Quartermaster's Department, to which he had presented claims for adjustment, and also by the report of the committee of the Senate referred to me by the Secretary of War. As great frauds had been committed by certain persons on that department, suspicion had fallen on many others, and the government was anxious to protect itself as far as possible from injustice by a searching examination of the transactions relating to the chartering of vessels for transportations.

"From the great respect I entertained for the committee who investigated and reported on these subjects, and with whose conclusions on the facts as presented to them I generally agreed, I was led to believe that Capt. Loper's conduct had been censurable, although not such as would subject him to legal liability to the United States.

"But during my investigation of his case a large mass of evidence was disclosed which had not been known to the committee, nor until then to the department. From my examination of all the facts in the case I was brought to the unhesitating conclusion that Capt. Loper's conduct in his transactions with the government had been honest, honorable, and patriotic, and that he was entitled to the respect and confidence of the government and the country.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM WHITING,

"Solicitor of the War Department."

"The conclusion of Solicitor Whiting stated above is approved by me.

"A. LINCOLN.

"April 12, 1865.

"The above is a true copy.

"WILLIAM WHITING,

"Solicitor of the War Department."

The indorsement by President Lincoln is written in his own hand.

In 1855, Capt. Loper joined the New York Yacht Club, and continued a member until 1878. During that time he built and owned some of the fastest yachts in American waters, the first being the schooner "America," of sixty tons (not the Steer's "America," of Queen's Cup fame); next the schooner "Madgie," one hundred and twelve tons, now called the "Magic," and winner of more prizes than any other yacht in the club; then the schooner "Josephine," of one hundred and forty-five tons; then the celebrated clipper-yacht "Palmer," one hundred and ninety-four tons; and last the schooner-yacht "Madgie," one hundred and sixty-four tons. In 1870 the "Madgie" came in fourth in the Queen's Cup race, beating the English schooner "Cambria." The following year she won the Challenge Cup for schooners from the New York Yacht Club, over the ocean course at Newport. All of the above yachts were modeled and designed by Capt. Loper, the models being made or altered by his own hands, as well as all the vessels built by him.

April, 1870, Capt. Loper retired from active business and removed with his family to his native town, where he spent the remaining years of his life. In the latter part of October, 1880, he went to New York to spend the winter, but was taken away from the scenes of his great business career on the 8th day of November following.

"Names of vessels of which the hulls or machinery were built by the Penn Works, Philadelphia, Pa., under the orders of Capt. R. F. Loper, from 1847 to 1866.

"New Haven.	Parker Vein.
Fashion.	Georgia Creek.
Noupareil.	Picket.
Erie.	J. S. Ide.
William Penn.	Anthracite.
Hartford.	Dashing Wave.
Granite State.	Governor Marcy.
Eclipse.	Commodore Stockton.
Mout Savage.	Novelty.
Victoria.	Virginia.
L. G. Cannon.	John Stevens.
Ironsides.	Eastern State.
Vulcan.	J. R. Thompson.
Expres.	Westernport.
C. H. Harwell.	Arispe.
Cayuga.	General Meigs.
Experiment.	Josephine (2).
Albany.	Colonel Rucker.
Middlesex.	

"Representing 9846 tons, O. M.

"From the foregoing list of steamers (which by no means represents all that were built to the orders of Capt. R. F. Loper, as he largely built at various other establishments) it will serve in a measure to impress any one with the fact that he was a pioneer in the use of steam vessels of all descriptions. The shipping interests of this country have been greatly benefited by the experience gained in carrying out his enterprise, which have served as landmarks to guide others who have embarked in the same business.

"Yours truly,
"NEAFIE AND LEVY, Philadelphia.

"Oct. 18, 1881."

"WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 19, 1881.

"DEAR SIR,—Absence from home has prevented an earlier reply to your favor of the 13th instant.

"We now, however, take pleasure in giving you the desired information concerning the boats which we built for Capt. R. F. Loper.

"Steamer 'Thomas Sparks,'	600 tons,	1853.
"'Planet,'	390 "	1854.
"'Sophia,'	390 "	1854.
"'General Burnside,'	650 "	1861.

"We trust these points will be found to cover the required data.

"We refer with great pleasure to our business intercourse with Capt. R. F. Loper, for whom we always entertained the highest regard. We know of no man who in his day contributed more to the development of steam transportation than he. We might, indeed, say that he was the father of the freight propeller and pioneer in the steam transportation business.

"Very truly, etc.,
"HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY,
"Per J. T. GAUSE, Vice-President."

"NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1881.

"DEAR SIR,—Regarding the design of a composite hull of a vessel, that is, iron frame and wood planking, Capt. R. F. Loper was the first person who ever brought it to my notice (1847), and I am fully of the conviction that the design was original with him. He obtained letters patent for the invention, and I have not known his claim to be disputed. This construction has been successfully adopted both in this country and Europe, and I have very lately applied it with full success and satisfaction.

"Respectfully,
"CHAS. H. HASWELL."

William Chesebrough, the first white man who made what is now Stonington, in Connecticut, his permanent place of abode, was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, in the year 1594, where he married Anna Stevenson, Dec. 6, 1620. He was a gunsmith, and worked at his trade in England and in this country until he came to Stonington, in 1649, when he changed his occupation to that of farming and stock-raising, occupying and improving the large

grants of land given him by the town of Pequot, now New London. In the early part of the year 1630 he joined a large party of emigrants who came with John Winthrop, Esq., to this country. Mr. Chesebrough located himself in Boston, Mass., and soon after became a member of the First Church.

He was admitted a freeman of the Massachusetts colony in May, 1631, and afterwards took an active part in public affairs. In 1632, Mr. Chesebrough was elected as "one of two" from Boston, to unite with two from every plantation, to confer with the court about raising a public stock, and Prince in his "Annals" says that this seems to pave the way for a house of representation in the General Court. In 1634, Mr. Chesebrough was elected constable of Boston, where he continued to reside for several years. Previous to 1640 he removed to Braintree, and that year was elected deputy to the Massachusetts General Court, soon after which he removed his residence to Rehoboth, Plymouth Colony, where in 1643 his list was returned at four hundred and fifty pounds.

The next year lots were drawn for a division of the woodland near the town, and Mr. Chesebrough received lot No. 4. During this year the planters of Rehoboth drew up and signed a compact by which they agreed to be governed by nine persons "according to law and equity," until we shall subject ourselves jointly to some other government. Mr. Chesebrough was a party to that transaction, which was participated in by thirty of the planters of the new settlement. He had taken an active and prominent part in organizing the town of Rehoboth, and at a public meeting held July 12, 1644, his services were recognized by the town in ordering that he "should have division in all lands of Seakunk, for one hundred and fifty-three pounds, besides what he is to have for his own proportion, and that in way of consideration for the pains and charges he hath been at for setting off this plantation."

He was propounded for freeman at the General Court at Plymouth in 1645, but was not admitted until 1648. Notwithstanding the prominent part he acted in establishing the plantation of Rehoboth, and the recognition of his services by the new town, he was not treated with much favor by the General Court, which ordered him to be arrested for an affray with an Indian by the name of Vasamequine, and harshly treated him in other respects. This led him to look farther for a permanent place of abode. About this time John Winthrop, Jr., acting under a commission from the Massachusetts General Court, commenced a settlement at Nameaug, afterwards called Pequot, and then New London. Mr. Chesebrough visited the place in 1645 for the purpose of making it his future home. He was kindly treated by Mr. Winthrop, and urged to settle there, but finding the place in several respects unsuitable to his expectations, he concluded not to stay. Subsequently he examined the Pawcatuck region, and finally concluded to settle

at the head of Wequetequoc Cove. He shared the friendship of Roger Williams, and was encouraged and assisted by him in removing his habitation to Pawcatuck. He did not, however, immediately remove his family here, and not until he had provided for them a comfortable place of abode. It was during the summer of 1649 that his family came to Wequetequoc and occupied their new home in the wilderness. The marsh land bordering on Wequetequoc Cove furnished hay for his stock in abundance.

He brought his entire family with him, which consisted of his wife and four sons, namely, Samuel, Nathaniel, John, and Elisha. The two eldest and the youngest subsequently married and had families, and after the death of each their widows married again. John died single, 1660. Mr. Chesebrough, like most of the early planters, traded more or less with the Indians, and was also engaged in trade with the people of Long Island and elsewhere. The first act of the General Court of Connecticut was an order prohibiting all persons selling firearms and ammunition to the Indians; another act was passed in 1642 "forbidding smiths from doing any work for the Indians, or selling them any instrument or matter made of iron or steel, without a license from two magistrates." Various other acts were passed regulating and in some cases prohibiting trade with the Indians. Mr. Chesebrough while living at Rehoboth had incurred the displeasure of certain parties in the Plymouth colony, and no sooner was he located here than they informed the General Court of Connecticut that he had removed here for the purpose of selling firearms to the Indians; whereupon the court, in November, 1649, issued a warrant "to the constable of Pequot to repair forthwith to Chesebrough of Long Island (where he was trading at the time), and to let him understand that the government of Connecticut doth dislike and distaste the way he is in and trade he doth drive among the Indians, and that they do require him to desist therefrom immediately, and that he should repair to Capt. Mason, of Seabrook, or some of the magistrates upon the river (Connecticut), to give an account to him or them of what he hath done hitherto."

Mr. Chesebrough at first disregarded this order, claiming that his new home was within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, but subsequently, acting under the advice and assurance of Mr. Winthrop and other friends at Pequot, he so far yielded to the authorities of Connecticut as to engage to appear at the General Court at Hartford in March, 1651, some sixteen months after the issue of said order, and related to them the reason why he had taken up his abode at Wequetequoc, and that he was not engaged in any unlawful trade with the Indians, and assured them that his religious opinions were orthodox, neither did he intend to remain alone in the wilderness, and was in hopes that in a short time he should be able to procure a competent company of desirable persons for the

planting of the place. The court reluctantly permitted him to remain on condition that if he would give a bond of £100 not to prosecute any unlawful trade with the Indians, and that he would furnish them with the names of such persons as he could induce to settle at Pawcatuck before the next winter, they would not compel him to remove.

While the planters of Pequot were friendly to Mr. Chesebrough, they preferred that he should become an inhabitant of that settlement rather than to establish a new township. In September of the same year Mr. Chesebrough again visited Hartford for the purpose of obtaining a legal title to the land he occupied. Mr. Winthrop and the deputies from Pequot engaged that if he would put himself on the footing of an inhabitant of Pequot he should have his lands confirmed to him by a grant of the town. To this he acceded, but the bounds of Pequot did not include his lands, whereupon, "on request," the court extended the bounds of the settlement to Pawcatuck River, and the town in November following gave him a house-lot at Pequot, which he never occupied. In January, 1652, a large tract of land was given by the town of Pequot, which was afterwards liberally enlarged until it embraced between two and three thousand acres, and was included within the following boundaries, namely, beginning at the harbor of Stonington, running northerly up the same and Lambert's Cove and Stony Brook to the old Post road, thence following said road eastwardly to Anguilla Brook, thence down said brook and Wequetequoc Cove and the Sound to the place of beginning.

Mr. Chesebrough succeeded in drawing around him a sufficient number of "acceptable persons" to satisfy the General Court, and the settlement of the town begun, went on in a flourishing condition until 1654, when the planters here desired a separation for religious as well as civil purposes.

This measure was resisted by the planters at Pequot. Meantime Massachusetts laid claim to the settlement, and the controversy went up to the Court of the Commissioners of the United Colonies, and terminated in 1658, in awarding all the territory east of Mystic River to the Massachusetts colony, under the name of Southertown, and so remained until 1662, when it was included in the new charter and again became a part of the colony of Connecticut. In 1665 the name of Southertown was changed to that of Mystic, and in 1666 it was again changed to Stonington.

Mr. Chesebrough was a man of more than ordinary ability, and held positions of trust not only in the Massachusetts colony, but was prominent at the settlement of the town of Rehoboth, in Plymouth colony. After his place at Wequetequoc was included in the township of Pequot he was elected deputy thereof to the General Court at Hartford in 1653-54-55, and on one occasion rate-maker or assessor.

When, in 1658, the Massachusetts General Court asserted jurisdiction over this town, Mr. Chesebrough

with others were appointed to manage the prudential affairs thereof, and "one of the commissioners to end small causes and deal in criminal matters." He held the office of townsman (selectman) until Southberton was reannexed to Connecticut, and was the first man elected deputy after the reunion, and succeeded in restoring amicable relations with the court, which had been seriously disturbed by the jurisdictional controversy. After his return he was elected first selectman of the town, and re-elected every year up to the time of his death, which took place June 9, 1667. His dwelling-house stood upon the site formerly occupied by Abel Crandall, Esq.

Children of William and Anna Chesebrough :

Maria, baptized in Boston, England, May 2, 1622; buried June 9, 1622.

Martha, baptized in Boston, England, Sept. 18, 1623; buried Sept. 26, 1623.

David, baptized in Boston, England, Sept. 9, 1624; buried Oct. 23, 1624.

Jonathan, twin of David, baptized Sept. 9, 1624; died young.

Samuel, baptized in Boston, England, April 1, 1627.

Andronicus, baptized in Boston, England, Feb. 6, 1629; buried Feb. 8, 1629.

Junice, twin of Andronicus, born and buried Feb. 6, 1629.

Nathaniel, baptized in Boston, England, Jan. 25, 1630.

John, baptized in Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, 1632; died at Southertown, 1660.

Jabes, baptized in Boston, Mass., May 3, 1635; died young.

Elisha, baptized in Boston, Mass., June 4, 1637.

Joseph, baptized and born at Braintree, Mass., July 18, 1640; died young.

The wills of Mr. and Mrs. William Chesebrough, our first Anglo-Saxon planters, are not to be found on record anywhere in Connecticut, but copies of them have been preserved, and are now in the possession of Thomas W. Chesebrough, of Syracuse, N. Y., who kindly furnished copies thereof, and of an amicable adjustment of a controversy that arose between their children and grandchildren in consequence of an apparent contradiction of their wills.

"STONINGTON, May ye 23d, 1667.

"The Last will & Testament of William Chesebrough Aged 73 years, as followeth. First I give unto my son Sam^l all Lands formerly granted to him & taken in by his fence. Nextly, I give unto my sons Nathaniel & Elisha ye neck of Land called Waddawoonet w^{ch} was formerly granted to them, bounded by ye fence yt crosses ye afores^d neck called Waddawoonet, wth their Broken up lands w^{ch} they now have in Possession, all other Lands, w^{ch} is in my manadging, Broken up or meadow, and two or three acres my son Elisha Improveth this year, I give to my Loving Wife wth commons answering to it during ye time of her Life, & after her Decease I give unto my son Samuel two acres,—next to ye s^d Samuells now Dwelling House, and ye Remiinder of my Broken up Lands and meadow, to be divided equally between my two sons Nathaniel & Elisha: The Little Island I give to my son Nathaniel, and ye pees of meadow Land by Goodman Yorks I give to my son Elisha, and all other Lands yt I had from New London I give to my three sons, every one of them an equal share. And if these do want Advise about ye Dividing of it, I do Ordain my trusty & well Beloved Friends Mr. Amos Richard-

son to be helpfull to them about ye Dividlog of it. And yt farm of Laod & meadow, Three Hundred and fifty Acres more or less, near to a place called Cowsatuch, I give to my son Samuel's second son William; For all my Housing I give to my loving Wife to be wholly at her disposing, to keep or sell, or dispose of as she shall please, & likewise ye pastor by ye Houss, only a peiece, to my son Elisha, from ye place whers his Houso joyneth to mine, throughout ye pastor to ye stone wall, next to ye highway, and for my son Samuel's Eldest son Samuells and his youngest daughter Sarah, & y^t his wife is now wth Child with, I give five pounds a peiece, and likewise my son Nathaniel's three children five pounds a peiece which is to be paid within six years, all ye rest of my goods & chattles, my debts being paid, I give to my loving wife, whom I make full and lawfull Executrix.

" WILLIAM CHESBROUGH.

" GERSHAM PALMER.

" THOMAS BELL."

"The Last Will & Testament of Anna Chesebrough, aged 75 years or thereabouts.

"I give to my two sons Sam^l & Nathaniel yt land w^{ch} was given to me by my Husband upon his Will, y^t my son Elisha should have had if he had outlived me.

"I give to my son Nathaniel my Barn, I give to my son Sam^l my yard, between my Barn & his orchard.

"I give to William Chesebrough, my son Sam^l second son, my Dwelling House wth ye pastor to ye yard.

"I give to my son Samuells, my fifteen acres of land on ye east side of Pawcatuck River, I give to my son Nathaniel one of ye mares y^t my son Elisha leased or hired of me, & ye other mare I give to my son Samuells son William. My bay Horse I give to my son Nathaniell. My Black Horse I give to my Son Samuells. I give to my son Samuells a feather bed.

"I give to my Daughter Abigail & Hannah, my cloaths and liuen. The rest of my estate (my debts being paid) I give to my two sons an equal share, whom I make my full & lawfull Executors. Dated in Stonington this 19th of March 1672 $\frac{1}{2}$.

" ANNA A. CHESBROUGH.

" her mark and seal



"Signed Sealed & D.D. in presence of us

" THOMAS STANTON, Sen^r.

" JAMES NOYES."

"A Court of Assistants held at Hartford, Oct. 7, 1673.

"Whereas, ye County Court held at New London Sept. 19, 1673, Recommended to this Court a Difference between Mr. Nathaniel Chesebrough & ye Relict & heirs of Mr. Sam^l Chesebrough & ye Overseer of Elihu ye only son of Elisha Chesebrough & his Successors w^{ch} differences arose by reason of some Contradiction (seemingly at least) between ye last will and testament of Mr. William Chesebrough and Mrs Ann his wife, w^{ch} ye Court having considered, after ye serving of ye s^d wills, advised ye parties concerned to labor an accommodation between themselves w^{ch} they have attempted and presented to ye Court an Agreement, under ye hands bearing Date October 9th, 1673. This Court having perused ye same do approve thereof, & order it to be recorded amongst ye records as a final issue of ye s^d difference.

"It is agreed this 9. of October, 1673, Betwixt Nathaniel Chisebrough in behalf of himself & his children & Abigail Chisebrough, Relict of Sam^l Chisebrough, Deceased, in behalf of herself and children, on ye own part & Mr Amr Richardson & Mr. Thomas Minor, es Gardians to Elihu ye son of Elisha Chisebrough on ye other Part y^t Elihu ye son of Elisha Chisebrough shall have, enjoy, and poses as his own propriaty for ever, to him & his heirs all ye land within ye fence in ye Neck yt Samuells & Nathaniell Chisebrough have bounded out to him, wth ye house and house lot yt Elisha Chisebrough died possessed of, & also yt there shall be laid out unto ye s^d Elihu six hundred acres of ye land, without ye fence where of three hundred shall be laid out along as ye Mill Brook runs & to set ye line att ye corner of Elisha his fence leaving four Rods in breadth betwixt ye fence & ye line or beginning of ye Running of ye breadth of this three hundred acres for a constant highway, and ye s^d Elihu is to run so far wth a straight line according to ye breadth fors mentioned as may make good three hundred acres, and ye other three hundred acres is to begin at ye bound tree yt divides between Mr. Minor's land & ye land yt was laid out to Mr. Chisebrough, & so to run in breadth ye whole breadth of Mr. Minor's land towards Yorks, & in length by ye stony brook till ye three hundred acres be made up, & ye afores^d trustees or Gardians in behalf of ye s^d Elihu doe relinquish all

further claims to all of ye estate real of Mr William Chisebrough, deceased, it is also agreed by ye sd parties, y^t two indifferent men shall be chosen who shall be impowered to judge y^e land within y^e Neck fence, & to proportion ye fence to Elisha his son according to ye quality, not according to ye quantity of land within y^e Neck fence.

"It be further agreed y^t in case y^e running of y^e line for y^e first three hundred acres do not extend so far towards Yorks as to fetch in y^t parcell of meadow y^t was given to Elisha, yet y^t meadow shall belong to y^t three hundred acres, belong to Elihu & his heirs, Provided y^t by mutual consent convenient highways are to be laid out y^t may answer each parties occasion. In confirmation of y^e premiese y^e parties concerned wth y^e approbation of ye court of Assistance have hereunto subscribed y^e Day and year above written.

"The above written was delivered in Court by ye parties Subscribed & they acknowledge y^t subscription before y^e court as a list.

"THOMAS MINOR,
"AMOS RICHARDSON,
"NATHANIEL CHISEBROUGH,
"ABIGAIL CHISEBROUGH.

"We as gardiants to Samuel Chisebrough's children do agree & consent to this agreement of ye land specified herein ehall forthwith be laid out to ye son of Elisha Chisebrough by Mr. Thomas Minor & William Lord as witness our hands this 19th of December, 1673.

"NATHANIEL CHISEBROUGH,
"THOMAS STANTON, Sen^r,
"WILLIAM LORD,
"RENAUD MARVIN."

Thomas Stanton, who became distinguished among the first planters of Stonington, was in his early manhood in England designed and educated for a cadet, but not liking the profession of arms and taking a deep interest in the religious principles of the migrating Puritans, he left his native land, embarking on board of the good ship "Bonaventure" in 1635, sailed for this country and landed in Virginia, but left there almost immediately for Boston, mingling with the natives on his way, and rapidly acquired a thorough knowledge of their language and customs. On his arrival in Boston he was recognized by Winthrop and his associates as a valuable man worthy of the most unlimited confidence, for the very next year he was selected by the Boston authorities to accompany Mr. Fenwick and Hugh Peters as interpreter on a mission to Saybrook, Conn., to hold a conference with the Pequot Indians relative to the murder of Capt. Stone and Newton. After the close of the conference Mr. Stanton went up to Hartford, and there fixed his permanent abode in 1637. During that year he was married to Anna, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Lord, of Hartford. Mr. Stanton's accurate knowledge of the language and character of the Indians soon gave him prominence in the then new settlements of Connecticut, for the very first year after he came to Hartford the General Court gave him ten pounds for the service he had already done for the country, and declared that he should be a public officer for to attend the court upon all occasions, either general or particular, as also the meetings of the magistrates, to interpret between them and the Indians, at a salary of ten pounds per annum. Mr. Stanton did not always agree with the policy of Capt. Mason and the court relative to the treatment of the Indians, and drew upon himself their displeasure; but being a man accustomed to speak his own mind and act upon his own convictions, maintained his

position, though they discontinued his salary for two years, alleging long absence as the cause, and appointing Mr. Gilbert to take his place; but in 1648 they restored him to the place with the compensation. He became the intimate and especial friend of Governor Winthrop, of Connecticut, acting as his interpreter in all of his intercourse with the Indians. It was while thus employed, in an interview with Ninigret in the Narragansett country, that Mr. Stanton became acquainted with the Pawcatuck Valley and selected it for his future residence. Soon after he petitioned the General Court for liberty to erect a trading-house there, which was granted in February, 1650. In the spring following he came to Pawcatuck and erected his trading-house, and in the fall of the same year removed his family to New London. He received and purchased large tracts of land in Pawcatuck, and having erected a dwelling-house there was joined by his family in 1657. Here he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1678, aged sixty-eight years.

After the articles of confederation between the New England colonies had been established in 1643, among all of the distinguished interpreters of New England, Mr. Stanton was selected as interpreter-general, to be consulted and relied upon in all emergencies. In this capacity and in their behalf he acted as interpreter, especially between the ministers employed by the commissioners of the United Colonies, acting as agents of the London Missionary Society, and the Indians to whom they preached. He also aided the Rev. Abraham Pierson in the translation of his catechism into the Indian tongue, certifying to the same in his official capacity. Mr. Stanton and his sons carried on an extensive trade in furs at his Pawcatuck store, purchasing of the Indians in the region round about, and selling the same at Boston and in the West Indies. After Mr. Stanton became an inhabitant of Pawcatuck, in Stonington, he took an active part in town affairs, became prominent, and was elected to almost every position of public trust in the then new settlement. In 1658, when Pawcatuck was included in the town of Southertown, under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, he was appointed selectman and magistrate. After Pawcatuck was set to the Connecticut colony by the charter of 1662, Mr. Stanton was appointed magistrate and commissioner, and reappointed every year up to the time of his death. He was elected deputy or representative in 1666, and re-elected every year up to 1675.

When county courts were first established in New London County in 1666, Maj. Mason, Thomas Stanton, and Lieut. Pratt, of Saybrook, were appointed judges. Thus it appears that Mr. Stanton acted a prominent part in town, county, and State affairs from 1636, when he acted as interpreter at Saybrook, until near the close of his life; his name is connected with the leading measures of the colony, and with almost every Indian transaction on record. In 1670, Uncas,

the Mohegan sachem, went from Mohegan to Pawcatuck for Mr. Stanton to write his will, taking with him a train of his noblest warriors to witness the same, giving to the occasion all the pomp and pageantry of savage royalty.

Children:

1. Thomas Stanton, Jr., born in 1638, and married Sarah Denison, daughter of Capt. George and Bridget Thompson Denison.

2. Mary Stanton, born in 1640, and married Samuel Rogers, of New London, Nov. 17, 1662.

3. John Stanton, born in 1642, and married Hannah Thompson.

4. Hannah Stanton, born in 1644, and married Nehemiah Palmer, Nov. 20, 1662.

5. Joseph Stanton, born in 1646, and married, first, Hannah Mead, June 19, 1673; second, Hannah Lord, Aug. 18, 1678, and subsequently had two other wives.

6. Daniel Stanton, born in 1648, married and went to Barbadoes and died there, leaving an only son, Richard Stanton.

7. Dorothy Stanton, born in 1651, and married Rev. James Noyes, Sept. 11, 1674.

8. Robert Stanton, born 1653, and married Joanna Gardner, Sept. 12, 1677.

9. Sarah Stanton, born in 1654, and married, first, Thomas Prentice, of Massachusetts, April 20, 1675; second, William Denison, son of Capt. George and Ann Borodel Denison, in 1686.

10. Samuel Stanton, born in 1657, and married Borodel, daughter of Capt. George Denison and wife, Ann Borodel, June 15, 1680.

Walter Palmer was born about 1585, and married first in England, and came to this country in the year 1629; landed at Salem, and soon after went with his family to Charlestown, Mass. Subsequently, in 1643, he went to Rehoboth to reside, and afterwards removed to Southertown, now Stonington, in 1653. Children: Grace Palmer, born in England, and came to this country with her father and family; went with him to Charlestown, and joined the church there June 1, 1632, and was married to Thomas Minor, April 23, 1634. They resided in Charlestown, Mass., until 1636, where their son John was born and baptized, soon after which they removed their habitation to Hingham, Mass., where four of their children were born and baptized, as follows: Clement Minor, baptized March 4, 1638; Thomas Minor, baptized May 10, 1640; Ephraim Minor, baptized May 1, 1642; Joseph Minor, baptized Aug. 25, 1644.

In 1645 they left Hingham, and joined the first planters of New London, and received a grant of a home-lot; built a house thereon, and continued to live there until 1652, when he came to Stonington, and took up a tract of land on the eastern side of Wequetequock Cove, and erected a dwelling-house thereon the same year.

April 5, 1652, the town of Pequot, now New London, granted to Governor John Haynes, of Hartford,

three hundred acres of land, which was located by the grant east of Chesebrough's land, and laid out by Governor Haynes on the east side of and adjoining Wequetequock Cove, overlapping Thomas Minor's land. Walter Palmer was then living at Rehoboth, and being anxious to locate himself near his old friend Chesebrough, entered into negotiations with Governor Haynes for the purchase of this land. The bargain was made some time before the deed was executed; in fact, Governor Haynes gave Thomas Minor a written authority to put Walter Palmer in possession of this land Feb. 15, 1653, which he did May 30, 1653. But the conveyance of Haynes to Palmer was not executed until July 15, 1653.

When Thomas Minor put Walter Palmer into possession he conveyed to him in the same instrument his said land and new dwelling-house, which Palmer occupied that year, though Minor continued to live there until he built his new house at Quiambang.

William Palmer was born on the other side of the ocean, and came with his father's family to this country; lived with them in Charlestown, Mass., but did not go down to the Plymouth colony with him. He was admitted freeman in Massachusetts colony in 1639, and was admitted to the church there March 28, 1641. He remained with his brother John in Charlestown after his father removed to Plymouth, and continued to reside there until after his father's death, when soon after he sold the land that his father gave him in Rehoboth, and came to Stonington and stayed with his brother-in-law, Thomas Minor, from June 18, 1664, to April 29, 1665, when he left him and went over to Killingworth, Conn., and received an allotment of land in the settlement of that town. He continued to reside there during the rest of his days, but the time of his death is not known, nor is it certain that he ever married. His brother, Gershom Palmer, under date of March 27, 1697, executed the following instrument:

"Know all men by these presents, that while as my brother William Palmer, deceased, did give and bequeath unto me his house and all his lands in Killingworth, Conn., forever, I, settling one of my sons thereon, and in compliance to my deceased brother's will, I do order my eldest son, Gershom Palmer, to settle in said house upon said land. I, the said Gershom Palmer, Senior, do give and bequeath the aforesaid house and land with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to my eldest son Gershom Palmer, to him forever according to the tenor of the will of my brother, William Palmer deceased."

This renders it certain that he left no wife or children. Whether he was ever married is not so clear. If he married it must have been late in life, or, what is more probable, he, like his brother John, lived and died a bachelor.

John Palmer, born in 1615, came with his father and family to this country in 1629. He was admitted a freeman of the Massachusetts colony in 1639; admitted to the church Oct. 23, 1640; died Aug. 24, 1677, aged sixty-two years. He left a will giving the bulk of his property to his brother Jonas and sister Elizabeth. He was never married.

Jonas Palmer was a son of the first wife; came with his father and family to this country in 1629; lived in Charlestown until 1657, when he married Elizabeth Grissill, and moved to Rehoboth, where he remained the rest of his days. They had six children. He married a second wife, Abigail Titus.

Elizabeth Palmer, one of the first wife's children, came to this country with her father and family in 1629; married first Thomas Sloan, and second a Mr. Chapman, but no children by either husband have been traced.

In the old church records of Roxbury, Mass.; the following appears: "Rebecca Short came in the year 1632, and married Walter Palmer, a Godly man of Charlestown Church, which they joined June 1, 1633." The children of this union were Hannah Palmer, baptized in Charlestown, June 14, 1634, came with her father to Stonington *via* Rehoboth, and married first Thomas Hewitt, April 26, 1659, by whom she had two children, Thomas and Benjamin Hewitt. For her second husband she married Roger Sterry, Dec. 27, 1671, by whom she had two children. For her third husband she married John Fish, Aug. 25, 1661. An interesting jointure between them is still preserved on our old town records.

Elihu Palmer, baptized in Charlestown church, Jan. 25, 1636, came with his father to Stonington, and died Sept. 5, 1665. It is not probable that he left any children, for the reason that he left a will in which he gave his property to his nephews.

His will was lost in the burning of New London, Sept. 6, 1781, and the only knowledge we have of it is from a deed on the Stonington record, where lands were set to his executors and vested in his nephews. If he had any children surviving him or living at the date of his will they would have been the subjects of his bounty, but dying at the age of twenty-nine and leaving such a will is proof wellnigh positive that no children survived him.

Nehemiah Palmer, born Nov. 23, 1637, came to Stonington with his father from Charlestown *via* Rehoboth, and married Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Lord Stanton, Nov. 20, 1662, and had seven children. He was a prominent man in church and State.

Moses Palmer, born April 6, 1640, also came to Stonington with his father's family, and married Dorothy —, and had five children. He was deacon of the First Church, and prominent in town affairs.

Benjamin Palmer, born in Charlestown, Mass., May 30, 1642, came to Stonington *via* Rehoboth with his father's family, and joined the church and became a large landholder. He married, and brought his wife home Aug. 10, 1681.

The fact of this marriage appears in Thomas Minor's diary, but who she was or where she came from does not appear. He died April 10, 1716, aged seventy-four years.

In February, before he died, he gave a deed of his

lands to two of his nephews, on condition that they should take care of him through life, and at his death give him a Christian burial. I regard this fact as a proof beyond doubt that he left no offspring.

Gershom Palmer was born at Rehoboth, and came with his father to Stonington; married first Ann Denison, daughter of Capt. George and Ann Borodel Denison, Nov. 28, 1667. They had ten children. For his second wife he married Elizabeth, the widow of Maj. Samuel Mason. They made and recorded a jointure, which appears at large on the Stonington land records. He was a deacon of the Stonington First Church, and held various positions of trust in civil affairs.

Capt. George Denison.—He came here to reside in the year 1654. He received several large grants of land from the towns of Pequot and Stonington, also large tracts from Oneco and Joshua, sons of Uncas. He erected his dwelling-house near Pequotsespos, a few feet west of the late residence of Oliver Denison (deceased), and subsequently surrounded it by a stockade fort. His homestead place was bounded on the west by John Stanton's farm, on the south by the Mason highway eastward to Palmer Hill, and then by Amos Richardson's land, easterly by Richardson's land and the town lots, and northerly by said lots and lands of Capt. John Gallup.

Capt. Denison was the youngest son of William and Margaret Denison, and came to this country in 1631, in company with the Rev. John Eliot, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., where he married Bridget Thompson in 1640. She died in 1643, leaving two children. After her death he returned to England and engaged in the civil conflict with which the kingdom was convulsed. On his return to this country, about two years afterwards, he brought with him his second wife, Ann, daughter of John Borodel, of Cork, Ireland, and one son, John Denison. He was chosen captain in Roxbury, and was called a young soldier lately come out of the wars in England. "In 1651 he came to Pequot to reside, bringing his family with him, consisting of his wife and four children, and had a house-lot given him by the town, which he occupied until 1654, when he sold out and removed to this town.

Capt. Denison took an active and decided part in 1656 in favor of having "Mystic and Pawcatuck" set off from Pequot, and a new township with a ministry of its own established. By this course he incurred the displeasure of the leading men of Pequot, and by favoring the claims of Massachusetts to the jurisdiction of the place he drew upon himself the censure of the General Court, and when Southertown was incorporated and annexed to Suffolk County, he was appointed first townsman, commissioner, and clerk of the writs. He was active and influential in securing the favor of the Massachusetts court, and aided in securing large grants of land here to parties there, which overlapped grants made to Chesebrough,

Palmer, Stanton, and others by the General Court of Connecticut.

This alienated some of his friends. But the reunion of the settlement by means of the new charter had the effect of extinguishing these Massachusetts claims, and the Connecticut grants were left undisturbed.

When Mr. Chesebrough, in 1664, asked the General Court of Connecticut for amnesty for the planters who had favored the claim of Massachusetts to this place, it was extended to him, and ever afterwards he was regarded with favor by the General Court.

From 1671 to 1694 he represented Stonington for fifteen sessions of the General Court. He was appointed magistrate, selectman, and held almost every office in town. While Capt. Denison was prominent and active in civil affairs, he was more distinguished in military matters. With the exception of Capt. John Mason, he was the most conspicuous and daring soldier of New London County, and was, in fact, the Miles Standish of the settlement, a natural military leader, and though holding the rank of captain, he often commanded expeditions against the Indians, and was always most successful when commander-in-chief, and at one time he was provost-marshal for Eastern Connecticut and Rhode Island. He participated in the Narragansett swamp-fight in 1675, and performed prodigies of valor. As early as February following a series of forays were commenced against the Narragansett Indians. They were commanded by Capt. Denison, Capt. John Gallup, and Capt. James Avery. These partisan bands were composed of volunteers, regular soldiers, Pequots, Mohegans, and Niantics. It was the third of these roving excursions, begun in March and ended April 19, 1676, in which the celebrated Narragansett chieftan, Canonchet, was taken prisoner. He was brought to Stonington, and was put to death at Anguilla, near where Gideon P. Chesebrough now resides. A council of war was held, during which his life was promised him if he would use his influence with the Indians to put a stop to the war, but he indignantly refused, saying that the Indians would not yield on any terms.

He was told of his breach of faith in not keeping the treaties which he had made with the English, and of the men, women, and children that he had massacred, and how he had threatened to burn the English in their houses, to all of which he haughtily and briefly replied "that he was now in their hands, and they could do with him as they pleased." He was importuned and urged to let a counselor of his go and treat with his people, but he haughtily refused, whereupon the council voted for his immediate execution.

When Canonchet was told that he must die, he seemed not at all moved, but coolly answered "that he liked it well, and that he should die before his heart had grown soft, or he had said anything unworthy of himself."

He was shot by Oneco, son of Uncas, and by Cas-

sasinamon and Herman Garrett, two Pequot sachems. The Mohegans quartered him, and Niantics built the fire and burnt his remains. His head was sent as a "token of love" to the council at Hartford. In June following Capt. Denison commanded a company raised in New London County for Maj. Talcott's expedition against the Indians in Massachusetts. They went as far north as Northampton, and returned after having scoured the country far up the Connecticut River, but met with a few of the Indians. After a few days' rest this army again went in pursuit of the Indians. This time they went first to the northwest of Providence, then south to Point Judith, then home through Westerly and Stonington to New London. After a short respite they started again, July 18, 1676, and made their way this time into Plymouth colony. They went to Taunton, from whence they returned homeward, but hearing that a large number of Indians were working their way westward, making depredations as they went, they pursued and overtook them, and had a sharp and final struggle with them beyond the Housatonic, after which they returned and the men were disbanded. There were ten of these expeditions, including the volunteer forays under Denison and Avery. They inflicted speedy vengeance upon the Indians, and broke their power forever. The remnants of the Indian tribes were gathered together and located wherever the English desired. In all these military expeditions Capt. Denison bore a conspicuous part, and won for himself undying fame.

Capt. Denison was born in 1618, and died at Hartford, Oct. 24, 1694, during the session of the General Court, which he was attending officially, and was buried there. The following is a copy of his will:

"I George Denison of Stonington, in the county of New London and Colony of Connecticut in New England being aged and crazy in body, but sound in mind and memory, and being desirous to make preparation for death, and to set my house in order before I die, I do, therefore, as it becometh a Christian, first, freely and from my heart, resign my soul, through Christ, into the hands of God who gave it me, and my body to the earth from whence it came, and to be buried in decent manner by my executor and friends, in the hope of a joyful and a glorious resurrection, through the perfect merits and mediation of Jesus Christ my strong Redeemer.

"And as concerning my outward estate, which the Lord hath still entrusted me with, after all my just debts are paid, I give and dispose of as followeth: First, I give and bequeath unto my dear and loving wife, Ann Denison, my new mansion place, to wit, the house we live in the barres and buildings the orchards and the whole tract of land and improvements thereon, as far as Mistuxet eastward and as it is bounded upon record, south, west, and north, except only thirty acres given to my son, John Denison, which is to lie on the south side next to Capt. Mason's, east of our field, and also one hundred pounds in stock, prized at the country price, all which is and hath been under our son William Denison's improvement and management for these several years, to mutual comfort and content, which I do will and bequeath unto my said wife for her comfortable supply during her natural life.

"And I give unto my said wife, all the household stuff that was and is properly belonging unto us, before my son William took the charge of the family, to be wholly at her disposal, to bequeath to whom she pleaseth at her death.

"Unto my eldest son, John Denison, I have already given his portion, and secured to him by a deed or deeds, and I do also give unto him, his heirs or assigns, forever, a country grant of two hundred acres of land, or two hundred pounds in silver money, which grant may be found on the General Court Records.

"Also, I give unto him, my great sword and the gauntlet which I wore in the wars of England and a silver spoon of ten shillings marked G. & A.

"Unto my son, George Denison, I have formerly given a farm, lying and being at the northwest angle of Stonington bounds, and adjoining the ten-mile tree of the same bounds, which farm containeth one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, as also, the one-half of a thousand acres of land, lying to the northward or northwest of Norwich, given to me as a legacy by Joshua the son of Uncas the same time Mobergau sachem, the said land to be divided as may more fully appear in the deed, which I then gave him of both those tracts in one deed, signed and sealed, with both my own and my wife's hand, and delivered to him and witnessed, and I have several times tendered to him to acknowledge it before authority, that so it might have been recorded according to the formality of law, the which he had wholly neglected or refused, and will not comply with me, therein, and yet hath sold both those parcels of land and received pay for them; what his motive may be I cannot certainly divine, but have it to fear they are not good, nor tending to peace after my decease. Wherefore to prevent further trouble, I see cause herein to acknowledge said deed, and to confirm those said parcels of land unto him according to the date of said deed, and the conditions therein expressed, but do hereby renounce any other deed not herein expressed, the which two tracts of land before mentioned, with two Indian servants, to wit, an Indian youth or young man, and a woman, together with a considerable stock of neat cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, I then give him, and permitted him to have and carry with him, I do now confirm to him, the which was and is to be, the whole of his portion, I either have or do see cause to give him, only I give unto him twenty shillings in silver, or a cutlas or rapier, the which I leave to the discretion of my executor, to choose which of them to do.

"Unto my son, William Denison, I have formerly given him one hundred and thirty acres of land, to be more or less, to wit, all of the land to the eastward of Mistaxet Brook, which did originally belong unto my new mansion place, and is part of three hundred acres granted unto me by New London, as may appear upon record, and three hundred acres of land, lying and cutting upon the North boundary of Stonington, as may more fully appear upon record in Stonington, and the native right thereof, with some addition, confirmed to me by Uncas, as may more fully appear by a deed under his hand and seal, acknowledged before Capt. Mason, and recorded in Stonington. Also, I then gave him two Indian servants, viz, John, whom I bought of the country, and his son Job, which was born in our house, together with one-third part of stock, which we have together, all which as aforesaid we formerly gave unto my son, William Denison, by a former deed, under our hands and seals, and I see just reason to confirm the same unto my son William, in this my last will, that so I may take off all scruple or doubt respecting the said deed. Moreover, I give unto my son, William Denison, fifty acres of land as it was laid out and bounded unto me by Stonington surveyors, and joins upon the before-mentioned three hundred acres, on south side thereof, cuts also upon land belonging to my son, John Denison, to be to him, my said son, William Denison, and his heirs forever. Also, I give unto my son William Denison, and his heirs forever, the one-half of my allotment at Windham, to wit, five hundred acres of land, which is part of a legacy given me by Joshua, the son of Uncas, the same time sachem of Mobergau, as may more fully appear upon the Court Records at New London, as also, upon that former experience, we have had of his great industry and childlike duty in the management of all our concerns for our comfort, and comfortable supply, &c., it is therefore my will, and in confidence of his love, duty, and wonted care of his loving mother, my dear wife, after my decease, I say I do still continue him in the possession and improvement of my new mansion place, with the stock mentioned herein in my deed to my loving wife, he taking care of his said mother for her comfortable supply, with what may be necessary for her comfort, during her natural life, and do, or cause to be paid to his said mother, forty shillings in silver money, yearly, or half-yearly, while she shall live, and at her decease, I fully and absolutely give and bequeath that my aforesaid mansion place, together with the stock mentioned before, unto my said son, William Denison, and his heirs forever. Also, I give unto my son, William Denison, my rapier and broad buff belt, and tin cartridge-box, which I used in the Indian wars, together with my long carbine, which belt and sword I used in the same service.

"Unto my eldest daughter, Sarah Stanton, as I have given her formerly her portion as I was then able, as I do now give unto her ten pounds out of the stock as pay, and one silver spoon of ten shillings price, marked G. & A.

"Unto my daughter, Hannah Saxon, as I have given unto her, also, her

portion as I was then able, as I do now give unto her ten pounds out of the stock as pay.

"Unto my daughter Ann Palmer, besides that I have formerly given her, I do now give her ten pounds out of the stock as pay.

"Unto my daughter Margaret Brown I have given already her portion, and give her ten pounds out of the stock as pay.

"Unto my daughter Borodel Stanton I have formerly given, and do now give her five pounds out of the stock as pay, and commend it to my beloved wife, that at or before her death, she would give her silver cup, which was sent us from England, with brother Borodel's name, J. B., under the head, to her.

"Unto my grandson, George Denison, the son of my oldest son John Denison, I give my black fringed shoulder belt, and twenty shillings in silver money, toward the purchase of a handsome rapier to wear with it.

"Unto my grandson George Palmer I give the grant of one hundred acres of land, which was granted unto me by the town of Stonington, not yet laid out, or forty shillings out of my stock, as pay, at the discretion of my executor to choose which. And whereas there is considerable rent due me for a house of my wife in Cork, in Ireland, which was given unto her as a legacy by her father John Borodel, at his death, and no doubt may appear upon record in Cork, the which house stands upon lands which they call Bishop's land, and was built by our said father, he to have lived in the same, whereof my said wife was next to himself, as may also appear there upon record; and whereas I have a right to land in the Narragansett country, which is mine by deed of the native right from the true proprietors thereof, as may appear upon record in Boston, and in the records of Stonington, the which my rights, have been and are under the possession and improvement of those who have no just right to them, to which by reason of the many troubles, wars and difficulties which have arisen, together with our remoteness, we have not been able to vindicate our just rights, but have been great sufferers, thereby; but if it please God to send peaceable times, and our rights be recordable in law, I do by this my last will, give and bequeath my said right unto my sons John Denison and George Denison, to be equally divided betwixt them, provided that they each one bear their equal share in the trouble and recovery of the same. Provided, also, that my son George Denison, do relinquish and deliver up any right he may pretend unto by a former deed which I gave him of the one half of Achagromconest, according as I formerly obliged him to do in a deed I gave him of the other farm, and gave him upon that consideration.

"And in reference with Nathaniel Beebe, who hath been a retainer and boarder in our family between thirty and forty years: and for his board at our last reckoning, which was March 20th 1680, and for his loan to me forty-six pounds, six shillings and three pence, — I say £46 6s. & 3d. as may appear under his hand to said account in my book, — since which time he hath boarded in the family near upon fourteen years, which at four shillings and six-pence the week, amounts to one hundred and sixty-three pounds, sixteen shillings, out of which I do give unto Nathaniel Beebe, fifty pounds in way of gratification and satisfaction for his love to me and my children, and offices of love shown unto myself, and any of them, in mine or their sickness or weakness, which fifty pounds must be deducted from the one hundred and sixty-three pounds, sixteen shillings, and the remainder will be one hundred thirteen pounds, which one hundred and thirteen pounds, sixteen shillings, together with the forty six pounds six shillings and three pence due upon book, under his hand, at our last reckoning as aforesaid, being added unto one hundred and thirteen pounds, sixteen shillings, the whole will be £160 2s. 3d. the which I give unto my son William Denison, and his heirs forever, for him or them or any of them, or if they see cause to demand, receive and improve as their own proper estate. Also, I give unto my son William Denison, all and singular, whatsoever that belongeth unto me, not already disposed of, and to be to him and his heirs forever, whom also I do hereby constitute, appoint, and make my sole executor, to pay all just debts, if any shall appear of which I know not any, and to receive all dues, which either are or shall be due to me, and to pay all legacies according to this my will, within twelve months after my wife's decease, and to take care for my decent burial. But in case my son William Denison shall decease before he hath performed this my will, or before his children are of age, then my will is that the whole estate be under the improvement of his wife, our daughter-in-law Sarah Denison, during the time of her widowhood, for her comfortable supply, and the well educating and bringing up their children in religion and good learning: all which she shall do by the advice of the Reverend and my loving friend Mr James Noyes, my son John Denison and my son-in-law, Gershom Palmer, them or any two of them, if three cannot be obtained; but without advice she may not act, which three my dear friends, I do earnestly desire and hereby appoint as overseers for the children, and to take effectual care that this

my will may be performed according to the true intent thereof; but if my said daughter-in-law, shall marry again, then this whole estate to fall into the hands of those my overseers and by them to be secured for my son William Denison's children, to wit William Denison, George Denison, and Sarah Denison, and by those overseers, to be improved for their well bringing up as aforesaid, and faithfully to be delivered unto the children as they shall come of age, to wit: the males at twenty-one years of age, and the females at eighteen; and if any of the said children should die before they come of age, the survivors shall inherit the same, and if they should all die before of age, (the which God forbid, but we are all mortal,) then it is my declared mind and true interest of this my will that my grandson George Denison the son of my oldest son John Denison, shall be the sole heir of that estate, out of which he shall pay unto his four brothers to wit, John Denison, Robert Denison, William Denison, and Daniel Denison, ten pounds apiece in current pay, and also ten pounds in current pay unto his cousin Edward Denison, the son of my son George Denison; and in token that this is my last will and testament, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 24th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety three-four.

"GEORGE DENISON" (Seal.)

CHAPTER LXXXII.

STONINGTON—(Continued).

COMMON SCHOOLS—THE PRESS.

THE men who settled Connecticut left their homes in England and emigrated to this country not to acquire wealth or worldly honor, but to enjoy civil and religious freedom.

At home the laws forbid the free exercise of their religious opinions, and they had often been persecuted for them. They believed and taught the doctrine that every man had the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and to read the Bible and interpret it for himself.

Now, in order to found a church based upon these principles, it became necessary that every member thereof should be sufficiently educated to read the word of God. Hence we find that every church of their order had its teacher, as well as its preacher.

The principal duty of the teacher was to educate the children of the church, to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. After they were settled in this country, many of the churches continued their services in the churches: this was the case of the Plymouth and some of the Massachusetts churches. But in Connecticut, as soon as the population was sufficient, such teachers were employed in most cases to instruct the youth of the town. This was done in advance of any colonial legislative enactments on the subject of common schools; and in fact when laws were passed in relation to them they did little more than to make obligatory the practices which had grown up and been established by the founders of the several towns which composed the original colonies of Hartford and New Haven. These men did not come here either as isolated individuals from widely separated homes, entertaining broad differences of opinion on all matters of civil and religious concernment; they came with earnest religious convictions, made more earnest by the trials and persecu-

tions which they experienced in the Old World, and such trials and sufferings doubtless nerved them to make greater efforts and nobler sacrifices in behalf of their religious convictions. The constitution of civil government which they adopted at the outset declared all civil officers elective, and gave to every inhabitant who would take the oath of allegiance the right to vote and to be voted for, and which practically converts society into a partnership; made universal education identical with self-preservation, for how could a government which derived its power from the people be preserved unless the people are sufficiently educated to read and understand all questions connected with the administration of public affairs? and how could the masses be educated and fitted for the discharge of a freeman's duty unless some system of common schools are adopted by the State? It was for this object, and to enable all to judge for themselves, in civil and religious matters, that common schools were instituted in Connecticut. The founders of this State were educated men, as thoroughly educated as the best endowed grammar schools in England could educate them at that period, and not a few of them had enjoyed the advantages of the great universities. These men would naturally seek for their children the best opportunities for education which could be provided, and it is the crowning glory of these men that, instead of sending their own children back to England to be educated in grammar schools and universities, they labored to establish free grammar schools and a college here amid the stumps of the primeval forests; that instead of establishing family and select schools for the minister and magistrates' children, they labored to establish a system of common-school education. The minister and magistrates were found not only in town-meeting pleading for an allowance out of the common treasury for the support of public or common schools, and in some instances for a free school, but among the families entreating parents of all classes to send their children to the same school with their own.

How unlike the wealthy men of the present day was the course pursued by these men. Now select schools and boarding-schools are sustained by the aristocracy, neglecting the common school, once regarded with so much confidence by the most eminent men of Connecticut.

The first law upon the subject of common schools in Connecticut was enacted by the town of New Haven, March 25, 1641, which provided for a free school in that town, under the care and management of the minister and magistrates, with authority in them to decide how much of the expense of such schools should be taken from the common stock of the town, and to adopt such rules and orders as they might deem best for the government of the schools. The next law passed in Connecticut relative to common schools was enacted by the town of Hartford seven years after

its settlement, appropriating thirty pounds for its schools,—not as a new thing, but as one of the established institutions of the town,—providing also for a tuition fee in part for all able to pay, but poor children were to be educated at the expense of the town. In 1646, Roger Ludlow, Esq., compiled a body of laws for the colony of Connecticut, which provided that every township of fifty families shall maintain a school for the education of all their children, and as soon as such townships contain one hundred families they were to maintain a grammar school.

After the union of the two colonies of New Haven and Connecticut, which took place under the charter of 1662, various public acts were passed relative to common schools up to 1700, when the code of Connecticut was revised, and the school laws in force at that time embraced the following particulars: that every town within this colony having the number of seventy householders or upwards, should be constantly provided with a sufficient schoolmaster to teach children and youth to read and write; and every town having a less number of householders than seventy should yearly, from year to year, be provided with a sufficient schoolmaster to teach children and youth to read and write for one-half of the year; and also there should be a grammar school set up in every shire-town of the several counties in the colony, viz.: Hartford, New Haven, New London, and Fairfield, and some discreet person of good conversation and well instructed procured to keep such schools for the encouragement and maintenance of such schoolmasters. It was further enacted that the inhabitants of each town in the colony should annually pay forty shillings for every one thousand pounds in their respective county lists, and proportionably for a lesser sum, towards the maintenance of the schoolmaster in the town where the same was levied; and in such towns where the said levy should not be sufficient for the maintenance of a suitable schoolmaster, and there was not any estate given by charitable persons, or not sufficient, together with the levy aforesaid, for that use, in every such place a sufficient maintenance should be made up, the one-half thereof by the inhabitants of such towns and the other half by the parents or masters of the children that went to school. In this revision the same obligation was imposed upon parents and masters that was contained in the code of 1650, relative to the training and education of children. The forty-shillings tax was collected in every town with the State tax, and paid proportionably to those towns only which should keep the school according to law. In 1708 a change in the school law was effected, so that the forty-shilling tax was made payable to the school committee, and this is the first mention of the appointment of a school committee distinct from the regular officers of the town. The provision requiring the money collected to be paid as above was repealed in May, 1726, re-enacted in 1728, and again repealed in 1750.

In 1712 another change was brought about by substituting parishes for towns in the payment of the forty-shillings tax, etc. This is the first recognition of ecclesiastical societies in the management of common schools, and was the first departure from the New England organization of common schools. By this act, however, the parishes were simply made school districts, and were still subordinate to the towns; by degrees they came to occupy the place of towns in the system. Societies or parishes for religious purposes were first established within the limits of incorporated towns to accommodate settlers too far removed from the old place of worship. About 1700 they were authorized to choose a clerk; in 1716, a committee; in 1717, a collector; in 1721, a moderator; and a treasurer in 1764. In 1726 a general law was passed providing for the organization of new societies, and directing the time and manner of holding meetings. In 1717 the right of taxation for support of the ministry was extended to schools, and by an act of 1795 the inhabitants were authorized to meet in a new capacity, and in 1798 this organization was perfected and substituted in the place of towns and ecclesiastical societies in our school system, and was continued until 1856, when the Legislature dissolved these school societies and placed the school under the care of the town, thus returning to the first system of common schools established in Connecticut. It will be observed that up to 1714 the laws of Connecticut did not require the schools to be visited; but that year an act was passed constituting the civil authority and selectmen a board of visitors, and directing them to report to the General Assembly any disorder or misapplication of the public money.

In 1717 the school laws were so changed that every society of seventy families were required to keep a school for eleven months of the year, and societies of less than seventy families half of the year, and the majority of householders in every parish or society were authorized to lay taxes for the support of the schools, and to choose a clerk and committee to order the affairs of the society. This was the first law conferring power upon societies to tax for support of schools.

From 1717 to 1750 but few laws were enacted concerning our schools, and those unimportant, save the one by which the seven townships belonging to the colony were disposed of and the avails applied to common schools. As this was the first fund constituted by Connecticut for the benefit of her schools, I will give a brief history of it.

By the royal charter obtained in 1662 from King Charles, a title was secured to large tracts of uncultivated lands outside of the limits of the original townships, and the Legislature from time to time selected convenient tracts of land and laid them out into townships, and gave all proper encouragement to those who were willing to encounter the dangerous hardships of a new settlement. While many settle-

ments were making in the northeastern part of the colony, a number of gentlemen from Hartford and Windsor in 1720 began the settlement of Litchfield, on the lands held in dispute by the Governor and company under the charter and the towns of Hartford and Windsor.

The town was laid out into sixty-four allotments; thirteen of them were reserved for public uses, two for a clergyman, and three for schools. The origin of the controversy between the Legislature and Hartford and Windsor was this:

After the accession of King James II. to the throne of England, in 1685, the colony perceived that their chartered rights and liberties were in danger, and to preserve from the grasp of Sir Edmund Andros the lands unappropriated the General Court of Connecticut, on the 26th day of January, 1686, made a grant to said towns in the following words: "This court grants to the plantation of Hartford and Windsor those lands on the north of Woodbury and Mattatuck, and on the west of Farmington and Simsbury to the Massachusetts line north, to run west to Housatonic River, provided it be not, or part of it, formerly granted to any particular person or persons to make a plantation or village." The design of this conveyance, as stated by Dr. Trumbull in his "History of Connecticut," was that these towns should hold the land for the Governor and company or colony; and as they had paid no valuable consideration for them, after the danger from Andros was past the Governor and colony claimed the land as fully as though no grant had been made. Hartford and Windsor, however, on the strength of the grant of the court, and of their grant and settlement combined under it, determined to persist in their claim and oppose the claim of the General Court. Finally, however, in 1726, the dispute was settled, and the General Assembly resolved that the lands in controversy should be divided between the colony and said towns, and that the colony should have the western division, comprising the towns of Norfolk, Goshen, Canaan, Cornwall, Kent, Salisbury, and Sharon; and Hartford and Windsor the eastern, comprising Torrington, Barkhamsted, Colebrook, Harwinton, Hartland, Winchester, and New Hartford, and that Litchfield should not come into the division. The General Assembly appointed a committee to view these townships belonging to the colony, who reported in May, 1733, as their opinion that an act be passed by the Assembly granting all the moneys which shall be received from the sale thereof to the towns in the colony which were then settled, to be divided to them in proportion to the list of polls and ratable estate in the year last passed, to be secured and improved forever to the use of the schools kept in the several towns according to law.

This recommendation subsequently became the law of the colony, and in 1737 a committee was appointed to make sales of said land, and the moneys thus

realized and distributed constituted a fund for the support of common schools in the different towns of the colony.

In 1750 another revision of the laws took place, in which the main feature of the code of 1700 was retained, with some additional enactments concerning the funds of the Colony derived from the sale of the seven townships, the principal one being a law providing that on any misapplication of the avails of said fund, the town misapplying should pay back to the Colony its share of said fund, and another provision was that the selectmen and society committee were made a board to oversee and take care of said fund.

In 1766 a law was passed authorizing each town and society to divide themselves into proper and necessary districts for keeping their schools, and to alter and regulate the same as they shall have occasion, which districts shall draw their equal proportion of all public moneys belonging to such towns or societies, according to the lists of each district therein. By the practical operation of the laws of Connecticut thus far cited, instead of embracing schools of different grades, was gradually narrowed down to a single district school, taught by one teacher in the summer and another in the winter, for children of all ages and in every variety of study. In 1784 the statutes were again revised, and that, too, by no less personages than Roger Sherman and Richard Law. At that period of our history the laws of Connecticut relative to common schools embraced the following particulars: first, an obligation resting upon every parent and master not to suffer so much barbarism in any of their families as to have a single child or apprentice unable to read the Word of God or the good laws of the colony, and also to bring them up to some lawful calling or employment, under a penalty for each offense. Second, a tax of forty shillings on every one thousand pounds of the lists of the estates was collected in every town with the State tax, and payable proportionably to those towns only which should keep the school according to law. Third, a common school in every society having over seventy families, kept throughout the year, and in every society with less than seventy families, six months of the year. Fourth, a grammarschool in every head county town to fit youth for college, two of which should be free. Fifth, in case of any deficiency arising in the payment of the teacher, after the amount raised by the forty-shilling tax and the local school fund, the sum required to be made up should be raised from the property of the society one-half, and the other half by a tuition fee to be paid by the parents or guardians of the scholars that attend school, paying alike to the head. Sixth, the selectmen and civil authority of each town or society were constituted a board of school visitors, and the selectmen were managers of all local funds belonging to the town or society, the interest of which was applied to school purposes. Seventh, societies were empowered

to divide their territory into school districts, and to tax themselves for purposes of common-school education. In 1786 Connecticut surrendered to the general government for the benefit of the people thereof all its claims to a vast unappropriated domain stretching west beyond the western limits of Pennsylvania and New York, and which was included in her boundaries, as described, both in the charter of confirmation granted by Charles the First, in 1631, to Lords Say and Seal, Lord Burk and others, and in the charter of government obtained from Charles II. in 1662, reserving that portion of Ohio known as the Western Reserve, from the sale of which we derived our present school fund.

These lands were sold by order of the General Assembly in 1795 for \$1,200,000, but what to do with the money was a most perplexing question. The General Assembly at first enacted that the moneys arising from the sale of the territory belonging to this State lying west of the State of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby established a perpetual fund, the interest whereof is granted and shall be appropriated to the use and benefit of the several ecclesiastical societies, churches, or congregations of all denominations in this State, to be by them appropriated to the support of their respective ministers or preachers of the gospel and schools of education, under such rules and regulations as shall be adopted "by this or some future session of the General Assembly." The passage of this resolution as a public act created a great deal of dissatisfaction throughout the State, and a repeal of this act was made a test question upon which the representatives were elected at the next election. The opponents to this measure finally triumphed, and at the next session of the Assembly this act was repealed. After an able and animated discussion as to the time and mode of sale, and the object to which the avails of the sale should be applied, in the public press, in town-meeting, in both branches of the Legislature, in every place and way in which the public mind could be reached, the subject was finally settled by the General Assembly at the May session of 1795, as follows:

That the land should be sold, and the avails should become and remain a perpetual fund, and the interest of the same should be applied to the support of schools in the several societies in the State, and divided among them according to the polls and ratable estate. By another section of this act, societies might by a two-thirds vote apply to the Legislature to have their proportion of said avails applied to the support of the ministry of all denominations in said society. This school fund was first controlled by a board of managers; during thirteen years it was managed by them, and the interest divided amounted to \$426,757. The thirty-six bonds given by the original purchaser, and resting on personal security alone, had increased up to May, 1810, to nearly \$500,000, most of which had from time to time been secured by mortgages on real estate.

In 1809, at the October session, a committee was appointed to look after the interests of said fund, and they reported that it would be best to intrust the care of the fund to one person.

In 1810 the Hon. James Hillhouse was appointed sole commissioner of the school fund, which office he held for fifteen years, and greatly improved the condition of the fund, increasing its value from \$1,200,000 to \$1,719,000.

The expense of keeping a district school in 1810 over the amount of the public money was apportioned among the proprietors of the schools according to the daily attendance; and in 1811 this was altered so as to authorize the apportionment according to the number of persons in attendance.

In 1818 the proprietors of factories and manufacturing establishments were compelled by law to see that the children in their employ were taught to read and write and cipher, and that due attention is paid to the preservation of their morals. In 1818 our present constitution was adopted as the fundamental law of the State. By that instrument the school fund is consecrated as a perpetual fund in the following words: "The fund called the school fund shall remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of the public or common schools throughout the State, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof, and no law shall ever be made authorizing said fund to be directed to any other use than the encouragement and support of common schools among the several school societies as justice and equity shall require." At several periods subsequent to 1820 efforts were made through the Legislature and elsewhere to improve the condition of our schools. At this time an impression seemed to prevail that the improvement in the common schools did not correspond with the increase of public money derived from the school fund. So in order to make the money more available, and deepen the interest in common schools, the General Assembly by repeated enactments has changed its legislation relating thereto. In 1810 a law was passed providing that the public money should be divided according to the days of attendance of each person at school. The next year this law was so changed as to authorize the apportionment of the public money according to the number of persons attending school. In 1825 the Hon. Seth P. Beers was appointed sole commissioner of the school fund. Under his administration, which lasted up to 1849, the fund increased and reached the sum of \$2,049,482. The annual dividends to the several school societies in the State amounted to \$97,815.16. Notwithstanding the splendid manner in which Mr. Beers managed the school fund, and the large increase of its dividends received and applied to the schools, there was a manifest lack of interest in their success on the part of the proprietors and parents of the children. To remedy this was the main object of the legislation

of the State, which fell far short of its expectations. Nevertheless the General Assembly moulded its legislation to reduce our common schools to a more perfect system, and at the time to impress on the public mind the great importance of education.

In 1836 the town deposits fund came into existence from the general government, by a distribution of certain surplus revenues between all of the States of the Union, this State receiving \$764,670.60, which was distributed between the several towns in the State according to the population. One-half of the income, by a law of our State, was annually appropriated and used for the benefit of common-school education. In 1855 another law was passed devoting all of the income of this fund to the support of common schools.

The amount of said fund received by this town was \$8734.91. In 1837 a law was passed requiring school visitors and society committees to make annual returns of their doings in the premises to the comptroller of the State. In 1838 an act was passed creating a board of commissioners of common schools, to consist of the Governor, commissioner of the school fund, and eight persons, one from each county, to be appointed by the Governor, and the returns required the previous year to be made to the comptroller were to be made to this board. In 1839 an act concerning schools was passed, in which a school district is for the first time made a "body corporate," so far as to be able to purchase, secure, hold, and convey real and personal estate for the benefit of common schools. This act empowered school districts to appoint their committees, which before this had been done by the school societies. It specified the branches which a person must be found qualified to teach before he could receive a certificate from the school visitors, providing also that school societies might apportion the public money among the district, either according to the number of persons between four and sixteen, or according to the number in attendance for a period of six months in each year. It also gave the district authority to tax themselves for school libraries, and that two or more districts might associate for supporting a high school.

In 1841 an act was passed authorizing the school societies to divide the public money either according to the number of persons in the district between four and sixteen years of age, or according to the number who had attended school, but no district was to receive less than fifty dollars. Dividends from the school fund were not to be paid to any district unless its school had been kept at least four months of the year. Union schools were provided for in this act. In 1842 the act constituting a board of commissioners was repealed. The purpose for which it was enacted was not attained, and so the State control of the schools for the time was abandoned, to be subsequently reenacted in a different form.

In 1845 the school fund commissioner was made *ex officio* superintendent of common schools, with the

same duties imposed upon the secretary of the former board of commissioners. In 1846 the act passed in 1841 requiring the school societies to appropriate to each district at least fifty dollars was amended, reducing the amount to thirty-five dollars, provided there were not less than twelve children in the district drawing school-money.

The object of the constitution and laws of this State relative to all school-moneys is to afford to each child between four and sixteen years of age an equal educational privilege. But to reduce it to practice under the attending circumstances so as to secure that result is not an easy task. The children in the rural districts are not sufficiently numerous to furnish but a limited number of scholars from an area where small children can conveniently reach the school, especially in winter weather. So it is impossible to provide schools in the rural districts of so high an order as can be afforded in the cities and villages, where the children are more numerous and the means from that cause more abundant and available to secure and pay more advanced and experienced teachers. The want of some general superintendence of the common schools of our State had long been felt. But the people were divided as to the best way of doing it. Some preferred the board of commissioners on the part of the State, others that the school fund commissioner could exert all the influence necessary to advance the interest of the schools. But a few years' practice convinced all parties that further and different legislation was indispensably necessary to arouse public sentiment in favor of common schools. So in 1847 a resolution was passed directing the superintendent of common schools to employ four or more suitable persons to hold "schools of teachers, for the purpose of instruction in the best modes of governing and teaching common schools, between the 15th of September and 30th of October in that year." In 1848 this law was amended, and improved the next year. In 1849 an act was passed to establish a State normal school, providing for a board of eight trustees. The object of this institution is to educate young persons for teachers of our common schools, to fit them by experience for that occupation with the best possible qualifications. The principal of this school was made *ex officio* superintendent of common schools, and authorized to hold schools or conventions of teachers in each county. In 1852 the time for the enumeration of scholars was changed from August to January, and that the public money should be distributed in March only in each and every year.

Notwithstanding the repeated acts of legislation relative to common schools, it was painfully apparent that the people did not manifest that interest in them that their importance would seem to demand. The schools were so much neglected in this town that the active friends of education induced our selectmen to call a town-meeting, which was held Oct. 31, 1853.

After an exhaustive discussion the town voted to lay a tax of one cent on a dollar of the grand list for the benefit of common schools in this town. Also, that the money raised by said tax should be expended under the direction of Benjamin F. Langworthy, Charles H. Mallory, and Richard A. Wheeler for the benefit of the schools: first, in paying lecturers for their services; second, to bring up the funds of the small districts to seventy-five dollars; third, to divide the balance among the children of all the districts equally. This additional expenditure for educational purposes did not make any perceptible difference in the schools, except perhaps in some of the modes of instruction, which required time to develop. But this measure adopted here for the benefit of common schools made an impression all over the State, and resulted the next year in a public act requiring each town to raise by taxation a sum equal to one cent on the dollar on their respective grand lists for the support of common schools, and the whole amount so raised to be distributed under the direction of the selectmen and town treasurers. Towns that did not embrace a city were authorized to consolidate their school districts, and were required to keep a school six instead of four months. All districts receiving under the then existing mode of distributing the public money less than thirty-five dollars were to be made up to that amount from any moneys raised for the purposes of education. Still, the interest in the common schools was so indifferent that it became necessary to institute some new measures to arouse public sentiment. The old school societies were then taken in hand, and declared to have outlived their usefulness; that popular education was so intimately connected with all the other interests of the town that it would be far better to abandon and dissolve the old school societies and put the towns in charge of the schools. This was done by the Assembly in 1856, and the old school societies, which had controlled our schools in one way and another ever since 1799, were laid aside, and a new era dawned on the hopes of the people. But further legislation became necessary, and in 1858 school districts were authorized to fix a rate of tuition, not exceeding two dollars for any term, but they might exempt therefrom all persons whom they considered unable to pay the same, and the town was to pay the amount abated. From this time up to 1865 various acts were passed by the Legislature relative to common schools, not particularly affecting them one way or the other. But the Legislature of 1865 made some important changes.

It repealed the act that made the principal of the normal school *ex officio* superintendent of the common schools, and constituted a State Board of Education, to consist of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and four persons to be appointed by the General Assembly, one in each year, and selected one from each congressional district, with the general supervision and control of the educational interests of the State, with power to direct what books should be

used in all of the schools of the State; but no book shall be changed oftener than once in five years; shall prescribe the form of registers for the schools, and all other forms necessary to enforce the act. Educational conventions were provided for under the control of the Board of Education, for the purpose of instructing in the best modes of administering, governing, and teaching public schools, with power also of appointing a secretary, who shall exercise a general supervision over the public schools of the State, gathering necessary information from the school visitors and other sources to make such reports as the law provides for. He shall visit, as often as is practicable, different parts of the State, for the purpose of awakening and guiding public sentiment in relation to the practical interests of education. In 1868 a law was passed laying the burden of maintaining common schools on the several towns of the State, and were required to make them free, specifying the amount to be raised by taxation, etc. Small districts were to have fifty dollars anyhow, and the balance to be divided according to the average daily attendance. In 1870 the law was so changed that the time schools must be kept in each year in order to secure the public money was fixed at thirty weeks in districts where there were twenty-four or more persons between four and sixteen years of age at the last enumeration, and for at least twenty-four weeks in the other districts; but no school need be maintained in any district in which the average attendance of persons at the school in said district during the preceding year was less than eight. Boards of school visitors, composed of six or nine members, as each town may determine, divided into three classes, the first to hold office to the next annual meeting; the second, until the second annual meeting; the third, until the third annual meeting following, and until others are elected in their places.

In 1872 the General Assembly determined the mode of their election, viz. no person can vote for more than two-thirds of the members to be chosen, and those having the highest number of votes will be elected; school visitors may be authorized by the towns to employ the teachers for all the public schools. The law further fixed the obligation of the several towns, prescribed the duties and power of the board of school visitors, establishes districts, with clearly defined powers, privileges, and obligations. In 1872 a thorough overhauling of the school laws was taken in hand by the Legislature, and all the laws relating to common schools were re-enacted with slight variations, fixing with more certainty the powers and duties of each department of public trust. The towns now receive all the public moneys designed and appropriated for common schools, and in turn they are bound and held liable to maintain common schools in districts numbering one hundred and ten at the last preceding enumeration for at least thirty-six weeks, and in all other districts for at least thirty weeks,

where the last enumerated persons of lawful age should be twenty-four or more, and in all other districts for at least twenty-four weeks; but no school need be maintained in any district in which the average attendance of persons at the school in said district during the preceding year was less than eight. The statute still further provides all the necessary machinery to establish and maintain common schools on the foregoing basis. Such is a brief outline of the laws of Connecticut relating to her common schools, and an imperfect sketch of the same. Connecticut was the first State in the Union to set apart and establish a fund for the support of common schools.

The first schoolmaster in Stonington was the Rev. James Noyes. He came to Stonington in 1664, and preached as a licentiate for ten years before he was ordained and settled, during which time he was engaged in teaching more or less. Mr. John Searls taught school here at the same time, and was succeeded by his son, Ebenezer Searls, John Fish, and others.

The Press of Stonington.¹—The peninsula upon which the greater part of the borough is built was, from its settlement to the year 1753, called "Long Point." In that year the village of "Long Point" was constituted a port of delivery and called "Stonington Port," which name it retained till 1801. Having obtained a charter from the Legislature of Connecticut, the freemen met and organized a borough government June 15th of that year, choosing a warden, eight burgesses, secretary, treasurer, and bailiff. From 1801 the village has been known as Stonington Borough. It has also been called "Stonington Point."

In 1798, Mr. Samuel Trumbull, son of John Trumbull, printer, of Norwich, Conn., came to this village (known then as "Stonington Port"), and on October 2d issued the first number of a newspaper entitled *The Journal of the Times*. The motto of the paper was,—

"Pliant as reeds where streams of freedom glide,
Firm as the hills to stem oppression's tide."

The first twelve numbers were printed on small-sized paper, but in January, 1799, paper of demi-folio size was used. The next year the title of the paper was changed to *The Impartial Journal*. Mr. Trumbull conducted his paper with as much ability as the editors of contemporary papers. He was a Democrat in politics, and a firm supporter of Thomas Jefferson, and wrote many articles in defense of the President and his policy. His paper was discontinued in 1805, the editor becoming a merchant.

Mr. John Munson, of New Haven, came to Stonington, and on July 6th issued the first number of a newspaper entitled *America's Friend*. How long this paper continued is not known, as but few numbers have been preserved, but probably not more than one or two years.

In March, 1824, Mr. Samuel A. Seabury came here from Long Island, and commenced the publication of a newspaper entitled *The Stonington Chronicle*. Only one number was issued. The editor did not live to issue another number. He died suddenly from bleeding at the lungs.

In July, 1824, Mr. William Storer, Jr. (who had previously published a newspaper at Caldwell, situated at the head of Lake George, Warren Co., N. Y.), came here, and on July 28th was issued the first number of a newspaper entitled *The Yankee*, and took for its motto,—

"Where liberty dwells there is my country."

After three years the title was changed to *The Stonington Telegraph*, under which title the paper existed till July 22, 1829, when it was discontinued. Nearly complete files of these two papers are in the possession of the writer.

Mr. Storer was an experienced and able editor, but his enterprise was a financial failure. He was deeply in debt when he came here, and after a desperate struggle with fate for five years, he departed, if possible, still more deeply in debt. During his residence here Mr. Storer was chorister at the Congregational Church, and was an ardent admirer of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which he attained high degrees.

The next adventurers in the newspaper line were Charles W. Denison, a native of the borough, and William H. Burleigh, son of Rinaldo Burleigh, the famous one-armed preceptor of Plainfield Academy. With these editors E. B. Kellogg, of Hartford, was associated as printer. Messrs. Denison & Burleigh were both good writers, and many excellent articles appeared in *The Stonington Phenix* and *The Stonington Chronicle*, the successive titles under which their paper was issued. The first number was published in May, 1832, and the last number in May, 1834. The enterprise was a complete failure, since the receipts from subscribers and advertisers were not sufficient to support two editors, a printer, and that necessary functionary, *the printer's devil*.

Notwithstanding the ill success which had hitherto attended newspaper enterprises, Thomas H. Peabody, of North Stonington, came here and commenced the publication of a newspaper entitled *The Stonington Spectator*, the motto of which was,—

"We are the advocates of no party."

Mr. Peabody at first was assisted by David Austin Woodworth, of North Stonington, and after he left by Marcus B. Young, of Norwich. The health of the editor under his exhausting labors broke down, and he was forced to discontinue the paper after it had existed six months from May, 1834. Mr. Peabody was a young man of excellent character, and his paper was conducted with considerable ability.

After him a few ephemeral attempts were made at newspaper publishing, when at length Mr. Jerome S.

¹ By David S. Hart, M.D., A.M.

Anderson (who had many years ago, when a very young man, in vain attempted to publish a newspaper here) commenced the publication of *The Stonington Mirror*, Nov. 27, 1869. This paper has been continued without intermission to the present time (September, 1881), a period of nearly twelve years. Its circulation is becoming more and more extensive, and reaches nearly every State in the Union.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

STONINGTON—(Continued).

ECCLIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE first church organized in the town of Stonington was formed June 3, 1674. The preliminary steps taken for the organization of the church originated in the following vote, passed at a town-meeting held at Stonington on the 6th day of April, 1669:

"It was voted that those of the inhabitants whose hearts God shall move that way may have liberty to address themselves to the General Court for liberty to erect and gather a Church amongst us.

"It was legally passed by vote that there should be another town meeting on thursday next come a seven night, being the 15th day of April next ensuing the date hereof, for any who have a desire to propound themselves as to be beginners of the Church, may give in their names to Mr. Noyes at that meeting, at the meeting House about nine of the clock in the forenoon."

Whether this adjourned meeting assembled or not does not appear from the record, but a petition to the General Court was preferred, asking liberty to associate in church order, which after due consideration was passed upon as follows, viz.: several inhabitants of Stonington petitioning this court for their approbation that they might settle themselves in church order, this court grants them their petition. But before they organized themselves into church order they (the town) set out five hundred acres of land for the support of the ministry, met and agreed to build a new meeting-house and fixed the site, and laid out home-lots of twelve acres each for every inhabitant around it. Built the meeting-house in 1672-73, dedicated it, and on the 3d day of June, 1674, organized the church with nine members, viz.: Mr. James Noyes, Mr. Thomas Stanton, Mr. Nathaniel Chesebrough, Mr. Thomas Miner, Mr. Nehemiah Palmer, Mr. Ephraim Miner, Mr. Thomas Stanton, Jr., Mr. Moses Palmer, Mr. Thomas Wheeler. They established a covenant when they formed the church, as follows:

"Covenant.—In order to begin and gather a Church of Christ in Stonington, this third day of June 1674 do Covenant that whereas God having Graciously received us into the Covenant of his Grace, which he hath sealed to us in Baptism, we acknowledge ourselves indispensably bound to hold fast the Doctrine of faith and manners contained in the

scriptures, of Truth, and attemp all those duties wherein prescribed for the increase of our Faith and growth in holiness, and maintaining a good conscience, and knowing that the confession of the name of Christ is not to be separated from faith in the Heart, Rom. 10th, 9th, and that he that is united unto Christ, and hath Communion with him, ought to maintain Communion regularly with all his members. We whose hearts God hath moved in this place to joy together in the worship of God, and partake of the Lord's Table, and therein desire to have the Prayers and approbation of the Churches of Christ who may take knowledge of us, do for the satisfaction of all men declare as followeth, that we unfeignedly resign ourselves and our seed unto the Lord, receiving Jesus Christ the Son of the living God, being God, being Man, and the only Mediator between God and Man, as our Lord and Saviour, relying upon the Grace of God for salvation and Blessedness, heartily submitting ourselves to be ruled by his word and spirit, and as he is the author of Unity and peace, we solemnly promise that by the assistance of God's Grace we will Labor mutually to watch over one another, and to observe all other Christian or Brotherly offices over one another which Christ hath enjoined, according to our respective places in this Church, and to submit to the discipline of Christ, which we desire may take place amongst us, and the worship of God to be upheld in the power and spirituousness thereof, as also to oppose Error, and teach all under our care as far as in us lies to know and serve the Lord.

"A Confession of Faith.—We believe that there is one only God. Being from himself and for himself, of whom and for whom are all things, who is infinite, Eternal, and unchangeable, in power, wisdom, Goodness, justice, Holiness, and truth.

"There are three sacred Persons of the Godhead: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, equal God and yet but one God. God hath from all eternity fore ordained what shall come to pass, and did not only fore see but fore determined. The eternal estate of Man and Angels, together with God's general providence, which is exercised about all things, there is a special Government over the rational Creatures. God made the Angels and Man in holiness, but some of the Angels abode not in the truth, which are called Devils. God gave to man when he made him a rule of obedience for Life, and threatened Death in case of disobedience, which rule of Obedience our first Parents transgressed by eating the forbidden fruit, and we in them, and so Death passed upon all men; the sin of our first Parents became the sin of all mankind by imputation and derivation, and in such as are Admit by invitation and approbation. God and father having eternally elected some of mankind unto life, did in the fullness of time send his son to redeem them, and God the Father, and God the Son sent the spirit to sanctify them. We believe that Jesus Christ, taking our Nature upon him as Mediator between God and man, hath made full satisfaction to God for the sins of his Elect, and purchased life for them by the merit of his active and passive righteousness, and having received all power from the Father, doth in Execution of his prophetic, Priestly, and Kingly office reveal unto and work in his Elect whatsoever is necessary for salvation by his holy and blessed spirit.

"In the new Covenant God hath promised to all that believe in his name, through Jesus Christ, and the immediate object of Justifying faith in Jesus Christ is person and office as he is revealed in the Gospel, and by Union with Christ by Faith, believers are made partakers of his Righteousness, sonship, grace, and glory. Whereby through his Grace they are Justified, Adopted, Sanctified, and shall enjoy eternal life. We believe the scriptures of the old and new testament to be the word of God, by the dispensing which the spirit, convincing of sin and misery, and giving knowledge of Christ, doth beget Faith, Repentance, and new Obedience in the Elect.

"We believe that the Moral Law in the hand of Christ is a rule of Obedience to believers, and that the sum of the Law is to love God with all our hearts and our neighbors as ourselves.

"We believe that there are two seals of the Covenant of Grace, Baptism and the Lord's Supper; Baptism is a sign of our entrance into Grace, and the Lord's Supper is a sign of our growth in Grace.

"We believe the Communion of Saints, the Resurrection of the body, and life everlasting. Amen.

"We believe, Lord help our Unbelief."—*Church Records.*

Mr. James Noyes, who had been preaching here for the town since 1664, was ordained pastor of the church Sept. 10, 1674, and was married the next day to Dorothy Stanton, daughter of Thomas and Anna (Lord) Stanton.

The pastorate of Mr. Noyes was very acceptable to

the people with whom he labored for about fifty-five years; dying Dec. 30, 1719. During his pastorate he baptized eleven hundred and seventy-six persons; admissions to the church were three hundred and twenty-nine persons. Previous to 1693 marriages in Connecticut were celebrated by magistrates. After that year ministers were invested with power to perform such ceremonies. But even then, such was the feeling against the forms of the Church of England that but few comparatively were married by the ministers. Mr. Noyes celebrated forty-four marriages. Previous to the death of Mr. Noyes, the planters in the northern part of the town complained of the distance they were compelled to go to attend church, and often asked to have services in that part of the town. Their request, being reasonable, was complied with, and soon after his death the town was divided into two religious societies, June 25, 1720, and was duly organized as such the same year, and on the 8th of February, 1721, met and voted to build them a house of worship.

The Rev. Ebenezer Rosseter was the next settled minister with the first church of Stonington. He was ordained Dec. 19, 1712, and immediately commenced his pastorate. The church and people were evidently united in the call to Mr. Rosseter, and his preaching was blessed to them. But the subsequent divisions in the society greatly embarrassed him and impaired his usefulness. The old meeting-house was too small to accommodate the people that usually attended them, and soon after the settlement of Mr. Rosseter a movement was set on foot to build a larger and a better meeting-house; but no definite action was taken until 1726, when a society-meeting was called to agitate the matter, which resulted most unhappily, nor did the trouble end there. Society and church meetings followed each other for several years, and all about the place to build their new meeting-house. This controversy divided the church and society in 1731, when each society erected a meeting-house of their own, and had the pleasure of locating them just where they pleased.

After the division of the society and church, the Rev. Nathaniel Eells was ordained over the east church (whose meeting-house had been erected at the Putnam Corners), June 14, 1733. Mr. Rosseter continued his labors with the West Society until his death, which took place Oct. 11, 1762. It is worthy of note that Mr. Rosseter retained the confidence of the people in both churches during the whole controversy and as long as he lived. The preaching and pastorate of Mr. Eells with the East Society and church was most acceptable to them, and was productive of great good. After the death of Mr. Rosseter, Mr. Eells was called to preach with the west church and society, dividing his time between them. This arrangement was most happy, and led to a reunion of the two churches and societies in 1765.

Notwithstanding the reunion of the churches and so-

cieties on the basis of erecting and having but one meeting-house in the future on a certain lot of land therein agreed upon as a site, yet there was a growing feeling in some localities to abandon the agreement and erect the new meeting-house at Long Point. This plan was finally consummated, and a new house, or rather the old house at Putnam Corners, was taken down and rebuilt at the borough. Mr. Eells was greatly embarrassed and perplexed in his old age by these divisions in his church. No man could have managed them any better than he did. 'He was a man of fine, genial presence, and his influence was exerted for the general good.' Death found him at his post of duty, June 16, 1786. During his pastorate he baptized 747 persons; admitted to the church, 115; marriages, 455.

The next settled pastor was the Rev. Hezekiah North Woodruff. He was called and ordained July 2, 1789. He was settled on condition that he would preach one-half of the time at the old meeting-house and the other half at the new meeting-house at Long Point. His salary was to be one hundred pounds, with firewood cut and delivered annually. He continued to labor with the people of his charge for a number of years, and was finally dismissed by a mutual council in June, 1803. During his pastorate he baptized 88 persons; 52 were admitted to the church; and he celebrated 106 marriages.

For several years the church was without a settled pastor. In the mean time the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Jonathan Nigh, the Rev. Andrew Rawson, Rev. Roswell R. Swan, the Rev. Thomas Holt, and the Rev. Mr. Bingham. Sept. 6, 1809, a committee was appointed to wait on the Rev. Ira Hart and procure his services for a few Sabbaths. He came and labored with them for a short time, and his labors were so acceptable that he received a unanimous call from the church and society, and was installed Dec. 6, 1809. Mr. Hart was a native of Bristol, Conn., and graduated at Yale College in 1797. He was first settled at Middlebury, Conn., where he remained until 1808, when his relations to that church was dissolved by a mutual council, giving him the highest testimonials of ability, character, and usefulness. After he left Middlebury he preached at North Stonington as a supply for four months, and was there when he was called to this church. During the last war with England he was appointed chaplain of the Thirtieth Regiment of Connecticut Militia, Col. William Randall, and served at New London and Stonington.

He was a man of superior talents, and was constant in season and out of season. His great energy drove him beyond his strength, his constitution gave way under the pressure of increasing labors; his health rapidly failed him after a pastorate of almost twenty years, and on the day fixed for the dedication of a new house of worship erected for him he breathed his last, dying Oct. 29, 1829. During his pastorate he baptized 288 persons; admitted to the church, 153; and celebrated 143 marriages.

The Rev. Joseph Whittlesey, of New Preston, Conn., was next ordained and settled here, May 21, 1830, and remained with this people until December, 1832, when at his own request he was dismissed by a mutual council held Dec. 4, 1832. He was settled on the same conditions that Mr. Hart was. He baptized twenty persons, and admitted to the church one hundred and eight, celebrating twenty marriages. It was during his pastorate that the Second Congregational Church of this town was formed, by seceders from this church residing at Stonington Borough and vicinity. After him came the Rev. Peter H. Shaw, installed Jan. 3, 1835, who remained a little over two years; dismissed by a mutual council in May, 1837, and afterwards assumed the pastorate of the Congregational Church in North Stonington. After the Second Church was organized at the borough, Mr. Shaw preached in the morning at the Road meeting-house, and in the afternoon and evening at the Mariners' church at Mystic River. Mr. Shaw baptized seven persons, and admitted fourteen to the church. After his departure the Rev. Nehemiah B. Cook was called and settled by installation, March 7, 1838. He preached first at the Road meeting-house in the morning, and at the Mariners' church at Mystic River in the afternoon and evening.

This arrangement was continued up to 1847, when a proprietors' meeting-house was erected at Mystic Bridge, which was used by Mr. Cook and his congregation every Sabbath afternoon and evening. During the pastorate of Mr. Cook six members of this church, with sixteen members of the Second Church at the borough, residing in the vicinity of Pawcatuck Bridge, formed the Pawcatuck Congregational Church on the 14th day of February, 1848. In 1851 thirty-seven members of this church withdrew and formed the Mystic Bridge Congregational Church, Jan. 20, 1852. Previous to the secession of these members Mr. Cook had preached in the afternoon at the Mystic Bridge meeting-house; subsequently the afternoon and evening services were held at the proprietors' meeting-house in the village of Mystic until 1859, when Mr. Cook resigned his charge and united with the church and society in calling a mutual council, which assembled May 31, 1859, and dissolved the relation that he sustained to this church and society.

During the pastorate of Mr. Cook he baptized sixty persons, and celebrated seventy marriages. There were admitted to the church one hundred and fifty-six persons.

The pulpit was then supplied by the Rev. Dr. Peters and others until the next year, when Mr. Pliny F. Warner was called, and ordained Oct. 31, 1861, which relation he sustained until Feb. 23, 1863, when a council which had been mutually convened dissolved the relation which he sustained to this church. He was succeeded by the Rev. Paul Couch, of Jewett City, Conn., a native of Newbury, Mass., which was the birthplace of Mr. Noyes, our first settled minister.

Mr. Couch was educated at Dartmouth College. He was invited to supply the pulpit at first for a single Sabbath, and was so well liked that he was invited to come and preach again. He came and supplied the pulpit for a few Sabbaths, and was then engaged to supply the pulpit without limit, which he has done with great acceptance until the present time, and will do so as long as he lives. Few abler and no better man than he is engaged in the work of the ministry. He is worthy of all praise and commendation for his unselfish devotion to the interest and welfare of his fellow-men. Long may it be before the sunset signal shall call him away from this church and people!

This church at present has a membership of one hundred and one. A Sunday-school has been connected with it since 1819, numbering seventy-five scholars, under the superintendence of Deacon B. F. Williams, who is also deacon of the church. Society committee, Richard A. Wheeler, Benjamin F. Stanton (2), Thomas W. Palmer, Benjamin F. Williams, and Avery W. D. Noyes.

The First Baptist Church in what is now the town of Stonington was organized in the year 1775, and located at Long Point, where most all the members resided. This was the year in which Sir James Wallace bombarded the place, which, with other scenes of the Revolutionary war, doubtless retarded the progress of the church. From 1777 onward the church had its regular meetings. It is not known how many were embodied in its organization, nor certainly who they were, but Mr. Sands Niles and Mr. Nathaniel Palmer and wife were among the number. This church was gathered under the pastorate of the Rev. John Rathbone, and in 1781 reported to the Association a membership of thirty-two, and at the close of the first half-century numbered fifty. The first meeting-house was built after the close of the Revolution, and was a plain substantial building some forty feet square, with box pews, deep, slanting galleries, double doors on the south, with a tower outside the body of the house on the west, and steel triangle for a bell. It was a homely structure, of the Puritan style, and was one of the first meeting-houses erected in the village, and holds an important place in its religious culture and history. It was the scene of many revivals, and the birthplace of many a new life. From this small beginning the church grew to be a strong body, reaching a membership at one time of three hundred and fifty. It has had eleven pastorates, the most very brief. Rev. Elihu Chambers' twenty years; that of the Rev. Mr. Anderson the same length of time; that of the Rev. A. G. Palmer, D.D., including two settlements, thirty years. At present the church is not numerically as strong as at some former periods, owing to the death-roll and the changes incident to the fluctuations of business. It reports a membership of three hundred, with a flourishing Sunday-school of great and increasing promise. The present house of worship was erected under the ministry of the Rev. J. S. Anderson,

and subsequently enlarged. It is a fine building of modern architecture, tastefully furnished, and admirably arranged. The property of the church, including a fine parsonage, is controlled and managed by a board of trustees, elected annually. The pastor of the church is Rev. N. G. Palmer, D.D. Deacons, Simeon Palmer, O. B. Grant, F. D. Chambers, E. H. Smith, Albert Gates.

The Rev. A. G. Palmer, D.D., the present incumbent, was born on Pung-hung-we-nuck Hill, in North Stonington, Conn., on the 11th day of May, 1813. His father, Luther Palmer, Esq., was an enterprising and successful farmer, and a prominent man in the community where he lived. The early life of the son was devoted to farming in the summer, and to study during the winter in the public schools.

At the age of nine years he experienced religion, and became so interested in the cause that it changed and shaped the purpose of his life. Working his way on, he devoted all of his spare time to the study of such books as he could command. In 1829 he was baptized, after which he became all the more interested in the cause of religion, studying now for the ministry. Coming up to manhood self-educated, he began to preach the gospel, and at the age of twenty-two years he was ordained, and was settled at Westerly, R. I., in 1837, where he continued to preach for six years most successfully, the membership at the church increasing during his pastorate there from thirty to three hundred. In 1843 he was settled at Stonington Borough, where he continued to labor for nine years, when he accepted a call from the First Baptist Church of Syracuse, N. Y., where he remained until 1855, when he received and accepted a call from the Baptist Church in Bridgeport, Conn. He labored with this people for three years, and in 1858 accepted a call from the Baptist Church at Wakefield, R. I., and in 1861 returned to Stonington in response to a call from the First Baptist Church, where he had formerly labored. His pastorates have all been productive of great good, and have left their impress upon the churches with which he has labored. Dr. Palmer stands deservedly high in his profession, both as to character and ability. His action in speaking is easy, fervent, and impressive, moving others by the intensity of his own convictions, thereby exerting a powerful influence over his audience. In all of his intercourse with his fellow-citizens he sustains the character of a Christian gentleman, favoring every reform with unflinching devotion for the right. His pastoral ministrations reach all classes of society, especially the poor, the sick, and sorrowing, lighting up the dark shadow of the valley of death with assuring hope and sustaining grace. Cheerfully bearing every burden that falls to his lot, he strengthens others to sustain theirs, giving to every passing event its sunny side. On bridal occasions he is most happy, imparting the influence of his own genial disposition to enliven and make more assuring their plighted

faith. When called to the home of mourning he is sympathetic and impressive, often solacing the sorrowing of the afflicted by some sacred song, sung by him with thrilling pathos and surpassing beauty. Though not a graduate of any college, his ability and culture were recognized by Madison University of New York, which conferred upon him the honorary title of D.D.

Dr. Palmer has become distinguished as a poet, writing some very fine poems. In his bi-centennial at the Old Road church, in 1874, alluding to the place and scenes of his childhood, he speaks with matchless beauty of his old, old home thus:

"Hail, old Pung-hung-we-nuck, land of my birth,
Thy airy heights o'ersweeping wide the sea,
To me thou art the dearest spot of earth,
Home of a proud and noble ancestry:
I never may forget, where'er I roam,
The beauties of my childhood's Highland home."

Dr. Palmer descends from the Puritan Walter Palmer, as follows: Walter Palmer and wife, Rebecca Short; Gershom Palmer and wife, Anna Denison; Ichabod Palmer and wife, Hannah Palmer; Ichabud Palmer and wife, Elizabeth Noyes; Elias Sanford Palmer and wife, Phebe Palmer; Luther Palmer and wife, Sarah Kenyon.

Rev. Albert Gallatin Palmer descends maternally from some of the most eminent and distinguished families of Connecticut and Rhode Island,—from Capt. George Denison and wife, Lady Anna Borodel; Mr. Thomas Stanton, the interpreter-general of New England; the Rev. James Noyes; Governor William Brenton; and Governor Peleg Sanford.

Baptist Church at Anguilla.—During the year 1833 a subscription paper was circulated for the purpose of raising money to build a meeting-house at Anguilla, to be used as a branch of the Baptist Church in Stonington borough. The project was successful, the necessary funds were raised, and the house was built and dedicated in August of the same year. Rev. J. S. Anderson, then pastor of the borough church, gave up his afternoon services in the village and held them at Anguilla. In the autumn of 1834 the members of the borough church living at Wequetequoc and Anguilla were regularly set off as a branch church, and chose Gilbert Collins and Jedediah Randall deacons. Elder Anderson continued his afternoon services there until the year 1837, when, yielding to the wishes of the borough church, he labored with them all the time. The next pastor was Elder F. Bestor, who continued his labors about a year. In the course of the year the people worshiping at Anguilla receiving no ministrations from the borough church, felt it their duty to organize as an independent church. They were still members of other churches, and in order to associate they obtained letters of dismission, and then agreed upon articles of faith and a covenant, which were publicly recognized by a council of elders and brethren as the "Anguilla

Baptist Church of Stonington," with a membership of thirty-three. Elder Anderson succeeded Elder Bestor in 1838, and in June of that year this church was admitted into the Stonington Union Association, and on the 15th day of December, 1838, Charles M. Davis was chosen deacon of the church. Elder Anderson continued his labors there until 1829. He was succeeded by Elder Chesebrough, Elder Erastus Denison, and Brother Harlam Hedden, a licentiate from the Second Church in Groton. On the 26th of May, 1844, the church invited him to accept of ordination and become their pastor. This invitation he accepted, and was ordained to the work of the ministry and the pastorate of this church on the 9th of June following by a council of elders and brethren from sister churches. Elder Hedden continued his labors for a few years, but the centralizing influences that attract business and almost everything else to the villages and business centres reduced this membership, so that they all again sought a home in the surrounding Baptist Churches, and public services were no longer held at Anguilla, and the meeting-house, under the provisions of its deed, reverted to the original grantor, and is now used for a barn.

Second Baptist Church, Stonington Borough.—This church was gathered and organized in 1846. The first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Lewis, who has been succeeded by other ministers, laboring successfully with this people down to the present time.

The present pastor is the Rev. Solomon Gale, who has labored very successfully with the people, and is highly esteemed by them. Membership, fifty-five; Sunday-school scholars, twenty-one. Deacons, Horace Ross, Abraham Morrison.

Mystic Methodist Episcopal Church.—As early as 1816 several Methodist clergymen visited Mystic and preached occasionally. But no efforts were made to organize a class preparatory to the promotion of a church until 1824, when a class was organized consisting of seven persons. No minister was stationed at Mystic until 1826, when the Rev. Newell S. Spalding was assigned to that place. The first Quarterly Conference was held Aug. 13 and 14, 1828. The first house of worship erected by the Methodist Society was dedicated January, 1849. Prior to this time they had worshiped in the Union meeting-house, now used as a livery stable. The first house of worship (Methodist Episcopal) was forty-two by thirty-three feet, costing about eighteen hundred dollars. Unfortunately it was destroyed by fire Feb. 17, 1851. The loss was very severe, but undismayed, the church and society resolved to build another and a better church, which was completed before the close of the year, and the people were again worshipping God under their own vine and fig-tree. The present pastor, the Rev. D. L. Brown, is an able and interesting preacher, laboring very successfully with the people of his charge. The membership is ninety-two, with a flourishing Sunday-school. Trustees, Elijah A. Morgan,

William R. Targee, Horace O. Williams, Dr. A. T. Chapman, Dwight Gallup, and F. M. Manning.

Second Congregational Church.—The first Congregational Society of Stonington, after several unsuccessful attempts to divide itself into two societies by metes and bounds, called a meeting to assemble on the 28th day of September, 1833, and after mature deliberation took a new departure and adopted a plan for organizing a new church and society in Stonington, as follows: "that whenever forty members of the First Society should withdraw and organize a new Congregational Society at the borough, and elect society officers, and shall give notice to the old society of their doings within thirty days from the day of the meeting, the new society shall then be regarded as organized and receive \$1825 of the old society's fund."

The conditions were immediately complied with at the meeting. Forty-five members of the society withdrew, formed a new society, and took their money and invested it in a new meeting-house. As soon as the new society was formed ninety-three members of the First Church seceded and organized the Second Church in connection with said society, Nov. 13, 1833.

Their first settled minister was the Rev. John C. Nichols, who was called and installed May 15, 1834. After laboring with that people for about five years, he was dismissed by a mutual council. Since then that church has had a succession of pastors whose labors have been blessed to them. At present the church is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Henry B. Mead, an able, searching preacher, with a membership of one hundred and eighty-four. Sunday-school scholars, one hundred and twelve.

Methodist Episcopal Church at Mystic Bridge.—This church was organized in 1835, under the labors of a circuit preacher, the Rev. Hermon Perry. The first house of worship was built, and the Rev. Wm. S. Simmons was the first pastor. In 1867 their present house was built, the other having been sold to the Roman Catholics. The present membership is 150, with a Sunday-school numbering 100 scholars. The church is now under the pastoral care of the Rev. George C. King, whose labors have been most successful and acceptable to the people of his charge. Trustees, George W. Mallory, Ebenezer Morgan, John E. Williams, A. C. Teft, Charles Grinnell, J. B. Sutton, D. D. Mallory, D. L. Weems, M. C. Hill.

Pawcatuck Congregational Church.—During the year 1843 six members of the First, with sixteen members of the Second Congregational Church of Stonington residing in the vicinity of Pawcatuck Bridge united, with the advice and consent of a council of neighboring churches with them assembled, and formed a new church there, Feb. 14, 1843, under the name and title of the Pawcatuck Congregational Church. Their first public religious services were held at the old Union meeting-house and in the hall of the Academy until 1849, when they erected their new meeting-house, which, to accommodate their in-

creasing congregation, has since been enlarged. The first settled minister was the Rev. S. B. Goodenow, who was called and settled April 1, 1844. He remained but one year. The next pastor was the Rev. Joshua Brown, settled May 12, 1844, and after two months' labor terminated his connection with the church. Rev. James D. Moore commenced his labors July 21, 1844, and remained until 1846, when Mr. Whitmore came and remained for one year. Rev. A. L. Whitman was settled in 1847, and continued to labor with the church until 1866, when he resigned, and was dismissed by a mutual council that year. Mr. Whitman was followed by the Rev. E. W. Root, who came in 1867 and remained until 1870. Then came the Rev. A. H. Wilcox, who was settled in 1872, but whose failing health compelled him to resign. He was succeeded by the Rev. D. N. Brush, who in turn was followed by the Rev. John P. Hawley, the present pastor, whose services commenced April 1, 1881. Mr. Hawley's pastorate has been very successful thus far, and his known character and ability promise the best results. Deacons, James G. Eells, Millon S. Green; Society Committee, Harvey Campbell, Nathan F. Dixon, Millon S. Green, John E. Brown.

Calvary Episcopal Church.—The Calvary parish, under the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, diocese of Connecticut, was formed May 31, 1847. The corner-stone of this beautiful little stone church (built from plans by Upjohn, the celebrated architect) was laid Sept. 3, 1847. This church went forward to completion, and was consecrated May 31, 1849. The Rev. Junius Marshall Willey was the first rector, and has been succeeded by others, whose labors have been productive of the best results.

The Rev. Alfred Goldsborough is the present rector, officiating very acceptably and successfully.

Officers of the parish are Alexander S. Palmer, senior warden; Ephraim Williams, junior warden; Vestrymen, B. F. States, R. F. Loper, R. H. Taylor, E. P. Hubbard, I. R. Stevens, Thomas Wilkinson, George W. Burtch, George Taylor, George Heydecker; Collector and Treasurer, George Taylor; Parish Clerk, R. F. Loper. Parish members, one hundred and twenty-five; communicants, eighty-five.

Sunday-school teachers, ten; scholars, seventy-five. There is a memorial chapel connected with this parish, located at Wequetequoc, but not now in use.

Greenmanville Seventh-Day Baptist Church.—This church was organized in 1850, consisting of about forty members. Their meeting-house was erected in 1851. The Rev. Sherman S. Griswold was the first regular pastor, and held the position for about fifteen years. During his pastorate he became interested in our common schools, and held the position of school visitor for several years, laboring very successfully for the promotion of public education.

The present pastor, Rev. O. D. Sherman, has labored very successfully among the people of his charge, and stands deservedly high in his profession.

The temporal affairs of the church are held and managed by a board of trustees, consisting of David Langworthy, Warren Lewis, and William B. Haynes. Membership, thirty-eight; Sunday-school scholars, thirty.

Mystic Bridge Congregational Church.—This church was organized by thirty-seven seceding members from the First Congregational Church of Stonington, with five persons from other churches, on the 30th day of January, 1852, under the approval of a committee of the Consociation of Congregational Ministers and Churches of New London County, consisting of Rev. Messrs. A. McEwen, D.D., Moderator, Timothy Tuttle, Jared R. Avery, William Clift, and Myron N. Morris, clerk.

For the first year the pulpit was supplied by several ministers of the gospel. A call to settle was first extended to the Rev. D. R. Austin, which was declined. An invitation was then extended to the Rev. Walter R. Long to become the pastor of the church, which he accepted, and was duly installed Sept. 15, 1853. He continued with the church for about ten years, preaching very acceptably to the people of his charge. He was dismissed by a ministerial council March 29, 1863. He was succeeded by the Rev. Charles H. Boyd, who was settled as the second pastor of the church in May, 1869, and continued to labor with the church and people until May 6, 1865, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to resign. He was formally dismissed by mutual council in January, 1866, and died soon after.

Mr. Boyd was succeeded by several divines, both as acting and settled pastors, down to the present time, when the Rev. Charles O. Oliphant has become the acting pastor of the church, preaching to great acceptance. The membership is one hundred and forty-eight. Sunday-school officers, four; teachers, seventeen; scholars, eighty-nine. The deacons are Nathan Noyes, Hiram C. Holmes, Henry K. Sparks, and George O. Hopkins. The corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Thanksgiving-day, Nov. 24, 1859, and went on to completion and dedication. It was enlarged in 1869, by the addition of about fourteen feet to its length. Society committee, Benjamin L. Holmes, Edwin B. Noyes, and Charles M. Gallup.

St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church at Pawcatuck.—Some thirty-eight or forty years ago Father James Felton, of Boston, Mass., came to Pawcatuck to celebrate mass and preach for the benefit of the Catholics then residing at Pawcatuck and Westerly. There being no church edifice of that order then at Pawcatuck, he held and conducted his services in the open air. The trustees of the Union meeting-house tendered him the use of that building for religious services as he might have occasion to use it. He continued his ministrations for about five years, and was succeeded by Father Daley for one year, who was followed by Father Duffy, under whose régime the Roman

Catholic church at Stonington Borough was erected, and dedicated by Bishop O'Reilly in the year 1851, who afterwards perished at sea in the ill-fated "Pacific." Father Duffy remained pastor for two years, and was succeeded by Father Thomas Dray, who remained for six years, who in turn has been succeeded by several priests, whose ministrations have been acceptable to the people of their charge.

The pastorate of Father Lynch, the present incumbent, has thus far been very successful. In his parochial school there are one hundred and fifty children, in the Sunday-school about four hundred and fifty, and the total Catholic population two thousand two hundred.

Trustees, Right Rev. Bishop McMahon, D.D., Very Rev. Thomas Walsh, V.G., Rev. T. L. Lynch, Laughlin Harty, and Thomas Bennett.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Stonington Borough.—This church was formed in 1851, and its edifice was erected the same year by subscriptions from the Catholics of Stonington, Westerly, and the Mystics, under the supervision of Rev. P. Duffy, who was its first pastor. At present it is joined to Mystic as an out-mission, and attended by Rev. J. B. A. Dougherty. Trustees, Right Rev. Bishop McMahon, D.D., Very Rev. Thomas Walsh, V.G., Rev. J. B. A. Dougherty, pastor, Daniel Gilmore, and Jeremiah Sullivan. Membership, six hundred and thirty; Sunday-school scholars, one hundred and ten.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Mystic Bridge.—The church was purchased from the Methodist Episcopal Society, and dedicated 1870. Rev. P. P. Lalor, first pastor; present pastor, Rev. J. B. A. Dougherty. Trustees, Right Rev. Bishop McMahon, D.D., Very Rev. Thomas Walsh, V.G., Rev. J. B. A. Dougherty, Anthony Ryan, Dennis Craddock. Membership, five hundred and thirty; Sunday-school scholars, one hundred and sixteen.

The pastorate of the Rev. J. B. A. Dougherty (who has the care of both of these churches) has but just commenced, and bids fair to be successful.

The Advent Christian Association was organized in Stonington Borough, Sept. 1, 1874, by Capt. George S. Brewster, William H. Smith, William F. Tannar, and Benjamin C. Brown, who commenced religious services at the dwelling-houses of the associated brethren until they secured the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, where they now worship. The organization of this association was brought about by a few conscientious devoted men, whose efforts have been blessed until their members have increased beyond their expectations. Like all of the primitive churches of New England, they started with a fixed purpose, disregarding all opposing forces, and with unshaken faith trusted in Him who doeth all things well. They have no settled pastor, but enjoy a stated supply from neighboring churches. The church is greatly indebted to Capt. George S. Brewster for his unselfish devotion to its interests.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

STONINGTON—(Continued).

Manufactures—Ship-building—Commerce, etc.

Mills and Manufacturing.—The first mill for any purpose erected in the town of Stonington was built in 1662, under the following stipulations, viz.:

"Articles of Agreement between us whose names are here under-written as followeth this 10th day of December, 1661. We Thomas Stanton senior, Samuel Chesebrough, Nath^l Chesebrough, Elihu Palmer, Nehemiah Palmer, Elisba Chesebrough, Thomas Miner, Sen., & Clement Misor, do bind ourselves each to the other in a bond of twenty pounds to build a grist mill at the We-que-te-quock upon the river that runs by Goodman Chesebrough's between this and Michaelmas next, each man to be at equal charges, either in good pay or work, & each man to have equal shares in the Mill & benefits thereof, when it is built, and so man to sell his share to any other person, if any of those will give as much for it as another will; & hereto we set our hands interchangably this 10th day of December, 1661.

"THOMAS STANTON,

NEM. PALMER,

"SAMUEL CHESBROUGH,

ELISBA CHESBROUGH,

"NATHL. CHESBROUGH,

CLEMENT MINER,

"ELIHU PALMER,

THOMAS MINER."

This agreement was followed by another between the proprietors of the land to be used in building and flowing, viz.:

"We William Chesebrough & Elihu Palmer, do hereby engage for ourselves & our relations, that whatever land is taken up for the Dam of the Mill before mentioned, or for any trench work, or that the water in draining overflows or for the setting of the Mill & Mill house shall go free without cost or pay to the undertakers of ye work as witness our hands this 10th day of Dec. 1661 & this land is to remain to the mill & undertakers as long as the mill continues in use; if it be defective and not sold, to return to the above mentioned William Chesebrough & Elihu Palmer, as witness our hands.

"WILLIAM CHESBROUGH,

"ELIHU PALMER.

"Witness: THOMAS MINER."

This mill has been kept up and in operation ever since, and is now the property of Mr. John F. Chesebrough.

Farther up stream Mr. Chauncey Johnson, a few years ago, built another grist-mill, on lands purchased of Capt. Charles P. Williams.

The second grist-mill was on the Pawcatuck River, and was built before 1666.

During the early settlement of the town the wives and daughters of the planters spun and wove all of their linen and woolen cloth, and at first and along dressed the woolen goods by hand fulling-mills, coloring the same to suit their fancy in the old-fashioned dye-tubs. The first movement to establish fulling-mills in town for the dressing of woolen cloth came up for consideration in town-meeting in 1624, when favorable action was taken upon a letter addressed to the towns of New London, Norwich, and Stonington by Roger Playsted, of Rhode Island, which, with the answer of the town, is as follows, viz.:

"This may certify, the towns or the inhabitants of the township of New London, Stonington and Norwich that in answer to ye request of John Lamb, concerning building of a fulling mill at or about the head of the River, for ye milling of the cloth that shall be raised in those towns. Now if those towns shall please to engage certainly that they will bring all the cloth they shall have occasion to have milled to this

mill mentioned, without suffering others to be built within those townships, or sending their cloth unto other places, so long as this mill can answer, or in case this cannot, that one may be erected in some other convenient place allowed and freely granted with what accommodation is requisite for the carrying along of such a design by any of the aforesaid towns from time to time and at all times need shall require.

"Now this may certainly inform you that if God shall spare my life and afford me strength to go on with this design, that I will build a substantial fulling mill with fixtures to dry your cloth which shall be under one yard and half in breadth, unto what size of thickness yourselves shall direct, you paying me for doing, three pence for each yard, so milled and dried, in money or pay equivalent, brought home to the said mill or some other convenient place not withholding my pay above six months after the work is done, and it be concluded on in some short time, I doubt not but in eighteen months after the mill may be finished and ready to go, and if after this is done, any shall desire to have their cloth sheared and dried, I shall join my son to that work provided those that have it so done shall pay what in reason such work is worth, and to conclude if what above said be granted, I to the performance of what is written have subscribed my hand this 18th of June 1674.

"ROGER PLAYSTED.

"Stonington"

"Stonington answer to Mr. Playsted's petition, that they are freely willing that Mr. Playsted should go on about erecting a fulling mill in these parts and to manifest their liking of the petitions made by the said Playsted unto them and their acceptance of the same; this was agreed upon and manifested by a vote at a public town meeting and ordered to be recorded by the selectmen, &c.

"December 29, 1674."

The towns of New London and Norwich did not accept of his proposition, so the whole matter failed.

John Shaw built the first fulling-mill in town on Stony Brook, west of the present residence of Latham H. Miner, and on land owned by him. The date of its erection is not certainly known. The location of the dam and the margin of the pond can now be traced. It is more than a hundred years since it went out of use.

"Weave-shops" were introduced and in use as early as fulling-mills. The one manufactured the cloth and the other dressed it. The wool was carded and spun by hand; the flax was pulled, rotted, broke, swingled, hatched, spun, wove, and bleached by hand. Later on these "weave-shops" became a sort of manufacturing establishment for the production of first-class goods. As early as 1760 the basement of the dwelling-house of Capt. Richard Wheeler was used by him for a weave-shop. He was also engaged in tanning leather, using vats made of large chestnut logs, dug out and imbedded in the ground near Stony Brook. Apprentices for this trade were regularly indentured and served for a given time, and then set up business for themselves.

A mill for the manufacture of potash, saltpetre, and powder, before and during the Revolutionary war, stood near Stony Brook, on land now owned by Nelson H. Wheeler, owned and operated by the Shaws. During the Revolutionary war the blockade of our sea-coast by the British was so close and effective that sugar and molasses became so scarce that it was wellnigh impossible to get any for use. So a sugar-mill was erected on lands of Deacon Joseph Denison and operated by horse-power, in which sweet-corn stalks were ground up and the juice pressed out and boiled down for molasses and sugar. Before the

Revolution a grist-mill was erected on Stony Brook, and known for a time as the Fellows' Mill. Afterwards it became the property of Dr. William Lord, who held it until he left town, when it was purchased by the late Capt. Charles H. Smith, who erected a new dam, increasing the area of the pondage, and built a new mill below the old one, with a powerful water-fall, which made it one of the best grist-mills in the State.

After the death of Capt. Smith the property was sold to Frank Sylvia, who in turn sold it to the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company for a reservoir.

Mechanics and artisans are important persons in any community, more especially in a new settlement, where a large share of the capital is used in new buildings. Carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths are indispensable in a new settlement. William Chesebrough, our first planter, was a blacksmith and gunsmith, but did not follow either branch of his trade after he came here to reside. James Babcock, of Westerly, was a blacksmith, and continued the business nearly as long as he lived. John Frink was our first carpenter, and resided on Taugwonk. In 1673 there were blacksmiths in New London and Westerly, but none in Stonington. At a town-meeting in 1671, two twelve-acre lots were given to Jeremie Burch, if he would come here and do the town smithery, which, however, he declined. Whereupon the town ordered the lots given to him to be attached and restored to the town, which was done July 24, 1874. The town did not procure a blacksmith for a year or more, nor until James Dean, of Taunton, Plymouth colony, came here and entered into an arrangement with the town, which was adopted at a town-meeting as follows:

"At a public town meeting Legally warned and held on February the 28th 1676.

"For encouragement of James Dean in order to his settlement in our town, Sundry inhabitants do engage themselves to pay unto the said Dean a certain sum, which, for, and in consideration the said Dean promiseth to repay all such persons in smithery work as each person shall have occasion for, and that these presents shall reciprocally be binding each to the other.

"The first, Mr Stanton Sen, promiseth five pounds, Mr Amos Richardson & his Son Stephen five pounds, Nehemiah Palmer twenty shillings, Nathaniel Chesebrough twenty shillings, Thomas Stanton Jun. twenty shillings, Ephraim Miner twenty shillings, Joseph Miner twenty shillings, Goodman Reynolds and his son Thomas four shillings, Thomas Bell twenty shillings, Henry Stephens twenty shillings, Edmund Fanning twenty shillings, Joshua Holmes twenty shillings, Ezekial Main twenty shillings, Samuel Minor twenty shillings, Adam Gallup twenty shillings, Mr James Noyes ten shillings, Goodman Searle twenty shillings.

"The sum above mentioned is to be payed to James Dean at some place in Stonington where he may or shall dwell, in either pork, butter or wheat at or before the last of November next ensuing after the date hereof: the species mentioned are to be paid at price current.

"The same day was granted to James Dean twenty four acres of upland which was formerly reserved by the town for the accommodation of a smith, which grant is to him and his heirs or assigns, provided he doth the towns iron work for and during the full term of three years, but if the said Dean shall decease in our town within the term, then the said grant shall properly appertain to the heirs of the said Dean without molestation by or from the town, and this grant obligeth no further, but

that for the future each person payeth honestly for what work they have done."

"At a Town meeting legally warned, Sept. 6, 1677, it was voted for the smith's encouragement, Mr Richardson promiseth to cart the thatch to cover his house, and to allow him ten days work more.

"Adam Gallup, Thomas Edwards, and Thomas Fanning promiseth to cut the thatch for his house.

"Lieutenant Mason and Gershom Palmer, each of them one days work in carting.

"Mr Wheeler promiseth him two hundred of laths.

"At the same day James Dean had granted him one hundred acres of land, where he can find it upon the commons, provided it intrench not upon any former grant i. e: all former grants being first satisfied.

"The selectmen vide."

"At a legal town meeting held June 1st, 1682, it was passed by vote that James Deane hath performed his condition made with the town.

"February the 26th, 1676."

The two twenty-four-acre lots, or double lots, as they were sometimes called, set apart and designed for the use of a blacksmith, were situated a little way easterly of the quarry ledge at Quiambaug.

Here Mr. James Dean erected his home and shop, and commenced business in 1676. Subsequently he received other grants of land, and became a prominent man in the affairs of the town. He continued to reside in Stonington until 1698, when he and several other of the planters of Stonington went up and joined the new settlement of Plainfield, Conn., and was chosen town clerk there in 1699.

His son, James Dean, Jr., remained and built what in our early days was known as the "Old Dean House," at Dean's Mills, about the year 1700, which was destroyed by fire in 1848. James Dean, Jr., did not confine himself to blacksmithing, but learned the business of fulling and dressing woolen cloth, and for that purpose erected a fulling-mill on Caulkins' Brook, afterwards known as Dean's Brook, about one-third of the way from the old post road down to the Dean's Mills. There he continued both branches of business until his son, John Dean, reached manhood, when he and his father built a new dam and erected another fulling-mill near his dwelling-house, where the dam now crosses the brook. After this arrangement was effected they devoted their time and attention to cloth-dressing until 1807, when the fulling-mill was enlarged into a factory building, with a grist-mill, new machinery for cloth-dressing, wool-carding, and for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. These were introduced by Mr. James Dean, the son of John Dean, with whom he had been engaged in business from his early manhood.

Mr. James Dean continued in business until 1830, when he retired. The property was subsequently purchased by Capt. Charles H. Smith, who improved the premises by raising the dam, increasing the pondage, and deepening the raceway, and leasing it to parties for cloth-dressing, wool-carding, and for manufacturing purposes generally.

Samuel Gallup built a saw-mill and dam and the mill-house, now standing, about 1765. The site of this saw-mill is now overflowed by the pond of Capt. Alexander Palmer's grist-mill.

Farther up this brook and west of the residence of Uriah D. Harvey, Mr. Amos Denison built a saw-mill more than one hundred years ago, which for a while commanded a good share of business, but after his death ran down and was discontinued.

Still farther up the stream the late Samuel Wheeler erected a saw-mill in 1845, which was run successfully for several years, and after his death became the property of his son, Samuel P. Wheeler, who kept it in use while he lived, but after his death it ran down, and has since been abandoned.

Previous to the year 1800 a grist-mill was erected on Mystic Brook, above the village of Mystic, which from its location and its water-power was considered very valuable property.

In 1814 the General Assembly of this State incorporated the Mystic Manufacturing Company "for the purpose of manufacturing cloths and other fabrics of cotton and of wool, and of cotton and wool together; and of brass, iron, and wood into tools, engines, and machines for mechanical use; and also of grain into flour and meal in the most advantageous manner." Capital stock not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

This company organized immediately and commenced business, leasing the grist-mill property above the village, and the erection of two factories at the north end of the village, which were successfully managed and finally purchased by the late John Hyde, Esq. The south factory has been destroyed by fire. The north one is still standing, and is occasionally leased for manufacturing purposes.

In 1850 another Mystic Manufacturing Company was organized as a joint-stock corporation "for the manufacture of cotton or woolen goods, or both," with the late Henry Harding, Esq., as president. Capital stock, fifteen thousand dollars. The company built the factory at the south end of the village, which, with steam-power and apparatus, was transferred to A. B. Taylor in 1864, who ran it successfully for about ten years. Afterwards it became the property of the Groton Savings-Bank, who sold it to the Messrs. Rawitser & Bros.

The firm of George Greenman & Co. built a factory in 1849, at Greenmanville, which was owned by a corporate company, and at first was managed by Messrs. Crandall & Barber for seven years, since which the factory has been enlarged and run by various parties down to 1873, when it was purchased by W. F. Prosser and George H. Greenman, and they, in company with George Greenman & Co., have run it to the present time. During the late Rebellion a large amount of capital was invested in an establishment for the manufacture of machinery, and located at Pistol Point, in the village of Mystic Bridge.

After the close of the war it was changed so as to manufacture cotton and woolen goods. After various changes as to ownership and management, it was destroyed by fire in 1875.

Hitherto a planing-mill, in connection with the sash and blind business, was established at Mystic Bridge, but after various business changes and alterations in the establishment, and introduction of new machinery, it is now known as the Lantern Hill Silex-Works.

A windmill at Long Point was erected before the Revolutionary war, and was used for several years, but could not successfully compete with the water-power mills in town, and so was given up.

John F. Trumbull, Esq., in 1851 built a stone factory in the borough of Stonington, which was first used for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails.

In 1861 "The Joslyn Firearms Company" was formed, under the joint-stock corporation laws, and leased the building for their business. The close of the war ended the demand for their goods, and the company went out of business in 1864.

The Standard Braid Company was organized in 1866, with a capital of \$100,000, purchased this building and went on with their business, but the great reduction in the price of their goods and heavy losses compelled them to suspend.

Nothing was done in the factory for some time, nor until the Atwood Machine Company purchased the building and commenced making machinery for the manufacture of silk goods. Under the skillful management of this company their business has increased to such an extent that they have been compelled to enlarge the building, and are still unable to fill their orders. They give constant and remunerative employment to about one hundred and fifty men.

A company for the manufacture of textile goods has just been organized in the borough, under the presidency and principal management of Capt. George Hubbard.

The Stonington Manufacturing Company was organized in 1869, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of making household furniture; commenced and carried on business for a short time, and then closed out its business.

The Stonington Jewelry Company was organized in 1873, and subsequently its capital was increased, and after about two years went out of business.

The Stonington Steamboat Company was organized in 1867, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. But in order to make a satisfactory terminus for its new line of boats in Providence, changed their base and organized the company as a Rhode Island corporation.

The first dam built across the Pawcatuck River was located just below Pawcatuck Bridge, and a grist-mill was erected on the Stonington side before 1666. The next grist-mill in the Pawcatuck Valley was built on the south side of Shunnseck River, a little way west of its junction with the Pawcatuck, before the year 1700. Another dam was built across the Pawcatuck River before 1785, and a grist-mill was built on the Westerly side soon after by Mr. Samuel Brand. About this

time a saw-mill was built on the Stonington side, and afterwards an oil-mill, owned by Mr. John Congdon, who sold out the property to Mr. John Schofield in 1806. Mr. Schofield enlarged the premises and introduced machinery for wool-carding, spinning, weaving, and fulling woolen goods, and carried on the business during the war of 1812. The business after the close of the war was not as good, but the establishment continued its wool-carding and cloth-dressing and manufacturing until 1831, when the late O. M. Stillman purchased the entire property and carried on the business. In 1848 he built the brick factory now standing at Stillmanville, in operating which, with its appendages, he contributed largely in building up the village of Stillmanville.

Since Mr. Stillman's death the property has passed into the hands of Rhode Island parties, who operate it in connection with property on the other side, under the name and style of the Westerly Woolen Company. It is not certainly known who have been the successive owners of the mill privilege below Pawcatuck Bridge from its erection in 1666 to the present time. The present factory building there was erected by Stillman Bros. & Co. in 1862, and is now owned and operated by the Charmichael Manufacturing Company. A machine shop in the building is run by F. V. & V. C. Stillman. The steam mill on Mechanics' Street is owned and run by the Moss Manufacturing Company, making cotton goods. Messrs. Cottrell & Babcock commenced business at Pawcatuck in 1855, employing a large number of men in manufacturing machinery of all kinds. In 1880, Mr. Cottrell bought out the interest of his partner, and the business is now carried on under the name of C. B. Cottrell & Co., engaged principally in making printing-presses.

A large steam grist-mill and soap-factory on Mechanics' Street, principally owned by Peleg S. Barber, Esq., has been in successful operation for several years, doing a large and extensive business.

A carpenter's shop, south of the mill of Stillman Bros. & Co., operated by water-power, is used for making doors, window-sash, and everything in the wood line necessary for first-class builders. It has been run for several years by the late firm of C. Mason & Co., and has furnished goods for all of the builders in the vicinity, and is now operated by their successors, doing first-class work.

Two quarries have been opened and worked in this town; one at Quiambaug, and the other at Taugwonk, but neither successfully thus far. With abundant capital and proper management they may yet prove a success.

Formerly our citizens associated their wealth and sent ships to the uttermost parts of the earth to procure oil from the leviathans of the deep. But latterly they have associated for the purpose of gathering it from the tiny, bony fish that float along our coast in countless myriads. Two companies, organ-

ized as partnerships, are engaged in the prosecution of the business, one at Noyes' Neck, and the other on Mason's Island; both under able and effective management, aided by resolute and intelligent employés.

A machine- and repair-shop, operated in connection with the railroad and steamboat companies at the borough, under the supervision of the Messrs. Slades, is doing a large business, and is adding largely to the net profits of both companies.

Ship-building.—The first ship-builders in this region were Thomas Wells and George Denison. They resided in what is now Westerly, though at the time claimed as a part of the present town of Stonington. Joseph, the son of Thomas Wells, was also a ship-builder.

On the 3d day of January, 1680, Joseph Wells signed a contract to finish up a vessel then on the stocks at Pawcatuck. On the 20th of May, 1680, he signed another contract for the building of a vessel, wherein he describes himself as of Mystic, Conn. He married Hannah Reynolds, of Stonington (Mystic), Dec. 28, 1681, and settled in Groton, where he died, Oct. 26, 1711. Joseph Wells, soon after his location at Mystic, built a ship for Amos Richardson, of Stonington, which ended in litigation. To what extent ship-building was carried on in Stonington from the days of Joseph Wells down to the Revolution it is now impossible to tell, for no known record thereof exists. Several small craft were built at Stonington, Long Point, and on the Mystic River before and during the war of the Revolution, but their owners and tonnage is not certainly known.

Before the Revolution the accumulated wealth of the inhabitants was largely invested in commerce, building most of their vessels. Long before the Revolution, Col. Joseph Pendleton, of Westerly, built a brig on the west bank of the river below Pawcatuck bridge, which was launched and floated down the river with much difficulty. She was sent to New York under command of his son, Capt. Joseph Pendleton, and was loaded with a cargo for the West Indies, which she carried in safety. After discharging and reloading with molasses, etc., she started on the home voyage, after which nothing was heard of the vessel or crew. The General Assembly of Rhode Island, in consideration of his heavy loss and other misfortunes equally as great, gave him a lottery grant of a tract of land, on part of which is now located Lottery village. This land was laid out in one hundred and twenty-six house-lots, and put up in a lottery, each successful ticket-holder drawing a house-lot. The grant was dated Feb. 27, 1750, and was executed by Isaac Sheffield and Elias Thompson, aided by W. Babcock as surveyor.

Near the old Tristram Dickens house, on the west bank of Pawcatuck River, opposite Lottery village, there was built in 1823 the schooner Julia Ann, 60 tons, Capt. Nathan Barber.

The following vessels were built by Mr. George Sheffield, of Pawcatuck:

1818, sloop Connecticut, 50 tons; Capt. Stephens.

1823, brig Rimack, 175 tons; Capt. Basset.

1824, brig Pomona, 225 tons; Capt. Newton.

1825, schooner Phoenix, 150 tons; Capt. Spicer.

1826, schooner William, 175 tons; Capt. Peleg Wilbur.

1829, brig Christopher Burdick, 165 tons; Capt. Burdick.

He built two vessels at Stonington borough.

1821, ship Stonington, 250 tons; Capt. Hull.

1822, brig Pomona, 175 tons; Capt. Barnes.

George Sheffield & Sons built the following vessels:

1830, sloop Caspian, 50 tons; Capt. William C. Pendleton.

1832, sloop New York, 60 tons; Capt. Wilcox.

1833, sloop Pioneer, 75 tons; Capt. Wilbur.

1838, sloop George Eldredge, 75 tons; Capt. Eldredge.

1839, brig George Moon, 250 tons; Capt. Moon.

1840, brig Edward, 275 tons; Capt. Magna.

1842, sloop Pawcatuck, 30 tons; Capt. Ethan Pendleton.

1843, ship Ann Welsh, 450 tons; Capt. Dunham.

1844, sloop China, 40 tons; Capt. Ethan Pendleton.

1845, three-masted schooner Arispa, 100 tons; Capt. Gates.

H. & F. Sheffield built the following vessels:

1847, schooner Phoenix, 80 tons; Capt. James R. Dickens.

1849, schooner Frances, 130 tons; Capt. Hawley.

1850, steamer Water Lily, 75 tons; Capt. J. A. Robinson.

1851, schooner Nebraska, 200 tons; Capt. Blake.

1852, brig Escambra, 250 tons; Capt. Magna.

1852, steamer Tiger Lily, 100 tons; Capt. J. A. Robinson.

1853, schooner Hannah Martin, 230 tons; Capt. Morgan.

1854, schooner Sarah Starr, 250 tons; Capt. Bunnell.

1856, sloop Tristram Dickens, 70 tons; Capt. J. R. Dickens.

1856, schooner George Sheffield, 260 tons; Capt. Stiles.

The following vessels were built by Mr. John Brown:

1821, sloop Flying Fish, 30 tons; Capt. Brown.

1822, sloop Franklin, 30 tons; Capt. E. Brown.

1825, sloop Fame, 46 tons; Capt. E. Brown.

All three built where C. Maxon & Co.'s carpenter-shop is now located.

1830, schooner Fox, 60 tons; Capt. Elias Brown; built where C. Maxon & Co.'s barn is now located.

1832, sloop John Brown, 50 tons; built for a Mr. John Brown, of Fall River, Mass., on the lot formerly occupied by Hull & Dickinson as a lumber-yard.

1832, schooner Flash, 75 tons; Capt. Elias Brown, built at the same place as the above.

There was framed in the yard in the rear of the late Jesse Breed, West Broad Street, a small sloop named Willie Sheffield, between 20 and 30 tons, which was conveyed to the river and launched in April, 1867, commanded by Capt. N. M. Card.

In 1867, June 12th, there was launched near the residence of Timothy Gavitt the sloop Glide, 24 tons; Capt. Timothy Gavitt.

There were built west of C. Maxon & Co.'s barn, West Street, and launched sideways, the following:

1855, schooner Niantic, 80 tons, Capt. George P. Barber.

1865, schooner Josephine, 50 tons; Capt. Charles A. Maxon.

There were built on the lot formerly occupied by Hall & Dickinson as a lumber-yard, Mechanic Street, by Stephen L. Dickerson, for Oliver D. Wells, the following vessels:

1842, schooner Urbanna, 137 tons; Capt. Small.

1843, schooner Tallahassee, 120 tons; Capt. Oliver Gavitt.

1842, ship Wabash, 500 tons; Capt. Charles T. Stanton. This vessel was built near "Cuff's house," below Pawcatuck Rock.

Christopher Leeds built several small vessels at Upper Mystic after the close of the last war with England, viz.: brig Hersilia, schooner —, and others. He built two small steamboats for Silas E. Burrows, viz.: Cadet and New London.

Messrs. Greemans commenced ship-building at the head of Mystic in 1827, where they built a number of small vessels, mostly smacks and sloops. When they moved down to their present location, in 1838, then called Adam Point, they commenced building fishing-vessels, schooners, and brigs for Southern coasting trade. As business increased, the demand came for larger vessels, and they built a number of ships for European trade, and finally, when the California trade opened, they built several large ships for that and other trades, building for one house in New York fifteen large ships, averaging about 1500 tons each. They have also built quite a number of screw-steamers and side-wheel steamboats, three-masted schooners, yachts, pilot-boats, and, in fact, all kinds and descriptions of vessels, both sail and steam, as many as one hundred and twenty-five in all.

The following is an incomplete list:

Ship Silas Greenman, for Everett & Brown.	Ship Belle Wood, 1854.
Ship William Rathbone, for Everett & Brown.	Ship Leah, ¹ 1856.
Ship John Baseon.	Ship Atmosphere, 1858.
Ship E. C. Scranton, for Everett & Brown.	Ship Prima Donna, 1858.
Ship Caroline Tucker, 1853.	Bark Texana, ² built in 1859.
David Crockett, 1853.	Screw-steamer New London, built in 1859.
	Bark Lucy E. Ashby, built in 1859.
	Bark Heiress, built in 1860.

¹ Lost at sea.

² Burnt by the rebels on Florida coast.

Brig Belle of the Bay, built in 1860.	Screw-steamer Idasho, built in 1864.
Bark Diadem, built in 1861.	Side-wheel steamer W. W. Coit, built in 1864.
Screw-steamer Blackstone, built in 1861.	Side-wheel steamer Fountain, built in 1864.
Screw-steamer Thames, built in 1861.	Side-wheel steamer City Point, built in 1864.
Screw-steamer Oriole, built in 1861-62.	Steam-tug George, built in 1864.
Side-wheel steamer San Juan, built in 1862.	Brig William Edwards, built in 1865.
Screw-steamer Delaware, built in 1862.	Brig Amanda Guion, built in 1865.
Side-wheel steamer Escert, built in 1862.	Ship Cold Stream, built in 1866.
Ship Favorite, built in 1862.	Bark Cremona, built 1867.
Screw-steamer Constitution, built in 1862-63.	Ship Frolic, built in 1868-69.
Screw-steamer Weybossett, built in 1863.	Schooner G. P. Pomeroy, three-masted, built in 1872.
Side-wheel steamer Rafael, built in 1863.	Three-masted schooner Nellie Lamper, built in 1873.
Screw-steamer Montauk, 1863.	Two steam-lighters, built in 1874.
Side-wheel steamer Ann Maria, built in 1863-64.	Schooner William H. Hopkins, three-masted, built in 1876.
	Side-wheel steamer G. R. Kealey, and others.

VESSELS BUILT BY CHARLES MALLORY, ESQ., AT MYSTIC BRIDGE.

Steamers.					
Launched. Ton.			Launched. Ton.		
Penguin.....	1859	400	Ella, side wheel.....	1864	246
Varuna.....	1860		Ariadne.....	1864	792
Owasco, U. S. gov't.....	1861	575	Euterpe.....	1864	824
Falcon.....	1861	875	Loyalist.....	1864	335
Eagle.....	1861	198	Twilight.....	1865	644
Haze.....	1861	210	A. J. Ingersoll.....	1865	803
Thorne.....	1861	210	Varuna.....	1869	670
Stars and Stripes.....	1861	410	8 Spanish gunboats.....	1869	3174
Union.....	1862	1100	Bolivia.....	1869	509
Oreole.....	1862	1056	City of Galveston.....	1870	1110
Augusta Dinsmore.....	1862	727	City of Austin.....	1871	1492
Mary Sanford.....	1862	721	Carondelet.....	1873	1461
Governor Buckingham.....	1863	912	Aurora.....	1874	869
Yazoo.....	1863	1285	Sisson.....	1875	94
Varuoa.....	1863	1007	Eronaut.....	1875	94
Victor.....	1863	1340	Gerett Polhimus.....	1875	78
General Sedgwick.....	1864	817	Telegram.....	1876	45
Atlanta.....	1864	1054			

Clipper-Ships.					
Launched. Tons.			Launched. Tons.		
Eliza Mallory.....	1851	647	Constitution.....	1857	500
Albion.....	1852	916	Twilight (1).....	1857	1482
Pompero.....	1853	1376	Haze.....	1859	800
Hound.....	1853	714	Twilight (2).....	1866	1303
Samuel Willets.....	1854	1300	Annie M. Small.....	1868	1054
Elizabeth F. Willets.....	1854	825	Part of his whaling fleet.		
Mary L. Sutton.....	1855	1448			

Barks.					
Launched. Ton.			Launched. Ton.		
Ann.....	1854	700	Tycoon.....	1860	735
Frances.....	1855	600	Galveston.....	1866	622
Lapwing.....	1859	590			

<i>Schooners.</i>		Launched. Ton.	
Eliza A. Potter.....		1857	247

VESSELS BUILT BY IRONS & GRINNELL, MYSTIC BRIDGE, IN AND AFTER 1840.

Tonnage.		Tonnage.	
Brig Almeda.....	250	Andrew Jackson, clipper-ship.	1500
Ship Harriet Hoxie.....	700	Racer, ship.....	800
Ship Charles Mallory.....	800	4 brigs, East, West, North, and South.....	3400
Ship Asa Fish.....	400	6 schooners, names and tonnage not preserved.	
Cavalo, bark.....	300	Ship Montauk.....	400
Electric, clipper-ship.....	1200		
Harvey Burtch, ship.....	1500		

Mr. Dexter Irons died in 1858, and a new firm of Hill & Grinnell was established, who carried on the business.

³ Each.

VESSELS BUILT BY HILL & GRINNELL AT MYSTIC BRIDGE.

	Built.	Tonnage.
Steamer Linda.....	1864	450
" Relief.....	1865	300
Bark Mary E. Packer.....	1866	800
" Aquidnick.....	1865	350
" Moro Castle.....	1868	450
Five Spanish gunboats.....	1869	200 (each.)
Schooner Nettie M. Rogers.....	1870	50
" Raven's Wing.....	1870	230
Pilot-boat Eclipse, schooner.....	1870	70
Ferry-boat Union.....	1872	125
Sloop-smack Florida.....	1873	60
Bark George Moon.....	1874	1000

VESSELS BUILT BY MASON C. HILL.

	Built.	Tonnage.
Steamer Gypsey.....	1876	70 (about.)
" Annie L. Wilcox.....	1877	130
" G. S. Allen.....	1877	130
" Manhanset.....	1879	128

VESSELS BUILT AT STONINGTON BOROUGH.—Pegleg Brown and Elisha Denison were in their day engaged in ship-building and in the West India trade, but the names and tonnage of the vessels built and employed by them has not been preserved. Mr. Brown, in his will, dated in 1796, provides for finishing a vessel then on the stocks in which he was interested. In 1811, Capt. Nathaniel Palmer and Mr. Morrill built the ship "Volunteer," which was sold in New York. The ship "Cotton Planter" was built by Mr. Giles R. Hallam, which was also sold in New York. Ship "Hydaspy" was built in 1822 by Capt. Edmund Fanning. He also built the ship "Almyra," which was sold in New York. The schooner "George" was built by William Miller. Gen. William Williams built ships "General Williams," "Robert Brown," and "Pomona." Brigs "Seraph," "Othello," and "Bogatar" were built by Captain Edmund Fanning. The brigs "Bunker Hill" and "Dandy" were built by Mr. William A. Fanning.

The following vessels were built by various parties, viz.: Ships, "Charles Phelps" and "Glen." Brigs, "James," "Lawrence," and "Tampico." Schooners, "Joseph Warren," "J. C. Waldron," "Breakwater," "Pacific," "Defence," "Hancox," "James I. Day," and "Williams." Sloops, "Hero," "James Monroe," "Paulino," and "Deacon Fellows." The ship "Betsey Williams" was built by Charles P. Williams in 1846. Schooners, "Juliet" (yacht), by N. B. Palmer; "White Wing" (yacht), by C. P. Williams; "Josephine," "America," 60 tons, "Madgie," 112 tons, "Palmer," 194 tons, "Madgie," 164 tons (yachts), by R. F. Loper; "Nora" (yacht), by N. B. Palmer; and "Juliet" (yacht), by N. B. Palmer (2). There were built at Quiambaug, by Jesse Wilcox, sloops "Hattie," "Inthia," and several others.

Before the Revolution, and when the West India trade was so profitable, vessels of all sorts and descriptions were pressed into the business.

Vessels from fifteen tons and upwards were used, and some of them were framed and set up in the woods where the timber grew, and then taken down, carried to some suitable place on the shore, completed, and launched. Four such vessels were framed in the woods of Deacon Joseph Denison, and two in

the woods of Mr. Jonathan Wheeler, besides others in different parts of the town.

The "Royal Limb," a famous canoe, was made from the limb of a tree so large that a barrel of molasses could be easily rolled on the inside from one end to the other. The butt of the tree from which the limb was taken was forty-eight feet in circumference. The heart rotted out in its old age, leaving an aperture in the south side, and before it fell a score of sheep could easily find shelter from the weather in the cavity of the tree.

Commerce.—The license granted by the General Court of Connecticut in 1650 to Thomas Stanton for the exclusive trade of Pawcatuck River for three years laid the foundation of the commercial relations of this town with the West Indies. Parties in New London became interested with Thomas Stanton & Sons, and carried on a successful trade with the Indians and the West Indies, principally with Barbadoes. Trade was also carried on with Boston and the Plymouth colony to a considerable extent. Thomas Hewitt, of Hingham, came into Mystic River in 1656 and bought up the surplus produce of the planters in that region. He subsequently married Hannah, daughter of Walter Palmer, in 1659, bought and built him a house on the grounds of the Elm Grove Cemetery and continued his coasting trade, and left for the West Indies in 1661 and was never again heard of, vessel or crew. The Messrs. Stanton continued and increased their fur trade, and in order to reap all of its advantages Daniel Stanton, one of the firm, went and resided at Barbadoes, where he remained until his death. Edward Denison, son of the ship-builder, George Denison, of Westerly, removed to Stonington and built the house lately occupied by the town clerk's office at the Road in 1714, where he remained until 1752, when he built the first house in Stonington Borough, and that year built the first wharf of the place, and he and his son, John Denison, continued their West India trade, in which they had previously been engaged at Pawtucket.

Samuel Stanton, grandson of Thomas Stanton, soon sold out his real estate at Pawcatuck, and with his son Nathan came over to the borough and built the Polly Breed house, and engaged in the West India trade, which was followed by Capt. Ebenezer Stanton, son of Nathan.

William Williams, living near Mystic, became largely interested in commerce. His son William commanded one of his vessels, and died at sea in 1770. His wife died at home a few days after, leaving two children,—William, the late Maj.-Gen. William Williams, and Eunice, first the wife of Rufus Wheeler, and after his death the wife of the Hon. Coddington Billings, and mother of his sons, Noyes and William, and daughter, Mrs. Eunice Farnsworth, of Norwich, Conn.

Deacon Joseph Denison was also interested in commerce, and later the Haley family participated.

The Revolutionary war almost annihilated commerce. After its close it slowly recovered, but before it had assumed its former proportions the embargo acts of Congress and the complications with European powers prostrated it again.

Then came the last war with England, with a close blockade of our harbor, crippling our commerce.

After the close of the war commerce again revived, and has been prosecuted with great success in almost every department of trade. Fishing and the whaling business very early attracted the attention of our people.

In 1647 the General Court enacted this: "If Mr. Whiting, with any others, shall make trial and prosecute a design for the taking of whale within these liberties, and if upon trial within the term of two years they shall like to go on, no others shall be suffered to interrupt them for the term of seven years." Whether Mr. Whiting engaged in the business or not does not appear.

As early as 1701, and for several years thereafter, whales were taken and brought on shore at Wadawamuck, the oil tried out and sold in Boston and the West Indies. After the close of the Revolution a law was passed exempting all vessel property engaged in the fish and whaling business from taxation. Also the polls of the men employed four months on board a fishing or whaling vessel was exempted from taxation. After 1790 the exemption of the vessel property was repealed, but the exempting of poll-tax was continued. Under the patronage of the State, whaling was carried on principally at and from New London, but nothing of the kind was done here until some time after the close of the last war with England. On and after 1830 several prominent business men in Stonington gave their attention to the whaling business, viz.: Capt. Charles P. Williams, Charles Mallory, John F. Trumbull, Francis Pendleton, Joseph E. Smith, and Moses Pendleton, aided by a most intelligent and able set of captains and subordinates, successfully prosecuted the business, and for several years it was the is most lucrative business of the town. The following a list of the vessels employed in whaling and sealing:

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Owners and Agents.
America.....	464	Charles P. Williams.
Bolton, bark.....	220	" "
Charles Phelps.....	362	" "
Caledonia.....	446	" "
Corvo.....	349	" "
Calumet.....	300	" "
Eugene.....	297	" "
Fellowes.....	268	" "
George.....	251	" "
Herald.....	241	" "
Thomas Williams.....	340	" "
United States.....	244	" "
Mary and Susan.....	392	" "
Autumn.....	220	" "
Betsy Williams.....	400	" "
Cavalier.....	295	" "
Rebecca Grove, brig.....	128	" "
Beaver.....	427	" "
Prudent.....	398	" "
S. H. Waterman, bark.....	480	" "
Uxor, brig.....	100	" "
Fracle, brig.....	"	" "
Acasto.....	330	" "
Henrietta, schooner.....	139	" "
Colossus, schooner.....	85	" "

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Owners and Agents.
Pacific, schooner.....	96	Charles P. Williams.
Penguin.....	82	" "
Sovereign.....	95	" "
Byron, bark.....	178	John F. Trumbull.
Cabinet.....	305	" "
Cynosure.....	230	" "
Tiger.....	311	" "
Phoebus, bark.....	278	" "
Richard Henry, bark.....	137	" "
Tybee.....	299	" "
Sophia and Eliza.....	206	" "
Sarah E. Spear, bark.....	150	" "
Flying Cloud, schooner.....	100	" "
Toka.....	145	" "
Eronant, ship.....	265	Charles Mallory.
Bingham, ship.....	375	" "
Blackstone, ship.....	280	" "
Leander, ship.....	213	" "
Romulus, ship.....	365	" "
Vermont, ship.....	292	" "
Coriolanus, ship.....	268	" "
Eleanor, ship.....	301	" "
Leander, ship.....	213	" "
Robinhood, ship.....	395	" "
Prescott, ship.....	341	" "
Vermont, ship.....	292	" "
Bolina.....	200	" "
Tampeco, brig.....	225	" "
Uxor, brig.....	180	" "
Wilmington, schooner.....	100	" "
Lyon, schooner.....	150	" "
Cornelia, schooner.....	150	" "
Frank, schooner.....	200	" "
Mercury, schooner.....	305	Pendleton & Trumbull, and Joseph E. Smith & Co.
Newburyport, schooner.....	341	Pendleton & Trumbull.
Autumn, schooner.....	181	Elisha Faxon, Jr.
Boston, schooner.....	220	" "
Cincinnati, schooner.....	457	F. Pendleton & Co., and Stanton & Pendleton.
Warsaw, schooner.....	332	Pendleton & Stanton.

In July of 1819 the brig "Hersilia" sailed from Stonington on an exploring and sealing voyage under the command of Capt. James P. Sheffield, William A. Fanning supercargo, and Nathaniel B. Palmer mate, for Cape Horn and the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Circle, made a splendid voyage and returned safely to Stonington. The next season a fleet of vessels, consisting of the brig "Frederick," Capt. Benjamin Pendleton, the senior commander; the brig "Hersilia," Capt. James P. Sheffield; schooners "Express," Capt. E. Williams; "Free Gift," Capt. F. Dunbar; and sloop "Hero," Capt. N. B. Palmer, was fitted out at Stonington, Conn., on a voyage to the South Shetlands. They reached a place known as Yankee Harbor, Deception Island, during the season of 1820 and '21, where, from the lookout of an elevated station on a very clear day, the discovery of a volcano in operation was made. To examine the newly-discovered land Capt. N. B. Palmer was dispatched in his sloop "Hero" for that purpose. He found it to be an extensive mountainous country, sterile and dismal, loaded with snow and ice, though it was in the midsummer of that hemisphere, and a landing was difficult. On his way back he got becalmed in a fog between the South Shetlands and the newly-discovered continent, but nearest the former; when the fog began to clear away, Capt. Palmer was surprised to find his little bark between a frigate and a sloop-of-war, and instantly ran up the United States flag.

The frigate and sloop-of-war then set the Russian colors, and sent a boat to the "Hero," and when alongside the lieutenant presented an invitation from his commander for Capt. Palmer to go on board, which he accepted, and found that their ship was on a voy-

age of discovery around the world, sent out by the Emperor Alexander of Russia.

After an interesting interview, followed by an invitation from Capt. Palmer to the Russian admiral to visit Yankee Harbor, where the American fleet lay, where he might procure water and refreshments, which he declined, complimenting Capt. Palmer on the fine appearance of his vessel, adding that he thought he had discovered some new land, but now here we are in the presence of an American vessel. But his astonishment was yet more increased when Capt. Palmer informed him that away in the dim distance might be seen an immense extent of land. Capt. Palmer while on board the frigate was treated in the most friendly manner, and the commodore was so forcibly struck with the circumstances of the case that he named the coast far away to the south Palmer's Land, and by this name it is recorded on the Russian and English charts and maps. The Stonington fleet returned richly laden with fur, and went back again the next season to the same latitude.

• Capt. Palmer, in the sloop "James Monroe," a vessel of eighty tons or more, traced his new-discovered land, finding the shore barred by fast ice firmly attached to the shore; after coasting eastward he returned to the fleet, and with them to Stonington, richly laden with furs. Soon after Capt. Palmer was joined by his younger brother, Alexander S. Palmer, who accompanied him on several voyages, and both became distinguished navigators.

Capt. Nathaniel Palmer rose to a high position among the importers of New York, and gained their confidence to an unlimited extent, superintending the construction of their ships for the European and China trade, notably the "Great Republic." He was known and respected not only in this country but in Europe.

The sealing business so successfully begun by Capt. Fanning, Capt. Palmer, Charles T. Stanton, and others did not prove to be as profitable as the whaling business.

The following is an incomplete list of the vessels employed by Stonington and Mystic men in the sealing business:

Brig Frederick.....	Capt. Benjamin Pendleton.
" Hersilia.....	" P. Sheffield.
" Bogatar.....	" E. Fanning.
" Sarah.....	" " "
Schooner Free Gift.....	Charles P. Williams.
" Express.....	" " "
Brig Enterprise.....	Stiles Stanton and Joseph E. Smith.
Schooner Eveline.....	Joshua Pendleton.
" Courier.....	Edward Phelps.
" Carolina.....	" " "
" Sunnyside, elph. oil.....	Pendleton & Faxon.
" Thomas Hunt.....	Joseph N. Hancox.
" Express.....	" " "
Charles Shearer ¹	" " "
Brig Henry Trowbridge.....	" " "
Schooner Montgomery.....	Joseph Cottrell, Agent.
" Plutarch.....	" " "

J. E. Smith and Stanton Sheffield owned and successfully operated a marine railway at Stonington

¹ Lost at sea with all her crew.

Borough for several years, and finally sold it to the railroad company for terminal facilities.

Bridges and Ferries.—Stonington is the southeast town in the State of Connecticut, and is bounded on the south by Fisher's Island Sound, on the east by Pawcatuck River, separating it from the State of Rhode Island, on the north by North Stonington, and on the west by Mystic River, separating it from the town of Groton. While the sound and rivers furnished the planters with an abundant supply of shell and floating fish, the rivers obstructed the cross town travel and the planters in going east and west, and necessitated bridges and ferries.

As early as 1712, Capt. Joseph Saxton, of Stonington, and Capt. John Babcock, of Westerly, prepared and circulated a brief to raise funds by subscription "for the building a good cart bridge over Pawcatuck River, to be erected and finished within eighteen months."

On the 8th day of April, 1712, the Governor and Council of Connecticut, sitting at New London, gave their consent to this method of collecting money for the erection of said bridge. It is not known when this bridge was completed, but as the conditions of the brief required it to be finished within eighteen months, it doubtless was completed within the time limited, else the subscriptions to the bridge fund could not have been collected. In 1720 this bridge needed repairs, and the General Assembly sitting in New Haven in October passed an order,—

"that there be paid out of the Public treasury the sum of ten pounds towards the good repairing of the one half of the bridge between the towns of Stonington and Westerly, in such manner and species as the rates of this colony for defraying the public charge shall hereafter be paid in, and the remainder of the charge of the repairing of the said half shall be paid by the town of Stonington; and that the selectmen of said town shall take effectual care that the said half part of said bridge be well repaired forthwith.

"And whereas the town of Stonington are at no great charge about the bridges in the county and within their town, in comparison of what many other towns are, 'tis therefore ordered by this court, that after the said half part of the bridge is well repaired, it shall always be maintained, and kept in good repair by the said town, untill this Court shall order otherwise."

The town of Stonington not relishing the idea of being compelled to keep the bridge in repair, and believing it to be the duty of the colony and not of the town, neglected to repair it, nor did the colonial authorities move in the matter at all until the October session of the General Assembly of 1721, when they passed this act,—

"Whereas this Assembly has been certified that the bridge between Stonington and Westerly is so far gone out of repair, that the limbs and arms of travellers are endangered thereby, notwithstanding the provision made formerly by this Assembly for repairing it in conjunction with the Government of Rhode Island, upon which nothing has yet been done, and whereas the Governor upon Correspondence with the Government of Rhode Island, for that end has received a letter from Isaac Thompson, Esq., of Westerly, a justice of the peace, signifying that the Assembly of Rhode Island has offered fifteen pounds to be drawn out of the Treasury, of that colony for repairing half the said bridge, and that he has the order of that government to cause the said money to be applied to that service, if this government shall agree to repair the other half of the same. It is therefore ordered that fifteen pounds in the whole shall in

like manner be drawn out of the Treasury of this Colony for the said end, and that it shall be put into the hands of Mr. John Noyes and Mr. Stephen Richardson of Stonington, who are hereby empowered to apply the said money to the said end, in conjunction with the said Thompson, or any other person who shall be employed, to apply the like sum to the repair of the said bridge on the behalf of the Government of Rhode Island.

"And the said Mr. Noyes and Mr. Richardson are hereby ordered to use their best endeavors to cause the said repairs to be made as soon as may be, and in the mean-time to endeavor that the said bridge may be so barricaded at each end as to prevent the hurt which travellers are in danger of."

Though the government of Rhode Island had assumed the liability of repairing one-half of said bridge, yet the colony of Connecticut did not intend by the act of their Assembly to expend more than ten pounds in repairing the bridge, so they supplemented their act of 1721 by the following proviso:

"And whereas it was ordered by this Assembly in October last, that the town of Stonington should be at all the charge for repairing one half of the said bridge above the sum of ten pounds, which was then ordered to be drawn out of the public treasury for that end.

"It is now ordered that instead thereof the townsmen or selectmen of said Stonington, do raise, in the usual manner upon the inhabitants of said town the sum of five pounds in money, and cause the same to be paid into the treasury of this colony at or before the first of May next."

In obedience to the order of 1721, the selectmen of Stonington, acting in conjunction with the Rhode Island authorities, repaired the bridge so as to make it passable. It was a slim concern, barely wide enough for a single ox-team to pass, but as all the travel of those days was on horseback (except by ox-team), it answered very well the purpose for which it was designed. The bridge then repaired lasted for about ten years. The town of Stonington still adhering to their belief that a bridge uniting two colonies should be erected and kept in repair by the colonies, and not by the town, that simply furnished the ground for the abutment thereof to rest upon, so they refused to repair the west end of the bridge, until it became unsafe and almost impassable, when, in 1731, the General Assembly of the colony of Rhode Island passed an act relative to said bridge as follows: "Upon the petition of Capt. Oliver Babcock and Capt. William Clark, setting forth to this Assembly the necessity of rebuilding Pawcatuck bridge, which is now quite gone to decay, and rendered impassable either for man or horse; and praying that a sufficiency of money may be drawn out of the general treasury for rebuilding this government's part thereof. It is voted and enacted that there be allowed and drawn out of the general treasury a sufficiency of money for building the one half of said bridge, in case the colony of Connecticut will build the other half, and that the colony of Connecticut be acquainted therewith." This act of the Assembly of Rhode Island was transmitted to Connecticut, and at the May session of its General Assembly the following act was passed: "Upon consideration had on the act of the General Assembly of the colony of Rhode Island, respecting the building of a bridge over Pawcatuck River, ordered by this Assembly, that the secretary of this colony send a

copy of that act of this Assembly to the secretary of the colony of Rhode Island, made at this session in October, 1720, wherein the town of Stonington is ordered for the future to keep in repair one half of the bridge over Pawcatuck River at their own charge; and that the town of Stonington take notice thereof and conform themselves accordingly." The town of Stonington did not readily yield to the act of the Assembly, nor did they repair the bridge as ordered for several years. They were strengthened in their position by the act of the General Assembly of Rhode Island in assuming the entire expense of one half of the bridge on the part of that colony. They reasoned that if the colony of Rhode Island should build or repair the east end of the bridge, then the colony of Connecticut should build and repair the west end of the bridge; but the colony of Connecticut thought otherwise; they said that because the town of Stonington was subject to less expense than most other towns in the colony on account of bridges that they should build and maintain one-half of the bridge over Pawcatuck River, no matter what the colony of Rhode Island should do in the premises. The town of Stonington still refused to repair said bridge, but the colony of Connecticut was equally determined that they should repair it at their own expense. This state of things continued until 1734, when at the October session of the General Assembly, and after a protracted discussion of the subject-matter, the following preamble and act was passed:

"Whereas this Assembly did at their session at New Haven, in October, 1720, order the sum of ten pounds to be paid out of the public treasury of this Colony toward repairing the half of the bridge between the towns of Stonington and Westerly, and the remainder of the charge thereof to be paid by the town of Stonington, and that the selectmen of said town should take effectual care that said half part of said bridge should be always maintained and kept in good repair by said town of Stonington until this Assembly should order otherwise. And whereas the said selectmen of Stonington have been very negligent in said affair, for want of some suitable provision in said act to enforce it, notwithstanding the little charge they are at to maintain any other bridges on the country roads. Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That in case the said town of Stonington shall not meet and complete the one half of said bridge within nine months next after, any one of their selectmen being duly certified of the readiness of the Government of Rhode Island, or town of Westerly, to join with them in said affair, then the treasurer of this Colony upon due certification thereof shall immediately send forth his warrant directed to the Constable of said Stonington, requiring him to levy and collect of the inhabitants of said Stonington the sum of three hundred pounds, which sum so collected shall be paid to said treasurer by said Constable of Stonington within three months after his receiving said warrant, in order to be improved to the use aforesaid, and in case the said town of Stonington shall not maintain and keep in due repair according to the aforesaid act, the one half of said bridge, after it is thus erected, they shall forfeit the sum of fifty shillings per week, to be collected in manner aforesaid, and it is further enacted that a copy of this act be forthwith transmitted to the Governor of Rhode Island."

This act of the General Assembly of Connecticut settled the matter, and during the years of 1734 and 1735 the said bridge was widened and substantially rebuilt by the colony of Rhode Island and the town of Stonington, stood for a good many years. About ninety-five years ago the Stonington approach was

raised and one of the sluices removed, shortening the wood-work some twenty-five feet. With repairs of timber and plank, the bridge so remained until 1873, when it was widened and sidewalks appended, and in this condition remains at present, subject to occasional repairs.

MYSTIC BRIDGE.—During the early settlement of the towns of Stonington and Groton, Mystic River was crossed by ferry-boats from Elm Grove Cemetery, in Stonington, to the Burrows' Half-way House, in Groton. Later, and down to the present century, the crossing was by ferry-boats from Parker's village, in Groton, over the river to Pistol Point, in Stonington. At the General Assembly of 1819 the Mystic Bridge Company was chartered as follows:

"Resolved by this Assembly, That George Haley, Nathaniel Cliff, Jeremiah Haley, Ebenezer Denison, Manasseh Miner, William Stanton, Ambrose D. Grant, Jeremiah Holmes, and such others as may be associated with them, be and they are hereby incorporated and made a body politic, by the name of the 'Mystic Bridge Company,' and by that name may sue and be sued: that said company shall have a clerk, who shall record all votes and by-laws of said company, and be sworn to a faithful discharge of his duty, and who shall be appointed by the president and directors of said company: that the said company shall choose a president and two directors, who, or a major part of them, shall manage all the concerns of said company. The stockholders of said company shall hold their first meeting on the second Monday of July next, at the dwelling-house of Ebenezer Denison, in said Stonington; and said meeting shall be warned by the petitioners before named, by publishing notice thereof in the *Connecticut Gazette*, printed in New London, two weeks successively before said second Monday of July; and when met, the said company shall choose the aforesaid officers, who shall continue in office until others are chosen in their place and accept their appointment, and said company, when so as aforesaid formed, shall immediately raise sufficient money to erect a bridge across said river at the place already designated by the committee who have reported thereon; and when the commissioners on said bridge shall have accepted the same, they shall give the company a certificate of the same, adjust the accounts and all the expenses incurred relative to said bridge, and give them a certificate of the amount due said company; and said company shall continue to keep up and maintain said bridge in good repair; and to reimburse them their expenses, with ten per cent. interest on the sums expended in erecting said bridge, shall have right and they are hereby authorized and empowered to erect a gate on or near said bridge, at which gate said company shall have right to collect for crossing said bridge the following toll, viz.:

	cts.	m.
"For each coach or hack, or other four-wheeled carriage, drawn by two horses abreast.....	25	0
Each additional draft horse.....	3	0
Each chaise, sulkey, or other wheeled carriage drawn by one horse.....	12	5
Additional draft horse.....	3	0
Each wagon drawn by two horses, loaded.....	12	5
" " " " empty.....	6	2
Each light wagon drawn by one horse, with two persons or less.....	8	0
Additional horse.....	3	0
Each loaded cart or wagon drawn by four beasts.....	12	5
" " " " empty.....	6	2
Additional draft beasts, each.....	2	0
Man and horse.....	5	0
Foot person.....	2	0
Drift horse.....	3	0
Neat cattle.....	2	0
Mules.....	2	0
Sheep or swine, each.....	1	0

"Resolved, however, and it is hereby resolved, that the aforesaid rates of toll shall not be collected from persons traveling to attend public worship, funerals, or town, society, or freemen's meetings, and returning therefrom; officers and soldiers going to or returning from military duty; persons going to or returning from mill for the use of their families; all of which persons shall be exempted from paying toll, as aforesaid.

"Bonds shall be given to the Treasurer of this State to his acceptance on or before the last day of August next, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned that said bridge shall be built by said company

to the acceptance of said commissioners by the first Monday of September next, and in default of such bond this grant shall be void.

"The stock of said company shall consist of fifty shares, which shall be transferable on the books of said company, and each member of said company, present at any legal meeting thereof, shall have power to give one vote for each share standing in the name of such member, and the said stockholders, at any legal meeting, shall have power to direct, by major vote, the amount to be paid from time to time on the shares of said capital stock; provided, that this act may be altered, revoked, or amended at any time hereafter at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

"The road on the west side of Mystic River, leading from the Mystic bridge to the old road, as laid and reported by the committee to this Assembly at the last session, remain as laid by said committee till it comes six rods on the land of Ambrose H. Grant, and be thence discontinued; that the former committee, viz., Moses Warren, William Randall, and John O. Miner, be reappointed to lay out a road from the place last mentioned, where said road is discontinued, to the village at Parker's Ferry, four rods wide, and assess the damages to the owners of the land over which the road may pass, and report to this or some future Assembly."

The bridge was erected under the charter, and maintained by the company as a toll-bridge down to 1854, when the towns of Stonington and Groton, at town-meetings legally warned and held for that purpose, voted to buy the bridge and franchises of the company for eight thousand dollars, two thousand dollars in addition having been subscribed by the citizens of the villages of Mystic Bridge and Mystic River. Deacon B. F. Langworthy and Capt. John Holbridge, the representatives of the town of Stonington for that year, were charged with the management of the matter before the Legislature in connection with the representatives of the town of Groton. During the session of the General Assembly for 1854 the following enabling act was passed, "authorizing the Mystic Bridge Company to sell their bridge:"

"Resolved, That the towns of Stonington and Groton be, and they hereby are authorized to purchase of the Mystic Bridge Company their bridge and drawbridge over the Mystic River, between said towns, at the price of eight thousand dollars; and in case said bridge shall be so purchased, the president of said company shall lodge a certificate to that effect in the office of the Secretary of State. And from and after the time said purchase shall be made, said bridge shall be and remain a public bridge, free for public travel, and shall be forever supported, and maintained by said towns of Stonington and Groton together, with the draw therein, at their joint expense; and said draw shall always be maintained at not less than its present width, and the same facilities shall be afforded for the navigation of said river through said draw at the like joint expense of said towns as are now furnished by said bridge company.

"And after said purchase shall be perfected, and said certificate lodged on file as aforesaid, the said bridge company shall be discharged from all liability for or on account of said bridge, and deprived of all right to collect toll for the passage of the same."

At a town-meeting legally warned and held on the 7th day of August, 1854, it was voted that Asa Fish and Richard A. Wheeler be a committee to join with the selectmen or committee of the town of Groton, appointed for the purpose of receiving the transfer of the Mystic bridge and all of its appurtenances from the Mystic Bridge Company to the towns of Groton and Stonington, in pursuance of a special act of the Legislature for that purpose, and in accordance with the vote of this town, passed May 12, 1854; also that they pay to the said company the sum of four thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1854, deducting the net tolls for the same time, and that

the selectmen are to draw their orders on the town treasurer for the necessary amount to liquidate and pay the liability of the town of Stonington for the purchase of said bridge, and to employ a suitable person in connection with the town of Groton to tend the draw in said bridge and care generally for the same.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

STONINGTON—(Continued).

BANKING AND RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE first effort of the citizens of Stonington to obtain banking facilities was in the year 1805. A few prominent men associated themselves under written articles, which, when approved and adopted by the Legislature, were designed to become the fundamental articles of the constitution of the bank, as follows:

"ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT between the subscribers to the Washington Bank, to be established in Stonington, Connecticut, are as follows:

"ARTICLE 1st.—The capital stock of the bank shall consist of not less than fifty thousand, nor more than one hundred thousand dollars, and shall consist of one thousand shares of fifty dollars each.

"ARTICLE 2d.—The subscription shall be payable in four equal payments, the first to be made on the 1st day of March next, when the subscription shall be closed, the second on the 1st day of May, the third at the distance of three calendar months from the second, and the fourth at the distance of three calendar months from the third, unless the directors shall think best to suspend or postpone the payment of the fourth payment such time or times as the directors may think proper, in which case the directors shall give reasonable notice to the stockholders. The payment to be made in silver or gold coin current in the United States. If there shall be any failure of the first payment on any share, the subscription for such share shall be void. If there be any failure of the second payment, the first shall be forfeited to the bank, and the subscription shall be void; and in case of any failure of the third and fourth payment of any shares, the money paid in previously to such failure on said shares shall be forfeited to said bank and the subscription be void.

"3d.—The capital of the company shall not be employed otherways than in the ordinary course of banking business, and shall not trade in anything except bills of exchange, gold, negotiable notes, or silver bullion, or in sale of goods pledged for money lent and not redeemed in due time, or in lands taken for debts previously contracted, nor shall the corporation take more than at the rate of six per cent. for or upon its loans.

"4th.—The stock of said corporation shall be assignable or transferable only at the bank by the stockholder owning such stock, or by his agent or attorney duly authorized for that purpose, in such way, manner, and under such regulations as may be instituted by the laws of said corporation.

"5th.—The affairs of the bank as to all matters not herein regulated shall be under the management of eight directors, and there shall annually, on the — day of — in each and every year, after the first meeting, be a choice of directors to serve for one year, and the directors, at their first meeting after their election, shall choose one of their number as president, and none but stockholders shall be eligible as directors.

"6th.—The number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled shall be according to the number of shares he may hold, one vote to each share to be given to by himself, or by any person by him legally authorized and appointed for that purpose.

"7th.—Any one stockholder or more who hold sixty shares in said company may call a general meeting of the stockholders for purposes relative to the institution, giving at least one week more notice in the public Gazette, or by giving personal or actual notice under his or their hand to each stockholder, specifying the time, place, and object of said meeting.

"8th.—No director shall be entitled to any compensation for his attendance on the business of the bank, unless allowed him by the stockholders at a general meeting, and not less than three directors shall constitute a board for doing or transacting any business of the bank, and in case of death, resignation, or removal from office of any director, his place may be filled by a new choice for the remainder of the year.

"9th.—Dividends of the profits of the bank shall be made once in every six months of so much thereof as shall appear to the directors advisable, and the state of the bank shall be made known by the directors at a general meeting of the stockholders whenever they are thereto required.

"10th.—Every cashier, treasurer, or clerk employed in the bank shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the directors, in such sum as the directors shall order, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his trust.

"In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 12th day of October, 1805.

"WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
"CODDINGTON BILLINGS,
"JOHN DENISON, JR.,
"THOMAS SWAN, JR.,
"STILES PHELPS,
"JONATHAN PHELPS,
"WILLIAM LORR,
"ELISHA DENISON."

For reasons not now fully understood the Legislature did not charter the bank provided for in the foregoing articles of association, nor was there any bank chartered and established in this town until 1822, when the Stonington Bank was chartered and located at Stonington Borough. Col. William Randall was in the Senate that year, and it was mainly through his influence that the charter for the bank was obtained. He was elected its first president, and held the office until his health compelled him to resign. He was succeeded in the presidency by Gen. William Williams, who in turn was succeeded by the Hon. Ephraim Williams, followed by Francis Amy, Esq., and James J. Day, Esq. The bank commenced and carried on business successfully until after the close of the Rebellion, when heavy losses compelled it to suspend, and its affairs soon wound up by receivers, paying forty per cent. on the dollar of the original stock.

Mystic National Bank.—This bank was chartered by the General Assembly in June, 1833, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The stock was assigned, and the officers elected were as follows, viz.: Elias Brown, Elisha Faxon, Elisha Haley, John Hyde, Asa Fish, Latham Hull, Nathan Daball, Stephen Haley, Silas Beebe, George W. Noyes (2), Elias Hewitt, and William H. Woodbridge, directors, who elected Elias Brown, president, and George W. Noyes (2), cashier.

In 1865 this bank was changed into a national institution, under the laws of Congress. The officers at present are John S. Schoonover, Mason Manning, Stephen H. Wheeler, Erastus J. Williams, Nehemiah M. Gallup, and Allen P. Williams, directors; John S. Schoonover, president; Jabez Watrous, Jr., cashier.

Pawcatuck National Bank.—This institution was chartered by the Legislature in July, 1849, with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars. The bank was organized, and elected its officers as follows, viz.:

O. M. Stillman, John Brown, Thomas Hinckley, Jonathan Maxon, Jr., Francis Sheffield, D. C. Pendleton, and Asa Fish, directors; O. M. Stillman, president; John A. Morgan, cashier.

In 1866 this bank was changed under a law of Congress into a national institution, with a capital of eighty-five thousand dollars. The present board of directors are Peleg Clark, Jr., James R. Dickens, Peleg S. Barber, Charles H. Hinckley, and Stanton Hazzard; Peleg Clark, Jr., president; J. A. Brown, cashier.

First National Bank of Stonington.—This bank was chartered by the Legislature of 1851 as the Ocean Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The bank was duly organized under its charter, and the stock regularly assigned. The first board of directors were Charles P. Williams, Gurdon Trumbull, William Hyde, Jr., Stiles Stanton, A. S. Matthews, Latham Hull, Jr., and F. C. Walker; Charles P. Williams, president; W. J. H. Pollard, cashier.

This bank was nationalized Feb. 1, 1865, and its capital increased to two hundred thousand dollars, and the board of directors were reduced from seven to five persons, and at present are as follows: Stiles Stanton, O. B. Grant, Moses Pendleton, William E. Brewster, and Andrew S. Matthews; Stiles Stanton, president; W. J. H. Pollard, cashier; N. A. Pendleton, teller.

First National Bank of Mystic Bridge.—This bank was organized Feb. 8, 1864, by articles of association bearing that date, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which was increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with which business was commenced. The first board of directors were Charles Mallory, Charles H. Mallory, David D. Mallory, George W. Mallory, and Benjamin E. Mallory; Charles Mallory, president; Elias P. Randall, cashier. The present board of directors are Charles Mallory, Thomas S. Greenman, John E. Williams, Gurdon Gates, and George W. Mallory; Charles Mallory, president; Elias P. Randall, cashier.

Stonington Savings-Bank.—This bank was chartered in 1850, incorporating Charles P. Williams, Gurdon Trumbull, William Hyde, Jr., Ephraim Williams, John F. Trumbull, Stiles Stanton, Hiram Shaw, Oliver B. Grant, Jesse N. Brown, Benjamin Pomeroy, Francis Pendleton, Joseph E. Smith, and Horace L. Niles, under the name and style of the Stonington Savings-Bank. Commenced business, and now holds \$653,196.71 of deposits. The present board of directors consists of Oliver B. Grant, Stiles Stanton, George Hubbard, George S. Brewster, William E. Brewster, Oliver D. Chesebro, Joseph E. Smith, Alanson Brown, Lodowick N. Latham, Thomas Burtch, and Richard A. Wheeler; B. Grant, president; D. B. Spalding, secretary and treasurer.

Railroads.—The first railroad in Stonington was incorporated in May, 1832, under the name of the

"New York and Stonington Railroad Company," with the following-named persons as corporators, viz.: Charles H. Phelps, Gurdon Trumbull, Peter Crary, William H. Woodbridge, William W. Rodman, Geo. E. Palmer, Charles H. Smith, William C. Denison, Courtlandt Palmer, N. A. Norton, Joseph Goddard, and their associates, successors, and assigns. The first board of directors were John S. Crary, S. F. Denison, Charles H. Phelps, Gurdon Trumbull, Courtlandt Palmer, F. A. Norton, and Joseph Goddard.

The May session of the General Assembly of this State, in 1833, passed a resolution merging the New York and Stonington Railroad Company in the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, a corporation previously chartered by the State of Rhode Island, to take effect on the 1st day of July, 1833, on condition that the Legislature of that State would before that time pass a similar act of merger of their company with ours; which, when accepted and adopted by such aforesaid corporations, the railroad from Stonington to Providence should be known and operated under the name and title of the "New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company." The State of Rhode Island passed such an act, and both corporations accepted and adopted the merging acts of both States, and the railroad has been so known and operated ever since.

The next and only other railroad company in Stonington was chartered in 1852, under the name of the "New London and Stonington Railroad Company," embodying as corporators Charles P. Williams, Thomas Fitch (2), Charles Mallory, Asa Fish, Frederick R. Griffin, Henry L. Champlain, Nathan G. Fish, Charles C. Griswold, Belton A. Copp, E. E. Morgan, B. C. Baxter, Henry Hotchkiss, William P. Burrall, N. S. Perkins, Jr., F. W. Lawrence, J. Hammond Trumbull, Benjamin F. Palmer, Isaac Randall, Louis Bristol, Matthew Morgan, John W. Hull, John P. C. Mather, and Ralph D. Smith, *et al.* This road was to extend from the river Thames easterly to a junction with the track of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad in Stonington. It was not built for several years, nor was it finished until it was consolidated and merged with the New Haven and New London Railroad Company in 1856, under the name of the New Haven, New London and Stonington Railroad Company, with authority as such to establish a ferry across the river Thames. This consolidation resulted in the completion of the road from Stonington to New London. This extension road, as it was sometimes called, though furnishing the last link of railway communication between Boston and New York, did not prove successful. It became embarrassed, and in the year 1858 the Legislature authorized the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company to lease this road from New London to Stonington for a term of two years, provided such a lease would be acceptable to such corporation.

The next year the General Assembly authorized and empowered these railroads to extend their lease or contract for twenty years, provided it was acceptable to both corporations. The leasing operations did not result in a financial success to the new road, nor were they able to pay the interest on their bonded indebtedness. So the bondholders petitioned for a foreclosure of their mortgages, and while they were pending the aid of the Legislature was invoked to enable the trustees of the bondholders to run, lease, or sell the road for their benefit.

The Legislature finally, in 1864, reorganized the New Haven, New London and Stonington Railroad Company, giving a new charter to the holders of the first mortgage seven per cent. bonds of the old New Haven and New London Railroad Company, under the name of the Shore Line Railway, extending from New Haven to New London. The Legislature the same year also reorganized the old New London and Stonington Railroad Company, embracing the railroad between New London and Stonington, by associating seven corporators to form a new company and buy out the bondholders, and authorizing the trustees to sell or lease their interest in the road; dissolving the connection between the old New Haven and New London and the old New London and Stonington Railroad Companies, formed by the merging act of 1856.

The New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company purchased this railroad, ferry property, and franchises on the 1st day of December, 1864, and has operated it ever since.

In 1875 the Legislature amended the charter of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, so as to enable them to form a connection between their tracts west of the borough of Stonington, and as so arranged it is now in successful operation, being one of the best ballasted, best equipped, and best managed railroads in the United States.

Officers: Samuel D. Babcock, president; David S. Babcock, vice-president; Henry Morgan, treasurer; A. R. Longley, Jr., secretary; A. S. Mathews, engineer in chief; J. B. Gardner, superintendent; Giles F. Ward, assistant superintendent and purchasing agent. Directors: Samuel D. Babcock, New York City; David S. Babcock, New York City; Wm. F. Carey, Jr., New York City; Henry Morgan, New York City; James B. Johnson, New York City; George M. Miller, New York City; Nathan F. Dixon, Westerly, R. I.; John A. Burnham, Boston, Mass.; Charles H. Salisbury, Providence, R. I.; Henry Howard, Coventry, R. I.; A. S. Mathews, Stonington, Conn. Other officers: F. B. Noyes, general ticket agent and paymaster; Joel R. Prouty, freight clerk and ticket agent; J. L. Hayden, clerk for purchasing agent; E. P. Hubbard, clerk for secretary's office; George W. Allen, acting auditor of freight accounts; A. T. B. Hunt and Ira F. Noyes, clerks for general ticket agent; Mat. Baker, messenger-boy.

The Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, incorporated and managed under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Rhode Island, employ two lines of boats: one from New York to Stonington, connecting with the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, the other from New York to Providence. Edward C. Denison, agent at Stonington.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

STONINGTON—(Continued).

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

THE following is a list of the judges of the County Court, sheriffs, probate judges, assistants, senators representatives, selectmen, and town clerks of Stonington, etc.

Judge of the County Court.

Benjamin Pomeroy.

Associate Judge.

William Randall, for sixteen years.

Sheriff.

Richard A. Wheeler was elected sheriff in 1860, and re-elected in 1863, 1866, and 1869, holding the office for twelve years; then declined.

Assistants under the Old Charter.

1683-87, Samuel Mason; 1818, Enoch Burrows.

Senators under the Constitution.

1819-21, Enoch Burrows; 1822, William Randall; 1831, Jesse Dean; 1832, Samuel F. Denison; 1838, Asa Fish; 1840, Asa Fish; 1843, William Hyde, M.D.; 1847, Ephraim Williams, Sr.; 1848, Ephraim Williams; 1849, Asa Fish; 1854, Clark Greenman; 1857, Franklin A. Palmer; 1861, Elisha D. Wightman; 1865, Charles H. Mallory; 1867, Ephraim Williams; 1870, Amos B. Taylor; 1876-77, Alexander S. Palmer.

The probate district of Stonington was established in 1767, including the present towns of Stonington, North Stonington, Groton, and Ledyard.

- 1767.—Charles Phelps, M.D., judge; Paul Wheeler, clerk.
- 1770.—June 26th, Elnathan Rossiter, clerk.
- 1785.—January 4th, Charles Phelps, Jr., clerk.
- 1785.—August, William Phelps, clerk.
- 1786.—August 1st, John Denison (4), clerk.
- 1787.—November 6th, John Denison (3), clerk.
- 1800.—September 1st, Stiles Phelps, clerk.
- 1806.—Latham Hull, Esq., judge; Coddington Billings, clerk.
- 1806.—August 5th, Wm. Lord, M.D., clerk.
- 1806.—Coddington Billings, clerk.
- 1807.—December, Edward Smith, clerk.
- 1810.—Edward Smith, appointed special judge; Alexander G. Smith, clerk.
- 1811.—Coddington Billings, judge; Edward Smith, clerk.
- 1811.—June 4th, Alexander G. Smith, clerk.
- 1814.—Ralph Hurlburt, judge; Alexander G. Smith, clerk.
- 1818.—March 17th, Erastus T. Smith, clerk.
- 1819.—Wm. Williams, Esq., judge; George Hubbard, clerk.
- 1831.—Asa Fitch, Esq., judge; Nathan Daboll, clerk.
- 1835.—The town of North Stonington was set off by an act of the General Assembly, and established as an independent district.
- 1836.—Stephen Haley, judge; John D. Noyes, clerk.
- 1837.—The town of Ledyard was set off by an act of the General Assembly, and established as an independent district.
- 1838.—Asa Fish, Esq., judge; John D. Noyes, clerk.
- 1839.—The town of Groton was set off by an act of the General Assembly, and established as an independent district.

- 1846.—Ephraim Williams, Esq., judge; Wm. H. Woodbridge, clerk.
 1847.—Asa Fish, Esq., judge; John D. Noyes, clerk.
 1860.—Stiles Stanton, Esq., judge; John D. Noyes, clerk.
 1863.—Elias P. Randall, Esq.; John D. Noyes, clerk.
 1864.—Richard A. Wheeler, judge; John D. Noyes, clerk.
 1872.—John D. Noyes, clerk.
 1873.—Moses A. Penberton, clerk.

Stonington Representatives.

Under the charter of King Charles II. representatives were elected semi-annually.

- 1664.—William Chesebrough.
 1665.—Thomas Miner, Samuel Chesebrough, John Gallup.
 1666.—Thomas Stanton, Samuel Chesebrough.
 1667.—Thomas Stanton, John Gallup, John Miner.
 1668.—Thomas Stanton, Nehemiah Palmer.
 1669.—Thomas Stanton, Nehemiah Palmer, Elisha Chesebrough.
 1670.—Thomas Stanton, Samuel Chesebrough, Thomas Miner.
 1671.—Thomas Stanton, Samuel Chesebrough, George Denison.
 1672.—Thomas Stanton, Samuel Chesebrough, Thomas Miner.
 1673.—Thomas Stanton, Samuel Chesebrough, Thomas Wheeler.
 1674.—Thomas Stanton, Nehemiah Palmer, George Denison.
 1675.—George Denison, John Gilbert.
 1676.—Nehemiah Palmer, Amos Richardson, Ephraim Miner.
 1677.—Thomas Miner, Amos Richardson, Ephraim Miner.
 1678.—George Denison, Samuel Mason.
 1679.—Thomas Miner, Amos Richardson, Samuel Mason.
 1680.—Amos Richardson, Thomas Miner, Samuel Mason, Ezekiel Maine.
 1681.—Samuel Mason, Nehemiah Palmer, Amos Richardson, Ephraim Miner.
 1682.—George Denison, Samuel Mason.
 1683.—George Denison, Thomas Stanton.
 1684.—George Denison, Daniel Mason.
 1685.—George Denison, Nehemiah Palmer, John Gallup.
 1686.—George Denison, Nehemiah Palmer, James Avery for New London and Stonington.
 1687.—George Denison, Steven Richardson.
 1688.—No sessions were held.
 1689.—Nehemiah Palmer, Thomas Miner.
 1690.—Ephraim Miner, John Stanton.
 1691.—Nehemiah Palmer.
 1692.—Isaac Wheeler.
 1693.—George Denison, Nehemiah Palmer.
 1694.—George Denison, Nehemiah Palmer, John Denison.
 1695.—John Holborn, Nehemiah Palmer, John Denison, Nathaniel Chesebrough.
 1696.—John Gallup, Joseph Miner, Ezekiel Maine.
 1697.—John Gallup.
 1698.—Manasseh Miner, Robert Denison, John Gallup.
 1699.—Nehemiah Palmer, Ephraim Miner, Henry Stephens.
 1700.—Nehemiah Palmer, Manasseh Miner, Henry Stephens.
 1701.—Ephraim Miner, Henry Stephens.
 1702.—Manasseh Miner, Henry Stephens.
 1703.—Will. Gallup, Nehemiah Palmer.
 1704.—Ephraim Miner, Samuel Stanton.
 1705.—Nehemiah Palmer, Manasseh Miner, Nathaniel Chesebrough, Elnathan Miner.
 1706.—Joseph Miner, Gershom Palmer, Ephraim Miner, Jr., Henurie Hopkins.
 1707.—Ephraim Miner, Henerie Hopkins, Manasseh Miner, Ichabod Palmer.
 1708.—Ephraim Miner, Samuel Stanton.
 1709.—Daniel Eldredge, William Gallup, Ephraim Miner.
 1710.—Nathaniel Chesebrough, Manasseh Miner, William Gallup.
 1711.—Ephraim Miner, Manasseh Miner, Jr.
 1712.—Manasseh Miner, William Gallup, Daniel Palmer.
 1713.—William Gallup, Thomas Noyes, Joseph Miner.
 1714.—Ephraim Miner, Daniel Palmer, Samuel Chesebrough, Francis West.
 1715.—William Gallup, Ebenezer Searles, Nathaniel Chesebrough, Nathaniel Miner.
 1716.—Nathaniel Chesebrough, Wm. Gallup, Manasseh Miner, Samuel Stanton.
 1717.—Manasseh Miner, William Gallup, Thomas Noyes.
 1718.—Manasseh Miner, Thomas Noyes, John Noyes.
 1719.—Daniel Palmer, Stephen Richardson, William Gallup, Joseph Stanton.
 1720.—Joseph Stanton, John Noyes.
 1721.—Joseph Stanton, Ebenezer Billings, John Noyes, Samuel Prentiss.
 1722.—John Mason, Ebenezer Billings, Ephraim Miner.
 1723.—William Gallup, Samuel Chesebrough, Daniel Palmer, Ephraim Miner.
 1724.—John Mason, Samuel Prentiss, Daniel Palmer, Ephraim Miner.
 1725.—Thomas Noyes, Ebenezer Searles, James Miner, William Gallup.
 1726.—James Miner, William Gallup.
 1727.—John Williams, Increase Billings, Thomas Noyes.
 1728.—Daniel Palmer, Increase Billings, Ephraim Miner, John Noyes.
 1729.—John Noyes, Theophilus Baldwin, Thomas Noyes, Increase Billings.
 1730.—John Noyes, Theophilus Baldwin, Daniel Palmer, Increase Billings.
 1731.—John Noyes, Theophilus Baldwin, Joseph Miner.
 1732.—John Noyes, Increase Billings, Daniel Palmer, Theophilus Baldwin.
 1733.—Thomas Noyes, Increase Billings, John Noyes.
 1734.—John Noyes, Increase Billings.
 1735.—Daniel Palmer, Israel Hewitt, Theophilus Baldwin, John Breed.
 1736.—Joseph Palmer, Theophilus Baldwin.
 1737.—Daniel Palmer, Theophilus Baldwin, Increase Billings, John Noyes.
 1738.—Joseph Palmer, Increase Billings, Joseph Denison.
 1739.—Joseph Palmer, John Williams, Amos Chesebrough, Simeon Miner.
 1740.—Joseph Palmer, Joseph Denison, Increase Billings.
 1741.—John Breed, Simeon Miner, Amos Chesebrough, Joseph Denison.
 1742.—Joseph Palmer, Increase Billings, John Whiting, Joseph Denison.
 1743.—Joseph Denison, Simeon Miner.
 1744.—Joseph Denison, Simeon Miner.
 1745.—Israel Hewitt, Amos Chesebrough, Joseph Denison, Rufus Miner.
 1746.—Simeon Miner, John Breed, John Noyes, Joseph Denison.
 1747.—Joseph Denison, Rufus Miner, Jonas Prentice.
 1748.—John Williams, Rufus Miner, Joseph Denison, Nehemiah Palmer.
 1749.—Simeon Miner, Joseph Denison, Samuel Prentice, Nehemiah Palmer.
 1750.—Joseph Denison, Amos Chesebrough, Samuel Prentice.
 1751.—Rufus Miner, Josiah Prentice, Simeon Miner.
 1752.—Simeon Miner, Joseph Prentice, Jonas Prentice.
 1753.—John Williams, Simeon Miner, Samuel Prentice.
 1754.—Simeon Miner, John Williams, Jonah Prentice.
 1755.—Simeon Miner, Joseph Denison, John Williams.
 1756.—Simeon Miner, Joseph Prentice, Amos Chesebrough.
 1757.—Simeon Miner, John Williams, Samuel Prentice, Amos Chesebrough.
 1758.—Simeon Miner, Phineas Munson, Joseph Denison.
 1759.—John Williams, John Baldwin, Simeon Miner, Amos Chesebrough.
 1760.—Simeon Miner, Amos Chesebrough, John Denison.
 1761.—Simeon Miner, John Williams, Amos Chesebrough, Phineas Stanton.
 1762.—Simeon Miner, Joseph Denison, Jonas Prentice, Charles Phelps.
 1763.—Joseph Denison, Simeon Miner.
 1764.—Joseph Denison, Charles Phelps, Jonas Prentice, Paul Wheeler.
 1765.—Joseph Denison, Charles Phelps, Paul Wheeler.
 1766.—Amos Chesebrough, Paul Wheeler, Henry Babcock, Charles Phelps.
 1767.—Paul Wheeler, Charles Phelps, Joseph Denison.
 1768.—Amos Chesebrough, Paul Wheeler, Charles Phelps, Phineas Stanton.
 1769.—Charles Phelps, Paul Wheeler, Henry Babcock.
 1770.—Charles Phelps, Phineas Stanton, Benjamin Clark.
 1771.—Charles Phelps, John Williams, Daniel Fish.
 1772.—Charles Phelps, Daniel Fish.
 1773.—Charles Phelps, Benjamin Clark, Daniel Fish.
 1774.—John Dean, Nathaniel Miner, Charles Phelps, Samuel Prentice.
 1775.—Charles Phelps, Nathaniel Miner, William Williams.
 1776.—John Dean, Charles Phelps, Daniel Fish, Joshua Prentice.
 1777.—Charles Phelps, Nathaniel Miner, Paul Wheeler.
 1778.—John Williams, Peleg Chesebrough, Paul Wheeler, John Swan.
 1779.—Jonathan Palmer, Oliver Smith, Phineas Stanton, Benjamin Clark.
 1780.—Charles Phelps, Oliver Smith, Henry Babcock.
 1781.—Gilbert Fanning, Sanford Billings, Paul Wheeler, Henry Miner.

- 1782.—Paul Wheeler, Oliver Smith, Henry Miner.
 1783.—Charles Phelps, Gilbert Fanning, Samuel Prentice, John Randall.
 1784.—Charles Phelps, William Williams.
 1785.—William Williams, Nathaniel Miner, Jonathan Palmer.
 1786.—Jonathan Palmer, Jr., Joshua Prentice, Elisha Denison, John Randall.
 1787.—Jonathan Palmer, Jr., Charles Phelps, Elisha Denison.
 1788.—Latham Hull, Jonathan Palmer, Jr., Charles Phelps, Sanford Billings.
 1789.—Jonathan Palmer, Jr., Latham Hull, Thomas Swan.
 1790.—Charles Phelps, Jonathan Palmer, Elias S. Palmer.
 1791.—Charles Phelps, Jonathan Palmer, Latham Hull.
 1792.—Charles Phelps, Amos Palmer, Edward Swan, Isaac Williams.
 1793.—Charles Phelps, Latham Hull, Daniel Denison.
 1794.—Latham Hull, Charles Phelps, Elias S. Palmer.
 1795.—Latham Hull, Sanford Billings, Amos Palmer, Isaac Williams (2).
 1796.—Amos Palmer, Charles Phelps, Latham Hull, Elias S. Palmer.
 1797.—Latham Hull, Amos Palmer, Edward Swan, Elisha Swan.
 1798.—Latham Hull, Elisha Denison, Thomas Swan, Isaac Williams (2).
 1799.—Latham Hull, Elisha Denison, Stephen Avery (2), Elias S. Palmer.
 1800.—Latham Hull, Elisha Denison, Edward Smith, Coddington Billings.
 1801.—Latham Hull, Edward Smith, Amos Palmer, Sands Cole.
 1802.—Amos Palmer, Latham Hull, William Williams, Nathaniel Pendleton.
 1803.—Latham Hull, Nathaniel Pendleton.
 1804.—Latham Hull, Amos Palmer, Nathan Pendleton.
 1805.—Nathan Pendleton, Amos Gallup, Latham Hull, Edward Smith.
 1806.—Latham Hull, Nathaniel Pendleton, Amos Gallup.
 1807.—Latham Hull, Nathan Pendleton, Amos Gallup, Amos Palmer.
 1808.—Coddington Billings, Amos Gallup.
 1809.—Amos Palmer, Coddington Billings, Nathaniel Palmer, Jr.
 1810.—Coddington Billings, Nathaniel Palmer, Amos Palmer, Enoch Burrows.
 1811.—Coddington Billings, Enoch Burrows, Jesse Dean, Amos Palmer.
 1812.—Jesse Dean, William Randall, Peleg Denison.
 1813.—William Randall, Peleg Denison, Amos Denison, Amos Gallup.
 1814.—Amos Gallup, Amos Denison, Enoch Burrows, John Hallam.
 1815.—Enoch Burrows, John Hallam, Jesse Dean.
 1816.—William Randall, Amos Denison, Enoch Burrows, Jesse Dean.
 1817.—Jesse D. Noyes, Enoch Burrows, George Hubbard.
 1818.—George Hubbard, William Randall, Samuel F. Denison, Amos Williams.

Under the constitution representatives were elected annually in May.

- 1819.—Samuel F. Denison, Amos Williams.
 1820.—Giles R. Hallam, Asa Fish.
 1821.—Giles R. Hallam, Asa Fish.
 1822.—Elisha Faxon, Amos Gallup.
 1823.—Elisha Faxon, Jesse Dean.
 1824.—Jesse Dean, Jesse D. Noyes.
 1825.—Jesse D. Noyes, William Randall.
 1826.—Jesse Dean, William Williams.
 1827.—Jesse Dean, William Williams.
 1828.—William Williams, John Hyde.
 1829.—John Hyde, Elisha Faxon, Jr.
 1830.—Ephraim Williams, Jesse Dean.
 1831.—Asa Fish, George E. Palmer.
 1832.—Samuel Chesebrough, Elias Brown.
 1833.—Elias Brown, Gilbert Collins.
 1834.—Gilbert Collins, John D. Noyes.
 1835.—John D. Noyes, Charles H. Smith.
 1836.—Thomas Hinckley, Samuel Chesebro.
 1837.—Eleazer Williams, Jesse D. Noyes.
 1838.—Jesse D. Noyes, John F. Trumbull.
 1839.—George Sheffield, John N. Trumbull.
 1840.—Gordon Trumbull, George Sheffield.
 1841.—Jeremiah Holmes, Stiles Stanton.
 1842.—Henry Harding, Ezra Chesebro.
 1843.—Asa Fish, Charles T. Stanton.
 1844.—Jesse D. Noyes, Elias B. Brown.

- 1845.—Benjamin F. Palmer, Oliver B. Grant.
 1846.—Benjamin F. Palmer, Charles H. Allyn.
 1847.—Charles H. Allyn, Joseph Noyes, Jr.
 1848.—Joseph Noyes, Jr., Gordon Trumbull.
 1849.—William Hyde, Jr., Noyes Palmer.
 1850.—William Hyde, Jr., Noyes Palmer.
 1851.—Gordon Trumbull, Richard A. Wheeler.
 1852.—Jeremiah Holmes, Ozseus M. Stillman.
 1853.—Erastus Wentworth, Benjamin F. Langworthy.
 1854.—Benjamin F. Langworthy, John Holtridge.
 1855.—Franklin A. Palmer, Daniel W. Denison.
 1856.—John F. Trumbull, Thomas W. Russell.
 1857.—Alexander S. Palmer, Joseph Wheeler.
 1858.—George E. Palmer, Alexander S. Palmer.
 1859.—John F. Trumbull, Elias P. Raodall.
 1860.—Joseph Cottrell, Horace N. Trumbull.
 1861.—Charles Grinnell, Joseph E. Smith.
 1862.—Horace N. Trumbull, Jesse D. Noyes (2).
 1863.—Horace R. Hall, George E. Lamphere.
 1864.—Charles H. Mallory, John F. Trumbull.
 1865.—Jonathan Maxon, Amos R. Taylor.
 1866.—Thomas S. Greenman, Gordon S. Crandall.
 1867.—George Sheffield, Joseph O. Cottrell.
 1868.—Giles Babcock, Asa Fish.
 1869.—David D. Mallory, Benjamin B. Hewitt.
 1870.—Benjamin F. Stanton (2), George S. Brewster.
 1871.—Henry B. Noyes, De Witt C. Pendleton.
 1872.—Alexander G. Frink, Nathan S. Noyes.
 1873.—Giles Babcock, Benjamin F. Stanton (2).
 1874.—Samuel H. Chesebro, John Forsyth.
 1875.—Alexander S. Palmer, Charles Perrin.
 1876.—Joseph S. Williams, Jr., George W. Bliven.
 1877.—Benjamin F. Lewis, Joseph E. Smith.
 1878.—Ephraim Williams, George W. Bliven.
 1879.—Joseph E. Smith, Elijah A. Morgan.
 1880.—Alexander G. Frink, Elias Williams.
 1881.—Elijah A. Morgan, Stiles T. Stanton.
 1882.—Stiles T. Stanton, Alexander S. Palmer, Jr.

Town Clerks.

SOUTHERTOWN.

In 1658, Capt. George Denison was elected town clerk, and held the office up to 1660.

In 1660, Thomas Miner was elected town clerk, and held the office up to 1662.

In 1662, Capt. John Stanton was elected town clerk, and held the office up to 1664.

MYSTIC.

In 1668, Capt. John Stanton was elected town clerk, and held the office for one year.

STONINGTON.

In 1666, Capt. John Stanton was elected town clerk, and held the office up to 1669.

In 1669, Thomas Miner was elected town clerk, and held the office up to 1674.

In 1674, Capt. John Stanton was again elected town clerk, and held the office up to 1699.

In 1699, Deacon Nehemiah Palmer was chosen town clerk, and held the office up to 1702.

In 1702, Elotham Miner was chosen town clerk, and held the office up to 1729.

In 1729, Joseph Palmer was chosen town clerk, and held the office up to 1743.

In 1743, Samuel Prentiss was chosen town clerk, and held the office up to 1773.

In 1773, Peleg Chesebrough was chosen town clerk, and held the office until 1791.

In 1791, Stephen Avery (2) was chosen town clerk, and held the office until the division of the town in 1807.

In 1807, Jesse Dean was chosen town clerk, and held the office up to 1831.

In 1831, John D. Noyes was chosen town clerk, and held the office up to 1873.

In 1873, Moses A. Pendleton was chosen town clerk, and has held the office up to the present time, 1881.

Selectmen of Southertown.

- 1658.—Capt. George Denison, Robert Park, William Chesebrough, Thomas Stanton, Walter Palmer, Thomas Miner.
 1659.—Capt. George Denison, Thomas Park, Thomas Miner, Thomas Stanton, Samuel Chesebrough.
 1660.—William Chesebrough, Walter Palmer, Thomas Stanton, Thomas Miner, Elihu Palmer.
 1661.—William Chesebrough, Walter Palmer, Thomas Stanton, Thomas Miner, Elihu Palmer.
 1662.—Capt. George Denison, William Chesebrough, Thomas Stanton, Samuel Chesebrough, Elihu Palmer.
 1663.—Capt. George Denison, William Chesebrough, Thomas Stanton, Thomas Miner, Elihu Palmer.
 1664.—William Chesebrough, Samuel Chesebrough, Elihu Palmer, John Gallup, Sr., Thomas Stanton, Sr.

In 1665 the General Court enacted as follows: Southertown is by this court named Mystic, in memory of that victory God was pleased to give this people of Connecticut over the Pequot Indians.

- 1665.—William Chesebrough, Thomas Stanton, Sr., Samuel Chesebrough, John Gallup, Sr., Elihu Palmer.

In 1666 the General Assembly enacted as follows: The town of Mystic is by this court named Stonington.

- 1666.—William Chesebrough, Thomas Stanton, Sr., Thomas Miner, John Gallup, Samuel Chesebrough, Amos Richardson, and Nehemiah Palmer.
 1667.—William Chesebrough, Thomas Stanton, Sr., Goodman Gallup, Nehemiah Palmer, Thomas Stanton, Jr.
 1668.—Thomas Stanton, Thomas Wheeler, Samuel Chesebrough, Nehemiah Palmer, John Gallup.
 1669.—Thomas Stanton, Sr., Thomas Wheeler, Samuel Chesebrough, Nehemiah Palmer, Thomas Miner.
 1670.—Thomas Stanton, Sr., Samuel Chesebrough, John Gallup, Sr., Nehemiah Palmer, Thomas Miner.
 1671.—Thomas Stanton, Sr., Samuel Chesebrough, John Gallup, Sr., Nehemiah Palmer, Thomas Miner.
 1672.—Thomas Stanton, Sr., Capt. George Denison, Samuel Chesebrough, Nehemiah Palmer, Amos Richardson.
 1673.—Thomas Stanton, Sr., Samuel Chesebrough, John Gallup, Sr., Samuel Mason, Nehemiah Palmer.
 1674.—Thomas Stanton, Sr., Nathaniel Chesebrough, George Denison, Sr., Samuel Mason, John Denison.
 1675.—Nehemiah Palmer, Samuel Mason, Nathaniel Chesebrough, Thomas Stanton, Jr., Ephraim Miner.
 1676.—Nehemiah Palmer, Samuel Mason, Nathaniel Chesebrough, Thomas Stanton, Jr., Ephraim Miner.
 1677.—James Pendleton, Nehemiah Palmer, Tobias Sanders, Ephraim Miner, Capt. George Denison.
 1678.—James Pendleton, Amos Richardson, Samuel Mason, Nehemiah Palmer, Ephraim Miner.
 1679.—James Pendleton, Amos Richardson, Samuel Mason, Nehemiah Palmer, Ephraim Miner.
 1680.—Samuel Mason, Capt. George Denison, Nehemiah Palmer, John Denison, Ephraim Miner.
 1681.—John Baldwin, Thomas Stanton, Ephraim Miner, Nehemiah Palmer, John Gallup.
 1682.—Samuel Mason, Thomas Miner, Ephraim Miner, Nehemiah Palmer, John Denison.
 1683.—Samuel Mason, Nehemiah Palmer, Ephraim Miner, John Denison, Thomas Stanton.
 1684.—Samuel Mason, Nehemiah Palmer, Ephraim Miner, Thomas Stanton, John Denison.
 1685.—Samuel Mason, Nehemiah Palmer, Ephraim Miner, Thomas Stanton, John Denison.
 1686.—Samuel Mason, Nehemiah Palmer, Ephraim Miner, Thomas Stanton, John Denison.
 1687.—Samuel Mason, Nehemiah Palmer, Ephraim Miner, Thomas Stanton, John Denison.
 1688.—Samuel Mason, Nehemiah Palmer, Ephraim Miner, Thomas Stanton, John Denison.

- 1689.—Samuel Mason, Nehemiah Palmer, Ephraim Miner, Thomas Stanton, John Denison.
 1690.—Nehemiah Palmer, Ephraim Miner, John Denison, Moses Palmer, John Gallup.
 1691.—Fergus McDowell, Daniel Mason, Gershom Palmer, Robert Stanton, James Dean.
 1692.—Capt. George Denison, Nehemiah Palmer, William Billings, Sr., Ephraim Miner, John Gallup.
 1693.—Capt. George Denison, Nehemiah Palmer, William Billings, Sr., Ephraim Miner, John Gallup.
 1694.—Deacon Nehemiah Palmer, Thomas Stanton, Sr., Joseph Miner, John Denison, Isaac Wheeler.
 1695.—Deacon Nehemiah Palmer, Joseph Miner, Isaac Wheeler, John Gallup, Nathaniel Chesebrough.
 1696.—Deacon Nehemiah Palmer, Joseph Miner, Joseph Saxton, Henry Stevens, Benadam Gallup.
 1697.—Deacon Nehemiah Palmer, Joseph Miner, Joseph Saxton, Henry Stevens, Benadam Gallup.
 1698.—Deacon Nehemiah Palmer, Joseph Saxton, Joseph Miner, Henry Stevens, Benadam Gallup.
 1699.—Ephraim Miner, Sr., Henry Stevens, Joseph Saxton, Manasseh Miner, Nathaniel Chesebrough.
 1700.—Ephraim Miner, Joseph Saxton, Gershom Palmer, William Denison, Nathaniel Chesebrough.
 1701.—Ephraim Miner, Sr., Gershom Palmer, Joseph Saxton, Nathaniel Chesebrough, Manasseh Miner.
 1702.—Nehemiah Palmer, Ephraim Miner, Henry Stevens, Nathaniel Chesebrough, Joseph Saxton.
 1703.—Samuel Mason, Nehemiah Palmer, Ephraim Miner, Henry Stephens, Nathaniel Chesebrough.
 1704.—Ephraim Miner, Sr., Nathaniel Chesebrough, Joseph Miner, Sr., Henry Stephens, Benadam Gallup, Gershom Palmer, William Bennett.
 1705.—Nathaniel Chesebrough, Ephraim Miner, Robert Denison, Daniel Palmer, Ebenezer Searle, Ebenezer Billings, William Bennet.
 1706.—Nathaniel Chesebrough, Daniel Mason, John Gallup, Isaac Wheeler, Ebenezer Searle, Samuel Richardson, Ebenezer Billings.
 1707.—Nehemiah Palmer, Henry Stephens, Joseph Saxton, Benadam Gallup, Benjamin Hewitt.
 1708.—Nehemiah Palmer, Daniel Eldredge, Nathaniel Chesebrough, Deacon Manasseh Miner, Benjamin Hewitt.
 1709.—Nathaniel Chesebrough, Joseph Miner, Sr., William Gallup, Samuel Frink, Ichabod Palmer, Benjamin Hewitt, William Bennet.
 1710.—Nathaniel Chesebrough, Joseph Miner, Sr., Robert Denison, Ephraim Miner, Joshua Holmes, William Gallup, Benjamin Hewitt.
 1711.—Manasseh Miner, John Gallup, Thomas Noyes, Benjamin Hewitt, Samuel Stanton, Sr., Samuel Frink, Joshua Holmes.
 1712.—Nathaniel Chesebrough, Deacon Manasseh Miner, Ephraim Miner, Daniel Palmer, William Gallup, Benjamin Hewitt, Joshua Holmes.
 1713.—Ephraim Miner, Daniel Palmer, Benjamin Hewitt, Joseph Miner, Ichabod Palmer, William Bennet, Sr., Samuel Chesebrough, Sr.
 1714.—Capt. Nathaniel Chesebrough, Lieut. William Gallup, Thomas Noyes, David Hilliard, Isaac Wheeler, Ichabod Palmer, Josiah Grant.
 1715.—Capt. Nathaniel Chesebrough, William Gallup, Thomas Noyes, David Hilliard, Isaac Wheeler, James Miner, Moses Palmer.
 1716.—Capt. Nathaniel Chesebrough, William Gallup, Thomas Noyes, Isaac Wheeler, Benjamin Hewitt, James Miner, Moses Palmer.
 1717.—Capt. Nathaniel Chesebrough, William Gallup, Thomas Noyes, Daniel Denison, Stephen Richardson, Samuel Prentiss, Benjamin Hewitt.
 1718.—Capt. Nathaniel Chesebrough, Manasseh Miner, John Gallup, Stephen Richardson, Daniel Denison, Samuel Prentiss, William Bennet.
 1719.—Ichabod Palmer, Benjamin Hewitt, Adam Gallup, Joseph Denison, James Miner, Samuel Chesebrough, Sr., Joshua Holmes.
 1720.—Deacon Manasseh Miner, Joseph Stanton, Stephen Richardson, John Noyes, Samuel Prentiss.
 1721.—Ichabod Palmer, Elihu Chesebrough, Joseph Denison, James Miner.
 1722.—Capt. John Mason, Thomas Noyes, James Miner, Samuel Prentiss, Joshua Holmes.
 1723.—John Mason, Thomas Noyes, James Miner, Daniel Denison, Elihu Chesebrough.
 1724.—Capt. Nathaniel Chesebrough, Capt. Thomas Noyes, Daniel Palmer, James Miner, Samuel Prentiss.
 1725.—Capt. Nathaniel Chesebrough, Ephraim Miner, Thomas Noyes, Isaac Wheeler, John Frink.

- 1726.—Capt. Nathaniel Chesebrough, Daniel Denison, Thomas Noyes, Israel Hewitt, Samuel Prentiss.
- 1727.—Capt. Daniel Denison, Joseph Stanton, Ephraim Miner, Samuel Prentiss, Israel Hewitt.
- 1728.—Capt. Nathaniel Chesebrough, Joseph Stanton, Daniel Denison, Daniel Palmer, Israel Hewitt.
- 1729.—Daniel Palmer, Joseph Miner, Deacon John Noyes, Israel Hewitt, Increase Billings.
- 1730.—Jos. Miner, Daniel Palmer, John Noyes, Israel Hewitt, I. Billings.
- 1731.—Joseph Miner, Ichabod Palmer, Daniel Palmer, John Noyes, Israel Hewitt, Increase Billings, Mathew Randall.
- 1732.—Joseph Miner, Ichabod Palmer, Daniel Palmer, John Noyes, Israel Hewitt, Increase Billings, Mathew Randall.
- 1733.—Daniel Palmer, Joseph Miner, John Noyes, Samuel Hinkley, Israel Hewitt, Increase Billings, John Williams.
- 1734.—Daniel Palmer, Joseph Miner, John Noyes, Israel Hewitt, Samuel Hinkley, Increase Billings, Thomas Miner.
- 1735.—Daniel Palmer, Jr., John Noyes, Capt. Israel Hewitt, Samuel Hinkley, Increase Billings, Daniel Brown, Silas Greenman.
- 1736.—Daniel Palmer, Jr., John Noyes, Capt. Israel Hewitt, Samuel Hinkley, Increase Billings, Daniel Brown, Silas Greenman.
- 1737.—Daniel Palmer, Daniel Denison, Israel Hewitt, Samuel Hinkley, Increase Billings, John Denison, Silas Greenman.
- 1738.—John Noyes, Israel Hewitt, Capt. John Williams, Increase Billings, Nathan Chesebrough, Simeon Miner, John Denison.
- 1739.—John Noyes, Israel Hewitt, John Williams, Increase Billings, Nathan Chesebrough, Simeon Miner, John Denison.
- 1740.—John Noyes, Israel Hewitt, Increase Billings, Nathan Chesebrough, John Breed, George Denison, Simeon Miner.
- 1741.—John Noyes, Israel Hewitt, Increase Billings, Nathan Chesebrough, John Breed, George Denison, Simeon Miner.
- 1742.—Capt. Israel Hewitt, Nathan Chesebrough, George Denison, Thomas Wheeler, John Whiting, Nehemiah Palmer, Daniel Brown.
- 1743.—Israel Hewitt, Nathan Chesebrough, John Williams, Increase Billings, Joseph Denison, Simeon Miner, Nehemiah Palmer.
- 1744.—Israel Hewitt, John Williams, Nathan Chesebrough, Thomas Wheeler, Joseph Denison, Simeon Miner, John Holmes.
- 1745.—Israel Hewitt, John Williams, Nathan Chesebrough, Thomas Wheeler, Joseph Denison, Simeon Miner, Clement Miner.
- 1746.—Capt. John Williams, Nathan Chesebrough, Rufus Miner, Nehemiah Palmer, Daniel Brown, William Denison, John Holmes.
- 1747.—John Williams, Nathan Chesebrough, Rufus Miner, Nehemiah Palmer, Daniel Brown, William Denison, John Holmes.
- 1748.—John Williams, Nathan Chesebrough, Rufus Miner, Daniel Brown, John Palmer, William Denison, John Holmes.
- 1749.—John Williams, Nathan Chesebrough, Joseph Denison, William Denison, Nehemiah Palmer, John Holmes, John Randall.
- 1750.—Israel Hewitt, Nathan Chesebrough, Rufus Miner, John Palmer, Daniel Brown, Joseph Hewitt, Jonas Prentice.
- 1751.—Israel Hewitt, Nathan Chesebrough, Rufus Miner, John Palmer, Daniel Brown, Jonas Prentice, Joseph Stanton.
- 1752.—Israel Hewitt, Nathan Chesebrough, Rufus Miner, John Palmer, Daniel Brown, Jonas Prentice, John Hallam.
- 1753.—Israel Hewitt, Nathan Chesebrough, Rufus Miner, John Palmer, Jonas Prentice, Daniel Brown, John Hallam.
- 1754.—Maj. Israel Hewitt, John Williams, Nathan Chesebrough, Thomas Wheeler, John Palmer, Daniel Brown, Jonas Prentice.
- 1755.—Israel Hewitt, John Williams, Nathan Chesebrough, Daniel Brown, John Palmer, Jonas Prentice, John Hallam.
- 1756.—Israel Hewitt, John Williams, Nathan Chesebrough, John Palmer, Daniel Brown, John Hallam, Jonas Prentice.
- 1757.—Israel Hewitt, John Williams, Nathan Chesebrough, John Palmer, Daniel Brown, Jonas Prentice, John Hallam.
- 1758.—Israel Hewitt, John Williams, Nathan Chesebrough, Daniel Brown, John Palmer, Jonas Prentice, Phineas Stanton.
- 1759.—Israel Hewitt, John Williams, Nathan Chesebrough, Daniel Brown, Jonas Prentice, Phineas Stanton, John Denison.
- 1760.—Maj. Israel Hewitt, Nathan Chesebrough, Jonas Prentice, Phineas Stanton, Benjamin Clark, Robert Stanton, John Williams.
- 1761.—Maj. Israel Hewitt, Nathan Chesebrough, Jonas Prentice, Phineas Stanton, Benjamin Clark, John Williams, James Noyes.
- 1762.—Jonas Prentice, Benjamin Clark, John Williams, James Noyes, Samuel Miner, Amos Denison, Capt. Samuel Hubbard Burdick.
- 1763.—Jonas Prentice, John Williams, James Noyes, John Breed, Amos Denison, Paul Wheeler, Daniel Brown.
- 1764.—Jonas Prentice, John Williams, James Noyes, John Breed, Paul Wheeler, Daniel Brown, John Dean.
- 1765.—Simeon Miner, Paul Wheeler, Henry Babcock, Samuel Hubbard Burdick, George Denison, Thomas Prentice, Edward Hancox.
- 1766.—Paul Wheeler, John Denison (2), Thomas Prentice, Samuel Hubbard Burdick, Edward Hancox, Joseph Page, Joseph Palmer.
- 1767.—Paul Wheeler, John Denison (2), Thomas Prentice, Samuel Hubbard Burdick, Edward Hancox, Daniel Denison, Joseph Palmer.
- 1768.—Paul Wheeler, John Denison (2), Thomas Prentice, Samuel Hubbard Burdick, Edward Hancox, Joseph Palmer, Daniel Denison.
- 1769.—Charles Phelps, Thomas Prentice, Samuel Hubbard Burdick, Joseph Palmer, William Williams, Nathaniel Miner, Simon Rhodes.
- 1770.—Charles Phelps, Thomas Prentice, Samuel Hubbard Burdick, Joseph Palmer, William Williams, Nathaniel Miner, Elnathan Rossetter.
- 1771.—Charles Phelps, Thomas Prentice, Samuel Hubbard Burdick, Joseph Palmer, William Williams, Nathaniel Miner, Elnathan Rossetter.
- 1772.—Charles Phelps, Thomas Prentice, Samuel Hubbard Burdick, Joseph Palmer, William Williams, Nathaniel Miner, Elnathan Rossetter.
- 1773.—Charles Phelps, Avery Denison, Cyrus Wheeler, Joseph Palmer, William Williams, Nathaniel Miner, John Breed.
- 1774.—Charles Phelps, Avery Denison, Cyrus Wheeler, Nathaniel Miner, Joseph Palmer, Elnathan Rossetter, John Breed.
- 1775.—Charles Phelps, Cyrus Wheeler, Joseph Palmer, Nathaniel Miner, John Breed, Jr., Elnathan Rossetter, Joshua Prentice.
- 1776.—Charles Phelps, Joseph Palmer, Nathaniel Miner, John Breed, Jr., Elnathan Rossetter, Joshua Prentice, Samuel Mason.
- 1777.—Charles Phelps, Paul Wheeler, John Williams, Peleg Chesebrough, Jonathan Palmer, Christopher Brown, Joseph Smith.
- 1778.—Charles Phelps, Paul Wheeler, John Williams, Peleg Chesebrough, John Denison (3), Joshua Prentice, Jonathan Palmer.
- 1779.—Charles Phelps, Jonathan Palmer, Christopher Brown, Paul Wheeler, James Rhodes, Henry Miner, John Davis (2).
- 1780.—Charles Phelps, Paul Wheeler, Henry Miner, James Rhodes, John Davis, Joshua Prentice, Gilbert Fanning.
- 1781.—Charles Phelps, Paul Wheeler, Henry Miner, James Rhodes, Joshua Prentice, Gilbert Fanning, Elisha Denison (2).
- 1782.—Charles Phelps, Paul Wheeler, Henry Miner, James Rhodes, Joshua Prentice, Gilbert Fanning, Elisha Denison.
- 1783.—Charles Phelps, John Randall, William Williams, Christopher Brown, John Swan, Joseph Denison, Joshua Prentice.
- 1784.—John Randall, William Williams, Paul Wheeler, Joseph Denison, John Swan, Joshua Prentice, Christopher Brown.
- 1785.—John Randall, Jonathan Palmer, Joshua Prentice, Nehemiah Mason, Christopher Brown, Sanford Billings, John Holmes.
- 1786.—John Randall, Jonathan Palmer, Joshua Prentice, Nehemiah Mason, Christopher Brown, Sanford Billings, John Holmes.
- 1787.—John Randall, Jonathan Palmer, Joshua Prentice, Nehemiah Mason, Christopher Brown, Sanford Billings, John Holmes.
- 1788.—Charles Phelps, Jonathan Palmer, Lathan Hull, Thomas Swan, John Holmes, William Woodbridge, William Chesebrough.
- 1789.—Lathan Hull, John Palmer, William Woodbridge, John Holmes, Christopher Brown, Thomas Swan, Ichabod Ecclestone, Jr.
- 1790.—Latham Hull, Jonathan Palmer, Samuel Stanton, John Holmes, William Woodbridge, Thomas Swan, Charles Phelps, Jr.
- 1791.—Latham Hull, Daniel Denison, William Woodbridge, Elias S. Palmer, Rufus Wheeler, Daniel Main, Amos Palmer.
- 1792.—Latham Hull, Daniel Denison, Amos Palmer, Rufus Wheeler, Elias S. Palmer, Daniel Main, James Dean.
- 1793.—Latham Hull, Daniel Denison, Amos Palmer, Elias S. Palmer, Daniel Main, James Dean, Samuel Palmer.
- 1794.—Latham Hull, Esq., Daniel Denison, Capt. Amos Palmer, Elias S. Palmer, Daniel Main, James Dean, Capt. Thomas Noyes.
- 1795.—Latham Hull, Elias S. Palmer (2), Edward Swan, Nathan Brown, William Woodbridge, Joshua Swan, Elisha Denison.
- 1796.—Latham Hull, Elisha Denison, Noyes Palmer, Edward Swan, Elias S. Palmer, Stephen Hull, Edward Smith.
- 1797.—Latham Hull, Elisha Denison, Edward Swan, Edward Smith, Stephen Avery, Stephen Hull, Elias S. Palmer.
- 1798.—Latham Hull, Elisha Denison, Edward Smith, Edward Swan, Stephen Hull, Gabriel Rogers, Nathan Pendleton.
- 1799.—Latham Hull, Elisha Denison, Edward Smith, Edward Swan, Stephen Hull, Nathan Pendleton, Luther Avery.
- 1800.—Latham Hull, Elisha Denison, Nathan Pendleton, Edward Smith, Luther Avery, Chester Smith, Gershom Palmer.
- 1801.—Latham Hull, Elisha Denison, Nathan Pendleton, Luther Avery, William Williams, Chester Smith, Gershom Palmer.

- 1802.—Latham Hull, Elisha Denison, Nathan Pendleton, Luther Avery, William Williams, Chester Smith, Gershom Palmer.
- 1803.—Latham Hull, Nathan Pendleton, William Williams, Chester Smith, Gershom Palmer, Coddington Billings, William Stanton.
- 1804.—Latham Hull, Nathan Pendleton, Chester Smith, Oliver York, Amos Gallup, Jeremiah York, John Davis.
- 1805.—Latham Hull, Nathan Pendleton, Chester Smith, Amos Gallup, John Davis, Jeremiah York, Coddington Billings.
- 1806.—Latham Hull, Nathan Pendleton, Chester Smith, Amos Gallup, John Davis, Coddington Billings, David Coats.
- 1807.—Latham Hull, Nathan Pendleton, Chester Smith, Amos Gallup, John Davis, Jeremiah York, Coddington Billings.
- 1808.—Coddington Billings, Amos Gallup, Enoch Burrows, William Randall, Amos Denison, Adam States, Richard Wheeler.
- 1809.—Coddington Billings, Amos Gallup, William Randall, Elisha Faxon, Amos Denison, Nathaniel Clift, Adam States.
- 1810.—Coddington Billings, Amos Gallup, William Randall, Elisha Faxon, Amos Denison, Nathaniel Clift, Adam States.
- 1811.—Coddington Billings, Amos Gallup, William Randall, Amos Denison, Nathaniel Clift, Adam States, Ludowick Niles.
- 1812.—Coddington Billings, Amos Gallup, William Randall, Amos Denison, John Brown, Nathaniel Clift, Adam States.
- 1813.—Amos Gallup, William Randall, Amos Denison, Enoch Burrows, Adam States, George Haley, Jesse Breed.
- 1814.—Amos Gallup, William Randall, Amos Denison, Enoch Burrows, Jesse Breed, Adam States, Jeremiah Holmes.
- 1815.—Amos Gallup, William Randall, Amos Denison, Enoch Burrows, Adam States, Jesse Breed, Joseph D. Mason.
- 1816.—Amos Gallup, William Randall, Amos Denison, Enoch Burrows, George Hubbard, Joseph D. Mason, Elias Chesebrough.
- 1817.—William Randall, Amos Denison, George Hubbard, Elias Chesebrough, Samuel Stanton (2), Amos Williams, Alexander Bradford.
- 1818.—William Randall, Amos Denison, Giles R. Hallam, Elias Chesebrough, Samuel Stanton (2), Amos Williams, Alexander Bradford.
- 1819.—William Randall, Amos Denison, Giles R. Hallam, Elias Chesebrough, Amos Williams, Alexander Bradford, Thomas Palmer.
- 1820.—William Randall, Amos Denison, Giles R. Hallam, Elias Chesebrough, Amos Williams, Thomas Palmer, John Davis.
- 1821.—William Randall, Amos Denison, Giles R. Hallam, Elias Chesebrough, Asa Fish, Thomas Palmer, John Davis.
- 1822.—William Randall, Amos Denison, Giles R. Hallam, Elias Chesebrough, Jesse D. Noyes, Thomas Palmer, Asa Fish.
- 1823.—William Randall, Amos Denison, Giles R. Hallam, Elias Chesebrough, Henry Harding, Thomas Palmer, Asa Fish.
- 1824.—William Randall, Amos Denison, Giles R. Hallam, Thomas Palmer, Elias Chesebrough, John Davis, Henry Harding.
- 1825.—William Williams, Elisha Faxon, Jasper Latham, Nathaniel Clift, David C. Smith, Denison Palmer, Thomas Hinckley.
- 1826.—William Williams, Elisha Faxon, Jasper Latham, Nathaniel Clift, David C. Smith, Denison Palmer, Thomas Hinckley, Jr.
- 1827.—William Williams, Reuben Chesebrough, Jasper Latham, John D. Noyes, David C. Smith, Denison Palmer, Nathaniel Clift.
- 1828.—William Williams, Elias Chesebrough, Benjamin F. Babcock, Jasper Latham, John D. Noyes, Thomas Hinckley, Jr., John Davis.
- 1829.—William Williams, George E. Palmer, Joseph D. Mason, John Davis, Thomas Hinckley, Jr.
- 1830.—Elias Brown, George E. Palmer, Joseph D. Mason, George Sheffield, Denison Palmer.
- 1831.—Elias Brown, George E. Palmer, Joseph D. Mason, Mason Manning, Thomas Hinckley.
- 1832.—Jesse Denu, Mason Manning, Thomas Hinckley, Gilbert Collins, Jesse York.
- 1833.—William Randall, Mason Manning, Gilbert Collins, Thomas Hinckley, Denison Palmer.
- 1834.—William Randall, Mason Manning, Thomas Hinckley, Eleazer Williams, Charles Bennet.
- 1835.—Thomas Hinckley, Eleazer Williams, Charles Bennet, Samuel Chesebrough, Daniel Bentley.
- 1836.—Thomas Hinckley, Eleazer Williams, Charles Bennet, Samuel Chesebrough, Daniel Bentley.
- 1837.—Asa Fish, J. D. Noyes, C. H. Smith, W. C. Moss, Gilbert Collins.
- 1838.—Asa Fish, Jesse D. Noyes, Charles H. Smith, William C. Moss, George W. Noyes.
- 1839.—Asa Fish, Jesse D. Noyes, Charles H. Smith, George W. Noyes, Daniel Bentley.
- 1840.—Asa Fish, Jesse D. Noyes, Charles H. Smith, George W. Noyes, Daniel Bentley.
- 1841.—Charles T. Stanton, George W. Noyes, Daniel Bentley, Benjamin F. Langworthy, Elias B. Brown.
- 1842.—Charles T. Stanton, Elias B. Brown, Benjamin F. Langworthy, Francis Sheffield, John Davis.
- 1843.—Ephraim Williams, Elias B. Brown, Benjamin F. Langworthy, John Davis, Henry Noyes, Oliver B. Grant.
- 1844.—Ephraim Williams, Elias B. Brown, John Davis, Oliver B. Grant, Henry Sheffield, Ezra Miner.
- 1845.—Elias B. Brown, Oliver B. Grant, Benjamin F. Palmer, Henry Sheffield, Richard A. Wheeler.
- 1846.—Ephraim Williams, Benjamin F. Palmer, Henry Sheffield, Richard A. Wheeler, Hiram Shaw, Perez Wheeler, Giles C. Smith.
- 1847.—Benjamin F. Palmer, Hiram Shaw, Perez Wheeler, Giles C. Smith, John W. Hull, Francis Sheffield, Samuel Copp.
- 1848.—Hiram Shaw, Giles C. Smith, John W. Hull, Samuel Copp, Elias P. Randall, Pitts D. Frink, Henry Harding.
- 1849.—Giles C. Smith, Elias P. Randall, Pitts D. Frink, Peleg Noyes, Daniel P. Collings, David N. Prentice, George D. Hyde.
- 1850.—Giles C. Smith, Pitts D. Frink, Peleg Noyes, David N. Prentice, Ezra Chesebro.
- 1851.—Giles C. Smith, Pitts D. Frink, Peleg Noyes, David N. Prentice, Ezra Chesebro.
- 1852.—Giles C. Smith, Pitts D. Frink, Peleg Noyes, David N. Prentice, Ezra Chesebro.
- 1853.—John W. Hull, Elisha D. Wightman, Ezra Chesebro.
- 1854.—John W. Hull, Clark Greenman, Henry Sheffield.
- 1855.—Henry Sheffield, Harris Pendleton, Mason C. Hill.
- 1856.—Henry Sheffield, Harris Pendleton, Jr., Mason C. Hill.
- 1857-58.—Alexander S. Palmer, William C. Moss, Leonard C. Williams.
- 1859-60.—Horace R. Hall, William S. Noyes, Franklin Williams, Leonard C. Williams, Benjamin B. Hewitt.
- 1861.—Horace R. Hall, William S. Noyes, Leonard C. Williams, Benjamin B. Hewitt, Harris Pendleton, Jr.
- 1862.—Horace R. Hall, William S. Noyes, Leonard C. Williams, Benjamin B. Hewitt, Thomas E. Swan.
- 1863.—Horace R. Hall, William S. Noyes, Benjamin B. Hewitt, Thomas E. Swan, Benjamin F. Stanton (2).
- 1864-65.—Horace R. Hall, Benjamin B. Hewitt, Benjamin F. Stanton (2), Gurdon S. Crandall, Charles H. Denison.
- 1866.—Horace R. Hall, Benjamin B. Hewitt, Benjamin F. Stanton (2), Gurdon S. Crandall, Charles Grinnell.
- 1867.—Benjamin F. Stanton (2), Gurdon S. Crandall, Charles Grinnell, Nathan G. Wheeler, Charles H. Rhodes.
- 1868.—Horace R. Hall, Benjamin F. Stanton (2), Charles Grinnell, George S. Brewster, Nathan G. Wheeler.
- 1869.—Horace R. Hall, Benjamin F. Stanton (2), Charles Grinnell, Geo. S. Brewster, Nathan G. Wheeler.
- 1870.—George S. Brewster, Charles Burch, Joseph S. Williams, Sr., Charles S. Bennett.
- 1871.—Leonard C. Williams, Benjamin F. Stanton (2), Charles Grinnell, Amos B. Taylor, Samuel H. Chesebro.
- 1872.—Benjamin F. Stanton (2), Charles H. Rhodes, Joseph S. Williams, Nathan G. Wheeler, William E. Brewster.
- 1873.—Benjamin F. Stanton (2), Charles H. Rhodes, Joseph S. Williams, Nathan G. Wheeler, William E. Brewster.
- 1874.—Benjamin F. Stanton (2), Charles H. Rhodes, Joseph S. Williams, Nathan G. Wheeler, William E. Brewster.
- 1875.—Benjamin F. Stanton (2), Charles H. Rhodes, Joseph S. Williams, William E. Brewster, Leonard C. Williams.
- 1876.—John Forsyth, Samuel H. Chesebro, Abel H. Hinckley, George W. Bliven.
- 1877.—Elijah A. Morgan, Charles Grinnell, Samuel H. Chesebro, John Forsyth, George W. Bliven.
- 1878.—Elias Babcock, Joseph S. Williams, Jr., Elijah A. Morgan, Charles Grinnell, George W. Bliven.
- 1879.—Elias Babcock, Alexander G. Frink, Joseph S. Williams, Jr., Joseph E. Smith, Benjamin F. Stanton (2).
- 1880.—Elijah A. Morgan, Benjamin F. Stanton (2), Elias Babcock, Joseph S. Williams, Jr., Laughlin Harty.
- 1881.—Elijah A. Morgan, George S. Brewster, Laughlin Harty, Benjamin F. Stanton (2), Joseph S. Williams, Jr.

Stonington Borough was organized as such by a charter in 1801, making all needful rules and regulations for the government thereof. It was organized with the Hon. Charles Phelps, warden; Nathaniel

Miner, Esq., Capt. Amos Palmer, Mr. Edward Smith, Elijah Palmer, Esq., Col. Joseph Smith, Mr. Benjamin Smith, Mr. Jubish Holmes, Capt. Nathan Smith, burgesses; Dr. William Lord, treasurer; Capt. Nathaniel Fanning, clerk; Mr. Oliver York, bailiff.

Custom-House Officers.—The Stonington district was established in 1842, since which the following persons have held the office of collector: Giles R. Hallam, Oliver York, Ezra Chesebrough, B. F. States, Ephraim Williams, Franklin A. Palmer, Horace H. Trumbull, George Hubbard. At present William Williams is deputy collector in charge.

WAR OF 1861-65.

Stonington was largely interested in commerce before the war of 1812, which revived after its close. Manufacturing was introduced and successfully pursued on a large scale in the State of Connecticut, this town having a full share. Nothing of importance beyond the yearly routine of town and State elections, with a Presidential election every four years, happened in our midst to attract particular attention until the Mexican war. But that did not materially affect our interests; it only served to stimulate the politics of the day. Later on the acquisition of territory resulting from the war brought to the surface again the irrepressible conflict between slavery and freedom. The conflict of opinions between the North and the South began to assume a more violent form, and finally culminated in open rebellion.

After the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, in 1860, and the Southern States began to secede, this town favored coercive measures at once, and sent to our armies many of her best and bravest sons. The following list shows the men who enlisted from this town, not the men who made up the quota that we were required to fill:

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Infantry.

FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY G.

James B. Anderson.

SECOND REGIMENT.

RIFLE COMPANY B.

Peter McEwen.

RIFLE COMPANY C.

James H. Lathan, William W. Latham, Herbert E. Maxson, Theodore C. Smith, Robert P. Wilbur.

THIRD REGIMENT.

RIFLE COMPANY D.

Charles J. Edwards.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY G.

Albert L. Gavitt (sergt.), George W. Wilcox, Albert C. Burdick, Albert C. Andrews, John C. Briggs, Charles C. Brightman, George Bedford, Wm. H. Noyes (pro. 1st lieut.), Isaac E. Norman, Frank Vaoaken, Francis Alvey.

COMPANY K.

Joseph N. Banke, Edward L. Cordner, John H. Nye, Erastus D. Smith, Nathaniel P. Wolf.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

Horace Burton.

COMPANY E.

Capt. Thomas D. Sheffield (pro. lieut.-col.), Lafayette Starr.

COMPANY G.

1st Lieut. Thomas D. Sheffield (pro. capt.); 2d Lieut. Henry E. Morgan (pro. 1st lieut.); Sergeants Andrew M. Morgan (pro. capt.), Joseph C. Langworthy; Corporals Leonidas A. Barter, Wm. H. Lamphear, Francis V. D. Sloan, Thos. C. Curtis, John H. Smith, Oscar W. Hewitt; John B. Averill, Franklin H. Crumb, James A. Peabody, Isaac Allen, George H. Barney, Charles Baird, Thomas Bedford, Henry Brannon, Thomas Brannon, Sanford P. Burdick, Horace Burton, David S. Bryant, Thomas Casey, Charles J. Edwards, John L. Edwards, George W. Foster, Marius E. French, Edward Gavin, Dennis Geary, Wm. Geary, Charles W. Hall, Henry Hallam, Hazzard Holland, James E. Holdredge, Francis Jager, Henry G. Knowles, Charles D. Lamphear, Clark F. Lamphear, Wm. Lamphear, Michael Lombard, Thomas H. Lord, John McCarthy, Franklin Mason, John M. Maynard, Erastus D. Miner, Joseph D. Nye, Stephen F. Nye, Jerome A. Palmer, Wm. R. Palmer, Wm. H. Potter, David W. Price, Jr., Wm. Reed, Ebenezer Rose, Patrick Shay, Horace Slocum, Henry Staplin, George H. Shepard, Charles Stebbins, Wm. Terwilliger, Nehemiah D. Tinker, George Usher, Charles B. Wilcox, John Walker, Wm. D. Wilcox, Edward Willis, John F. Cory, Courtland H. Durfee, Michael Farly, John C. Knowles, Benjamin A. Kempton, Ebenezer Rose, Ebenezer Rose, Jr., George Randall Jr., Barney Sisson, Henry E. Wells, John Micer, Joseph Milners, Wm. C. Macomber.

NINTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY G.

Oswald Reed, Thomas McGregor.

COMPANY H.

Corporal Dudley Lewis.

TENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY F.

Samuel Bentley.

COMPANY H.

William Pond.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY K.

1st Lieut. James D. Roach (pro. capt.); Sergeants William B. Lucas, George W. Steidman (pro. 1st lieut.); Stanton Allyn, Gurdon Green, Patrick Barnes, Charles W. Bicknell, Cornelius Burgoyne, William Butterworth, Ori E. Chapman, Levi A. Clarke, Charles H. Comstock, Edmund Congdon, James Crowley, Nathan Davis, George Fitzgerald, Richard Lever, John Lucy, Felix McArdle, Hugh McColligan, John Murphy, Henry B. Pinney, Michael Ryan, William H. Reynolds, William Scott.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY K.

Clarence D. Payoe, John E. Wheelock.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

William Brown, Charles F. Chester, George H. Snyder.

COMPANY B.

Thomas Holt, George Harris.

COMPANY D.

Andrew Lovsjoy, James Needham.

COMPANY E.

Samuel Steele.

COMPANY F.

Michael Henderson.

COMPANY G.

Thomas Kain, George W. Starr.

COMPANY H.

Charles Dunca, Charles E. Jones, John McDonald.

COMPANY I.

1st Lieut. William Thompson.

COMPANY K.

Corporal Paul P. Noyes, Frank Coleman.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY K.

John Loonduu, George Williams.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Joseph Lombra.

COMPANY G.

Maurice L. Nunn.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Capt. Charles T. Stanton, Jr. (pro. maj.); 1st Lieut. Henry R. Jennings; 2d Lieut. Franklin H. Davis; Sergeants James B. Vanderwater, James H. Carter, Howard E. Miner, John F. Trumbull (pro. 1st lieut.), Walter P. Loug (pro. capt.); Corporals Seth Slack, John L. Hill, William R. Targee, Jr., Charles H. Crumb, Nelson Wilcox, John J. McMillen, Joseph H. Newberry, Erastus Holmes; Charles G. Avery, Jesse Bennett, William C. Burdick, Oliver A. Brown, Alfred L. Burdick, Joseph L. Burdick, Denison Brightman, Joseph W. Carpenter, William W. Crandall, William Conway, Charles L. Cordor, William Dnuham, John C. Douglas, Samuel Denison, Elias N. Davis, George Eccleston, George W. Eldridge, George W. Frazier, Jr., William H. Frazier, Arvie A. Frazier, Lewis H. Gerry, Lyman Greene, William Gardner, John Hevy, Amos F. Heath, William F. Hancox, Amos S. Hancox, Albert F. Harris, Joseph E. Harrington, Palmer Hulet, Ransom Jackson (pro. 1st lieut.), Robert Kulbeck, Leonard O. Lamphere, Richard Lever, Patrick H. Mulligan, Benedict W. Morgan, Charles L. Miner, Francis J. Musgrave, George R. Newberry, Nathan Noyes, Wait W. Ridabock, George Root, William H. Robinson, Henry D. Smith, Gardner B. Smith, Charles Smith, Daniel D. Tift, John L. Tift, Frederick O. Tucker, Charles H. Taylor, Abram Vacanken, Leonard Wilcox, Harlem H. Wilcox, Rufus C. White, Charles H. Williams.

COMPANY F.

Stafford Holland.

COMPANY G.

Robert Sutcliff.

COMPANY H.

Charles F. Brown.

COMPANY K.

Alexander Buchanan.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Capt. David Champlin; 1st Lieut. John F. Jencks; 2d Lieut. Samuel K. Tilliohast (pro. 1st lieut.); Sergeants Henry H. Packard, John H. Morgan, Thomas W. Grace, William M. Sherman, Thomas W. Gardiner; Corporals George E. Brayton, Frank W. Gard, Jacob R. Lockwood, Charles H. Burdick, George D. Edwards, Charles Bennett (2), George H. Burgess, Andrew H. Brown; Elias L. Maynard, Pardon L. Babcock, John R. Preece, Erastus D. Appleman, Elias Babcock, Jr., Richard A. Brown, Horace F. Burdick, Amos D. Barnes, Thomas H. Brown, Orville M. Briggs, Henry L. Babcock, Amos A. Crandall, Joseph W. Coleman, Thomas Crowley, William F. Eccleston, Samuel R. Eccleston, Alexander B. Frazier, Charles H. Gladding, John E. Holberton, Shubael Holmes, Philip A. Irons, George A. Latham, Christopher A. Lyman, James A. Lord, David S. Merritt, John C. Moore, Stephen D. Merritt, Jr., Charles A. Miller, John M. Mosher, Samuel M. Macomber, John Nye, Avery E. Parkes, Chauncey D. Rice, Elisha K. Rathbun, Edwin N. Shirley, Nathan S. Sheffield, James W. Targee, Warren P. Thompson, James O. Thompson, Charles W. Taylor, Thaddens M. Weons.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

Isaac J. Hill.

COMPANY H.

Isaac H. Antone.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Corp. Courtland Thomas, Henry Demarest, James W. Darrell, George Fisher.

COMPANY B.

Henry Hall.

COMPANY C.

Augustus Jackson.

Artillery.

FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Ichabod B. Slates, Chas. E. Staplis.

COMPANY D.

Courtland F. Hall, Joseph H. Pendleton, John P. Trant.

COMPANY F.

John Merkle.

COMPANY G.

Elias Babcock, Jr., Dennis S. Gilmore, James McCaffrey, Hiram P. Shaw.

COMPANY H.

George Walker.

COMPANY I.

2d Lieut. William C. Faxon (pro. capt.).

SECOND REGIMENT.

David Bradford.

Cavalry.

FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Capt. William S. Fish (pro. col.); 1st Lieut. Charles P. Williams, Jr., died; Q.-M. Sergt. William T. Cork (pro. 1st lieut.); Sergt. Edwin W. French (pro. capt.); Corporals George H. Lord, John G. Williams, William C. Harris (pro. q.-m.); John Bentley, George Braman, John H. Bliven, Isaac T. Bliven, Henry D. Benett, Alfred V. Baroum (pro. 1st lieut.); James L. Eggleston, Charles W. Sheffield, James A. Edwards, John O'Rourke, Joshua Perkins, Thomas I. Price, Christian Pfahm, Zachariah Patterson.

COMPANY D.

John McGovethy, Peter Maines.

COMPANY I.

Peter Wright, Renben G. Weeks.

COMPANY K.

Lyman Doolittle, John N. Mitchell.

COMPANY L.

Myron H. Crandall.

COMPANY M.

John Smith, Michael Begg, John Burgan.

Since the close of the Rebellion our town has suffered its full measure from the inflation and contraction of the currency. Since specie payment has been resumed business has revived and confidence in business circles has been established.

Thus the town of Stonington, where William Chesebrough first built his forest home in 1649, has grown to be a community of 7353 inhabitants, with a grand list of \$5,390,130. The people, for intelligence and enterprise, are the equal of any township in the State. The soil is strong, rugged, and hard to cultivate, but when properly cared for yields remunerative crops.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

STONINGTON—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Hon. Richard A. Wheeler, the subject of the following notice, was born Jan. 29, 1817. He is the son of Richard Wheeler and Mary Hewitt Wheeler. His mother was from one of the best families of North



Richard A. Whitcomb



Charles Macoy

Stonington. His father was an industrious, thrifty farmer, and so his boyhood was under the discipline of the typical "New England home," which has furnished some of the best specimens of American manhood. The period of his minority was divided between the industries of the farm during the spring, summer, and autumn and the educational culture of the common school for the winter.

The range of studies in these "seminaries" at that time was very limited, Webster's Spelling-Book, Daboll's Arithmetic, Morse's Geography, Murray's English Grammar, and Murray's English Reader being the exclusive text-books. But the teaching and discipline were often severe, and the scholarship had a corresponding value of thoroughness and solidity for all practical ends.

Judge Wheeler's industrious use and improvement of the common school is seen in the fact that this rudimental education has been equal to all the varied positions of responsibility he has, during his opening and ripening manhood, filled with so much credit to himself, with honor to his town, and to the full satisfaction of his friends and fellow-citizens. Early called to important civil trusts, he has attained to a degree of legal culture that gives to his counsel great weight and value, and often renders his rulings decisive and final. In genealogical lore Judge Wheeler has no rival and few if any equals. His researches here are thorough and fearless, dispelling many a beautiful tradition, but fixing the plain prosaic truth by figures and data that will not lie. His discourse at the late Palmer reunion at Stonington, a masterly grouping of events scattered over a period of two hundred and fifty years, held the attention of a large and promiscuous crowd to its close.

Judge Wheeler has been twice married,—first to Miss Frances M. Avery, of North Stonington, Jan. 12, 1843, and second to Miss Lucy A. Noyes, of Stonington, Nov. 5, 1856. He is descended from the following New England families: Wheeler, Park, Thompson, Kayson, Tilestone, Elliott, Burrows, Culver, Latham, Hubbard, Gore, Draper, Denison, Prentiss, Gallup, Lake, Stanton, Burch, Fanning, Breed, Chaplin, Hewitt, Lord, Borodel, Short, Palmer, and others.

In 1838, when twenty-one years old, he was one of the society committee of the Road Church, and has held that office for forty-three years to the present time. He was chosen selectman in 1847 and '48; representative to the Legislature, 1851; sheriff of New London County, 1860; re-elected 1863, '66, and '69, and holding the office until 1872, when he declined re-election. In the spring of 1864 he was chosen judge of probate, and by successive re-elections has held the office until the present time.

The above are the principal events of Judge Wheeler's active and varied life. He has a fine physique, an open countenance, pleasing address, and genial manners. Besides, he has an inexhaustible fund of genealogical anecdotes, can tell a good story

of olden or modern times, and excite and enjoy an honest, hearty, healthy laugh.

The proverb "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country" is not applicable to Judge Wheeler, for nowhere is he more popular than among his own townsmen, and by none more highly esteemed than by his own immediate neighbors.

Charles Mallory, son of David and Amy (Crocker) Mallory, was born in Waterford, Conn., on the Lyme turnpike, Feb. 24, 1796. His father was a native of Milford, Conn. When but sixteen David took the place of his father, who was drafted for six months in the Continental army, and after serving his time enlisted for service during the war. He served three years under Washington, and was in numerous engagements. While the army was marching through Connecticut his captain told him he was going to resign on reaching Milford. David told him if he left he, David, would do the same. At Milford the captain resigned, his resignation was accepted, and David "resigned," as he had said he would do, went to New London, and shipped under a fictitious name as sailor on a privateer. In nine days he was a prisoner on a Jersey prison-ship. After some time he was exchanged, shipped again, and was again captured. Three times in all he was a prisoner on the prison-ships, and three times was exchanged. On arriving at Waterford, on one of the first of these exchanges, being then about twenty years old, he married, and again shipped on a privateer, had a fight off Long Island, and spent most of his honeymoon a prisoner. The fourth time he shipped he returned with prize-money. His share was paid him in goods. As an evidence of his devotion to the American cause, we will say that although during Gen. Arnold's march to New London David was secreted to keep him from the American army, there were some Hessians who came to him for a drink, and leading one of them to a case of gin, he secured his gun while he was drinking, made him his prisoner, and marched him to the American line and surrendered him. This occurred the same day New London was burned. After the war David worked at farm labor and at butchering. He had ten children,—Frances; Sally, who married Nathan Beebe, a sail-maker of New London; Rebecca, who married a Mr. West, and went West soon after; David; Amy, who married John Rogers, a caulker of New London; Richard, who was a cooper, and sailed many years for Charles; Amos; Charles; Benajah; Nathan, who served his time at sail-making with Charles, and died at twenty-eight years of age.

David Mallory had a strong physical nature, and lived till he was about seventy-nine. His wife survived him, and was taken care of by Charles until her death at the very advanced age of ninety-three.

Charles Mallory inherited a strong constitution and a persistency of purpose from his parents. These have enabled him to commence at the lowest round of the ladder, and step by step rise to the top, a

true type of a successful, self-made man. He lived with his parents till he was twelve years old, having common-school advantages for education, then was placed at service for six months at three dollars and fifty cents per month. In this employment he remained two years, receiving, however, four dollars per month the second year, and six months' schooling each year, but could never arrive at the school till 10 A.M.

When he was fourteen years old Charles was indentured for seven years to his brother-in-law, Nathan Beebe, to learn the sail-making trade. His was not an easy life, and Charles ran away twice, but voluntarily went back, and Mr. Beebe told him if he would stay till he was twenty he would release him. The qualities of thoroughness, self-reliance, and integrity which have characterized Mr. Mallory through life were shown at that early age, and at eighteen we find him the foreman of Mr. Beebe's establishment. He continued in this capacity till the expiration of his time, and for six months thereafter, receiving then for his services one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, twenty-five cents more than ordinary pay. He boarded with Mr. Beebe, and in the six months' time had only taken up two dollars in cash, and of this had loaned Mr. Beebe seventy-five cents. On settling Mr. Beebe claimed to have paid this amount, and accused Charles of falsehood, and said he never would employ him again. Charles indignantly responded that he would never work for him again, and he kept his word, although Mr. Beebe endeavored afterwards to retain him. Christmas morning, 1816, the young man crossed Groton Ferry, *en route* for Boston and walked to Mystic, carrying all his worldly goods and tools for his trade upon his back. On crossing the ferry over the Mystic River his cash capital was one dollar and twenty-five cents. Finding an amount of work to do here on a vessel, he engaged the same, and Jan. 1, 1817, commenced his long, active, and remarkable business career in Mystic. His sail-loft was a small room, unclapboarded and exposed to the weather. To make himself comfortable it was suggested that he get a stove (almost an unknown thing then), and some one told him Mr. Dennison, at the head of the river, had one for sale. Mr. Mallory went up, saw the stove—a sheet-iron one—and asked its price. Mr. Dennison told him "Two dollars and a half." "Well," says Mr. Mallory, "there is something else." "How is that?" responded Mr. Dennison. "If the stove suits you, and the price is not too high, what else can there be?" "I have not the money to pay for it," said Mr. Mallory, and stated his circumstances. "How were you going to get the stove down to your room?" "Carry it down on my back." "If that's the case I will wait on you for payment." And Mr. Mallory carried his stove three miles, through snow six inches deep. From this small beginning have the extensive interests of Mr. Mallory grown. Work continued to come in, and when sail-making

was not brisk the young man was ready to turn his hand to any honest industry, and would often scow wood down the river.

Feb. 22, 1818, Mr. Mallory married Eliza, daughter of John and Hannah Rogers, of New London. Her ancestors were from England, and trace their lineage back through John Rogers, the martyr, to an honorable family of Wiltshire.¹ For sixty-three years this worthy couple walked hand in hand through life, in good health and in the enjoyment of life, and in the latter years with three generations of descendants to do them honor, until the sudden death of Mrs. Mallory, Sept. 4, 1881. Their children now surviving are Charles Henry (senior partner of the large house of C. H. Mallory & Co., New York City), David D., George W., Franklin O., and Benjamin E.

Mr. Mallory engaged in sail-making until he was about forty years old. For the sake of getting the making and repairing of their sails, he became interested in a small way in numerous vessels, at one time having an interest in thirty. From this he invested more and more in vessels, and owned at one time ten whalers. They were all successful. About 1848, Mr. Mallory purchased the lease of the Mystic ship-yard from Capt. Forsyth, and engaged extensively in ship-building. He built fifty steamers and many sailing vessels. A great many of them were sold to the United States, and became historic from the part they contributed to the annals of the late civil war.

At present Mr. Mallory has given up much of his business, but, among others, retains an interest in the New York and Galveston and New York and Ferdinandina Steamship Companies.

When the Mystic River Bank was organized Mr. Mallory was made its president, and occupied that position for many years. On the inauguration of the national banking system, Mr. Mallory founded the First National Bank of Mystic Bridge, and owned the entire stock of one hundred thousand dollars. This is still retained in the family, but to accommodate other friends fifty thousand dollars was added to the capital.

From the time he came to Mystic, Mr. Mallory has been prominently identified with all departments of its development and growth, and in this necessarily brief sketch it is impossible to do more than to trace the outlines of a busy life. In all his varied interests Mr. Mallory has been an advocate of peace. He has never in any of his dealings on his own account been sued or sued any one. He was an "Old-Line Whig," latterly a Republican, and gave his heartiest co-operation and assistance to the government in putting down the monster Rebellion.

Since 1817 both Mr. Mallory and wife have been members of the First Congregational Church of Mystic Bridge, and their aid has never been withheld

¹ For full history of Rogers family, see History of Litchfield County, town of Cornwall.



C. H. Mallery

from all deserving causes. He has never held office, but, as a private citizen, has always taken an interest in everything tending to the betterment of his town and village, and throughout the world-wide range of his acquaintances there will be nowhere found a tongue to whisper aught against his integrity or his broad Christian charity. It is the universal expression of all who knew him that "Charles Mallory is an honest man."

Quiet, unostentatious, and modest, with all his caution and far-seeing sagacity in business, Mr. Mallory can, at the close of an unusually long life of unintermitting toil, look back through memory's book, without a wish to blot out one entry made therein, and forward with a clear conscience to the lifting of the veil shutting out the view "over the river."

An event of his life, the purchase of the place in Waterford where his father resided in his old age, illustrates too well his character and that of his wife to be left out of this record. When ten or eleven years old, while playing with the Sistare boys, whose father owned the little place of six acres, he told them that if he lived and that lot of land was for sale he would buy it for his father as a home. After their father's death (Mr. Mallory, then a young man of twenty-eight, struggling by hard work to keep "the wolf from the door") the Sistare boys reminded him of the remark (doubtless often repeated), and told him he could have it for thirty dollars per acre, one-half down, and note for balance for one year, secured by mortgage. He accepted their offer, and set a day to transact the business in New London. As the day drew nigh the amount seemed so immensely large that he became despondent, and thought he could never pay it. It seemed a gigantic load. It weighed him down heavily, so that he could hardly work. On going to his dinner he told his wife his trouble, and said that he "could never pay for the place in the world." She told him to dismiss his fears, and by all means buy it; also saying, "You are smart, and I can do a great deal of work myself to help you." She encouraged him, and he concluded to try, ate his dinner, and went to work. In an hour's time the same deep despondency again came on him. He felt so badly and so appalling seemed the effort that he pulled off his overalls, and without a word to his wife started for New London on foot, to tell them that he could not take the land, for he never should be able to pay for it. He had gone about half his journey, when something stopped him suddenly, and an apparent voice told him, "You can pay it." Although walking very fast, he was stopped instantly. He returned to Mystic and to work, and the next day went to New London and bought the place. It took about every dollar he could raise to pay the first half, and where the money to pay the note for the balance and lift the mortgage was coming from was entirely unknown. Shortly after a very profitable and

unexpected job came in, enabling him to take up his note and give his father the very home so many years thought of. In a few years' time an acre of this land was sold off for building-lots for \$200. This Charles told his father to use for himself. Another sale of two or three hundred dollars was made afterwards from the same lot, and yet it kept a cow, furnished a garden, and enough money for the old gentleman,—as he said, "all he needed." This was his home until his death, and there his widow resided for several years. After her ceasing to occupy it, Charles sold the remainder for more than enough to pay compound interest on the purchase-money, and he calls it "the best investment I ever made."

C. H. Mallory.—Among the representative and successful business men of the United States who claim New London County as the place of their nativity none are more worthy a passing notice than Charles Henry Mallory. He was born at Mystic Bridge, Stonington, Conn., Sept. 30, 1818. His childhood was passed in Mystic, where he received an excellent common-school education, which was improved by one year's attendance at the private school of John Kirby, one of the best teachers of his day, at Stonington. Charles Mallory, his father, early taught his children the value of labor, and trained them in those habits of patient industry and thoroughness of execution which were so marked characteristics of his own successful life. Thus Henry was early taught the sail-maker's trade by his father, and worked with him until September, 1833, when, at fifteen years of age, he went to sea. He rapidly passed through the various grades of promotion, and in 1839, before he was of age, became master of the brig "Appalachicola." From this time to 1846 his life was passed on the water, undergoing the various changes and vicissitudes incident to a maritime life. At this time Charles Mallory was in full tide of his business career, and the magnitude of his business and its many and varied interests demanded a competent and confidential manager in New York City. Henry was selected for this position, and leaving the water, he was for the greater part of the time until 1865 in New York, conducting his father's affairs, to the full satisfaction and monetary advantage of his principal.

In 1865 the firm of C. H. Mallory & Co., a shipping and commission house, was established. The original members were C. H. Mallory and Elihu Spicer, Jr., and the firm continued thus until about 1870, when Charles Mallory (2) and Henry R. Mallory, sons of C. H. Mallory, were admitted members. This firm has been very prosperous, and stands among the leading houses of the metropolis. In connection with other interests, C. H. Mallory & Co. own and run three steamship lines,—one to Texas, one to Florida, one to Nassau and Matanzas, Cuba,—and they also for three years ran one to Brazil, but that is now temporarily discontinued.

Mr. Mallory married, July 25, 1841, Eunice Deni-

son, daughter of Nathaniel and Eunice (Denison) Clift. She is descended from two old and honored families of Stonington. Their children are Charles, Fanny (Mrs. C. P. Williams), Henry R., Kate, and Robert.

Whig and Republican in his political affiliations, Mr. Mallory was elected as such to represent Stonington one term in the Connecticut Legislature, and also to represent his district one term as senator in the same body. He was pronounced in opposition to the great Rebellion, and did much to sustain the government in the long civil war that ensued. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, uniting with it in 1842.

Although his life has been one of incessant business activity, he has not remained a silent observer of events, or of the growth of his town or prosperity of his city, but has borne a conspicuous part in all works intended to promote the causes of morality, religion, and education, to further the interests of society, and to advance the sway of law and the prevalence of order.

Mr. Mallory possesses a strong and vigorous mind, with integrity of purpose and great firmness of character. He has discharged the duties of important public trusts with conceded ability. As a citizen, he enjoys universal confidence and esteem. He has always acted upon the principle that whatever is worth doing at all should be done thoroughly and well. Without pretension as a speaker or writer, few men are able, either orally or in writing, to present reasons and arguments more forcibly or tersely. In every work committed to his hands, in public or private life, Mr. Mallory has labored with diligence, perseverance, and efficiency, and wholesome practical results testify to the value of his services.

Williams Family.¹—It will not be inappropriate in this work to give a short account of the ancestors of those Williamses whose portraits and biographies are here presented, and of some of their kindred, pioneers and settlers elsewhere, brothers of the first settlers in Stonington of that name, and their descendants, who for several generations, when there were few facilities to travel, were far distant from each other by land, but were not far distant from each other either by blood or good deeds.

Robert Williams, from whom are descended all of that surname in this part of New London County, came from Norwich, England, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1637; was made a freeman there in 1638; reached the great age of one hundred years, having been born in 1593, and died at Roxbury, Sept. 1, 1693.

Farmer, in his genealogy, says, "Robert Williams, of Roxbury, was the common ancestor of the divines, civilians, and ancestors of the name who have hon-

ored the country of their birth." It is also related that his wife, Elizabeth Stratton, who died July 28, 1674, aged eighty, was very reluctant at first to come to this country, but being impressed by a strange dream that if she did so she would become the mother of a long line of ministers, was encouraged to leave her old home, to find a new, amid the perils and discomforts of the Pilgrims. And it is certain that for several generations after her arrival here there were more in New England eminent in that profession of her lineage than of any other, and the record of her offspring for a long period embraced a considerable portion of the history of New England if not of the United States. There was scarcely a battle of importance fought, particularly in the northern section of the country, either with the Indians or with a foreign enemy, in which one or more of the name does not appear. On Groton Heights, among the martyrs for their country's independence (whose self-sacrifice and patriotism the State and nation ceremoniously and grandly commemorated on the centennial anniversary of their massacre at Fort Griswold), in the sublime language written on the monument there, John, Henry, Thomas, Daniel, "were a people that jeopardied their lives unto the death in the high places of the field." Roger Williams probably rendered more efficient services to Capt. Mason than any other man, by aiding the Massachusetts troops with provisions, advice, and even attendance on a part of the route of these troops in that signal engagement near Mystic, in this county, when nearly seven hundred Pequot Indians were destroyed and their power completely broken.

Robert had three sons,—Samuel, Isaac, and Stephen. The sons of Samuel and Isaac came to this town about 1685, consequently this sketch will trace partially their line of descent only, and to make it more easily followed Samuel and Isaac will be numbered as of the second generation, and so in order.

Samuel (second generation), eldest son of Robert, was born in England in 1632; became a freeman in Roxbury, Mass., in March, 1658. He was a man of considerable repute, and held the office of deacon in the church in that place for many years, which was then considered a distinguished honor. He married Theoda Park, sister to Martha, who married his brother Isaac, daughters of Deacon William Park, of Roxbury, who was a man of note and represented the town in General Court for many years. Ebenezer (third generation), his son, born Dec. 6, 1666, died Feb. 13, 1746-47, came to Stonington about 1685, and lived upon land purchased of Owaneco, an Indian sachem, near Mystic, and I am told that a portion of that tract is now owned by some of his descendants. He married, Jan. 24, 1687, Mary Wheeler, daughter of Isaac, whose wife was Martha Park, cousin to the Martha Park who married Isaac Williams the same day that his cousin, John Williams, married Martha, sister to Mary.

¹ This sketch was compiled and written by Hon. Ephraim Williams, of Stonington. The facts of record were mostly taken from the history of the Williams family, published over thirty years ago by Dr. Stephen West Williams.

Rev. John (third generation), son of Samuel, born at Roxbury, Dec. 10, 1664, died June 12, 1729, was the first minister at Deerfield, Mass., in 1686. The vote of the town upon his settlement was "That they would give him sixteen cow-commons of meadow-land, with a home-lot that lyeth on the Meeting-house Hill; that they will build him a house forty-two feet long, twenty feet wide, and a linto on the back side of the house; to fence his house-lot; and within two years after this agreement to build him a barn and break up his ploughing-land. For yearly salary to give him sixty pounds a year for the present, and four or five years after this agreement to add to the salary and make it eighty pounds."

He was taken captive by the French and Indians Feb. 29, 1703-4; his two youngest sons were murdered at the time. The town was attacked by two hundred French and one hundred and forty-two Indians from Canada, under command of Maj. Hertel De Rouville. There were then no settlements between Deerfield and St. John's, in Canada. The prisoners with Mr. Williams numbered one hundred, fourteen of whom, with his wife, were murdered on the journey, and two starved to death among the savages at Coo's, in Vermont. After a journey of twenty-five days the captives reached Shamlee. He was a prisoner in Canada for a year and nine months, when he was redeemed, and left Quebec Oct. 25, 1706, arriving at Boston November 21st, with fifty-seven others, among whom were two of his sons. His daughter Eunice and others were left behind. An account of this attack and their captivity may be found in the "Redeemed Captive," published by him. He is represented by his cotemporaries, who have witnessed his efforts before the most enlightened and powerful auditories in the province, as a powerful and affecting preacher. His daughter Eunice died in captivity at the age of ninety. Though a mere child, no efforts could procure her redemption. She forgot the English language, became an Indian in her habits, and married an Indian. Her daughter Sarah married an English physician by the name of Williams in 1758, who was a son of the Bishop of Chester in England; they had a son Thomas, who married a Frenchwoman, and were the parents of the Rev. Eleazer, born about 1790, the reputed "Lost Prince," a missionary among the Green Bay Indians. He married May Hobart Jourdan, a relative of Louis Philippe, king of France, and their son John was staying with him about the time he abdicated the throne.

Park (third generation), son of Samuel, born Jan. 11, 1676, died 1757, settled in Lebanon, Conn.; had a son, Col. John, who moved to Sharon, Conn., in 1744; died there March 14, 1774, aged sixty years. He was chief judge of the County Court of Litchfield County, and a representative of the town of Sharon twenty-seven times, and commanded a regiment of colonial militia.

Deborah (third generation), a daughter of Samuel,

born Nov. 20, 1668, married Joseph Warren, and was grandmother of Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

Rev. Eleazer (fourth generation), a son of Rev. John, of Deerfield, born July 1, 1688, graduated at Harvard in 1708, was absent from Deerfield when his father and family were captured. He was ordained minister at Mansfield, Conn., Oct. 10, 1710. The following quaint inscription is on his monument there:

"Here lies the body of ye Rev. Mr. Eleazer Williams, pastor of ye Chh. in Mansfield, descended from venerable ancestors, but more nobly born from above, and with faithfulness, prudence, zeal, and courage improved the gifts and graces his Divine Lord had entrusted him with, in ye work of the ministry here, being found with his loynes girt and looking for the mercy of the Lord Jesus to eternal life, at his Master's call he quietly fell asleep in Jesus Sept. 21, 1742, in the 55th year of his age and ye 32^d year of his pastoral work. Them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

Rev. Stephen (fourth generation), son of Rev. John, of Deerfield, born May 14, 1693, was taken captive with his father and carried to Canada; was redeemed, and returned to Boston Nov. 21, 1705. He wrote, when a boy, a long narrative of his captivity soon after his return, which is curious and interesting. He graduated at Harvard in 1713, was a chaplain for the armies in the campaigns at Cape Breton in 1745, at Lake George in 1755 and '56, in the regiment of Col. Ephraim Williams, and the day before he was killed, being Sunday, preached to the troops from the text, "Which remain among the groves and lodge in the mountain." In 1756 he was chaplain in the regiment commanded by Dr. Thomas, brother of Col. Ephraim. He settled at Longmeadow, and had sons—Rev. Stephen, Rev. Warham, and Rev. Nathan—all graduated at Yale College. The first settled at Woodstock, Conn., the second at Northfield, Conn., and the Rev. Nathan at Tolland, Conn.

Rev. Warham (fourth generation), another son of Rev. John, of Deerfield, was taken captive to Canada with his father. Born Sept. 16, 1699; graduated at Harvard in 1719; died June 22, 1751; settled and remained for twenty-nine years, until his death, a minister at Waltham, Mass. On his gravestone is engraved:

"Here lie the remains of the excellent, pious, and learned divine, the late Rev. Warham Williams, the first and beloved Pastor in the church at Waltham. He was indeed a burning and shining light of superior natural power and acquired abilities, diligent in study, apt to teach, fervent in prayer, accurate and instructive in preaching, prudent and faithful in discipline, tender and skillful in comforting, grave in his deportment, agreeable and edifying in conversation, meek towards all men, constant and candid in friendship, endearing in every relation, resigned in adversity, a bright example in behavior and doctrine, universally esteemed, and died greatly lamented."

He had a son, the Rev. Samuel, born at Waltham, April 23, 1743; graduated at Harvard in 1761; died June 1, 1817, a very talented and learned man. While at Harvard as a professor received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale College, and also from the University of Edinburgh; was an active member of the American Academy of Arts and

Sciences, a member of the Meteorological Society of Mannheim, Germany, and of the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, and was the author of many valuable works; and his son, Gen. Charles Kilbourne Williams, born Jan. 24, 1782, graduated at Williams College in 1800, was at one time chief justice of the State of Vermont.

Maj. Elijah (fourth generation), son of Rev. John, of Deerfield, by his second wife, born Nov. 13, 1712, graduated at Harvard in 1732, died July 10, 1771, was an able magistrate and one of the judges of the County Court; he inherited his father's mansion and home-lot at Deerfield, where he lived, and he had a son John, born Jan. 6, 1751, graduated at Harvard, 1769, died at Deerfield in 1816, who was a member of the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, one of the trustees of Williams College, one of the founders of the Deerfield Academy, and at his death left several thousand dollars to that institution.

Rev. Ebenezer (fourth generation), a grandson of Samuel (second generation), of Roxbury, born Aug. 12, 1690, graduated at Harvard, 1709, was ordained minister at Pomfret, Conn., Oct. 26, 1715, and died March 28, 1753, was also a very distinguished divine. His daughter Hannah married Gen. Huntington, and was the mother of Gen. Ebenezer and Zachariah Huntington, and grandmother of Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, of Norwich, who was a United States senator from Connecticut. The Rev. Ebenezer had sons,—the Rev. Chester and Col. Ebenezer. The Rev. Chester, born 1719, died Oct. 13, 1755, graduated at Yale, was a minister at Hadley, Mass. Upon his gravestone is inscribed:

"Here rests the body of the Rev. Mr. Chester Williams, in whom bright parts, solid learning, unfeigned piety, happy elocution, universal benevolence, hospitality, and Christian love combined to form the exemplary Pastor, the kind husband, the tender parent, the delightful companion, and the faithful friend, who departed this life 13th October, 1755, aged 36."

His son, the Rev. Nehemiah, was for nearly twenty-two years a minister at Brimfield, Mass.; graduated at Harvard, 1769; distinguished for the energy and pathos with which his sermons were delivered, and was an able advocate of the doctrines held by the strict Calvinists, and one of the first members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Col. Ebenezer (fifth generation), son of Rev. Ebenezer, born Nov. 22, 1723, died in Pomfret, 1783, often represented the town in General Court; was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and had a command at Fort Edward in 1757. His son, the Hon. Elisha (sixth generation), of Hudson, N. Y., born Aug. 29, 1773, died in New York, June 29, 1833, was one of the ablest lawyers in his State of his time. Chancellor Kent says of him, "When I was judge, until 1814, he frequently tried cases before me at the circuit, and he was eloquent, ingenious, and impressive, and showed especially his sagacity and judgment in the examination of witnesses; and his addresses to the

juries were always forcible, witty, argumentative, and singularly attractive, and heightened by a volubility of his language and melody of his voice, and his commanding eye and dignified and attractive person." At a sitting of the Supreme Court this resolution was adopted, among others, by members of the bar:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to consider and report to a meeting of the bar at the next October term of the Supreme Court of the expediency of some permanent memorial of our regard for the public and private character of our deceased brother, the Hon. Elisha Williams."

The committee were Messrs. Benj. F. Butler, Marcus T. Reynolds, Ambrose I. Jordan, Aaron Vanderpoel, and John C. Spencer.

Another descendant of Samuel (second generation) was John Chandler Williams, born at Roxbury, Aug. 6, 1755; graduated at Harvard, 1777; settled at Pittsfield; a distinguished lawyer and an accomplished scholar. He joined the American forces, and was at the battle of Lexington, and employed, as appears by the journals of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, 1774-75, by the Committee of Safety on some secret service. "The service was to discover the letter-book and other public records of Governor Hutchinson," and was successful.

Having thus given some of the prominent descendants of Samuel, we will now revert to his brother Isaac, whose sons, John and Eleazer, came to Stonington about 1685, and about the time that Samuel's son Ebenezer did, as referred to.

Isaac Williams, second son of Robert, was born at Roxbury, Sept. 1, 1638; died there Feb. 11, 1707; married Martha, a daughter of Deacon William Park; settled at Newton; represented the town in General Court five or six years, and commanded a troop of horse. Of his children we will follow William, John, Eleazer; and by his second wife, Judith Cooper, Ephraim, and a few of their descendants.

William (third generation) was born Feb. 2, 1665; graduated at Harvard, 1683; died Aug. 29, 1741; settled a minister at Hatfield, Mass., in 1685, and possessed remarkable talents. Dr. Chauncey, in his sketch of eminent men in New England, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Stiles, of New Haven, May 6, 1768, says of him, "I have read all Rev. Solomon Stoddard's writings, who, says Elliot, has always been considered one of the greatest divines of New England, but I believe Mr. Williams, of Hatfield, his son-in-law, to have been the greater man."

President Edwards, in a sermon at his funeral, said, "He was a person of unnatural common abilities and distinguished learning; a great divine, of very comprehensive knowledge, and of a solid, accurate judgment. Judiciousness and wisdom were eminently his character. He was one of eminent gifts, and there followed a savor of holiness in the exercise of these gifts in his public and private life." He had sons,—Rev. William, of Weston; Rev. Solomon, of Leb-

anon; Rev. Elisha, president of Yale College; and Col. Israel, of Hatfield.

The Rev. William (fourth generation), born May 11, 1688; graduated at Harvard, 1705; died March 6, 1760; ordained minister at Weston, 1709; was esteemed a fine scholar and excellent sermonizer; was widely known from his artillery election sermon in 1737, and the general election sermon of 1741, both of which were published; also sermons on the ordination of Dr. Hall Sutton, on the execution of P. Kennison for burglary, 1738, on saving faith, 1741, and on the death of Caleb Lyman, 1742. He had son, Col. William, of Pittsfield, born 1713, died June, 1788, one of the first settlers there, who was an officer in the French and Indian war, and took part in the attack on Ticonderoga, July 5, 1758, and a judge of the court in Berkshire County.

Rev. Solomon (fourth generation), son of Rev. William, of Hatfield, born June 4, 1700; graduated at Harvard, 1719; died 1776; ordained minister at Lebanon, Conn., Dec. 5, 1722; was one of the learned divines of the day. Many of his works were published, among which were "Christ the Living Witness of the Truth," 1744; "A Vindication of the Scripture Doctrine of Justifying Faith," in answer to Andrew Crosswell, 1746; and "The True State of the Question Concerning the Qualifications for Communion," in answer to Jonathan Edwards. He had sons,—the Rev. Eliphalet, Ezekiel, and the Hon. Williams.

The Rev. Eliphalet (fifth generation), born Feb. 24, 1727, died 1803; settled at East Hartford; married a daughter of Rev. Elisha, president of Yale College, and had sons,—Rev. Elisha, born Oct. 7, 1757; graduated at Yale, 1775; died 1845; settled in New Hampshire; and the Rev. Solomon, born 1752; graduated at Yale, 1776; died Nov. 9, 1834. Minister at Northampton, Mass., for fifty-five years; was a strong preacher, and at the time of his death had one of the largest congregations in Massachusetts.

Ezekiel (fifth generation), son of Rev. Solomon, was born May 4, 1729, died Feb. 12, 1818; was a distinguished civil and military officer during the American Revolution; was commissary of provisions for the State of Connecticut, sheriff of Hartford County for twenty-two years, and deacon for many years of the church in Wethersfield, and is noticed in Hinman's "History of the Actors of the American Revolution." He had sons,—Samuel P., John, Thos. Scott.

Samuel P. (sixth generation), son of Ezekiel, born 1779, graduated at Yale, 1796; was an able minister at Mansfield, Conn., and afterwards at Newburyport, Mass. John (sixth generation) was born at Wethersfield, Sept. 11, 1762, died 1840; graduated at Yale, 1781; studied law in the office of Judge Chauncey, in New Haven. He had a comfortable fortune, and gave up the practice of law and devoted himself to the study of theology and general literature. He was an ardent patriot, and to an uncommon fine personal

appearance he added the courtliness of manner and dress of the Revolutionary age. Thomas Scott (sixth generation), the last maternal son of Ezekiel, was born at Wethersfield, June 26, 1777; graduated at Yale, 1794; represented the town of Hartford in the Legislature; member of Congress from 1817 to 1819, and was chief justice of Connecticut.

Hon. William (fifth generation), son of Rev. Solomon, of Lebanon, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Lebanon, April 8, 1731; entered Harvard at the age of sixteen, honorably graduated, and for a time devoted himself to theological subjects under direction of his father; was on the staff of Col. Ephraim Williams at the battle of Lake George, September, 1755. In 1756 was chosen town clerk of Lebanon, and held the office for forty-five years, and during that time often represented the town in the Legislature; frequently chosen its clerk, and also Speaker; was annually elected an "assistant" from 1776 to 1780, and from 1784 to 1803. The session was then semi-annual, and for more than ninety sessions he was scarcely absent from his seat, except when a member of the Continental Congress in 1776-77. At the age of forty-one he married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Trumbull, at that time Governor of the State. He died, and was buried at Lebanon, Aug. 2, 1811. It will be remembered that Rev. William, of Hatfield, had two other sons,—Elisha and Israel.

Rector Elisha (fourth generation), born Aug. 26, 1694; graduated at Harvard, 1711; died July 25, 1755; ordained minister at Newington, Conn., Oct. 22, 1722. He studied law, and for several years was member of the Legislature from Wethersfield. In 1726 was chosen president of Yale College; resigned in 1739 from ill health; was again returned to the Legislature, and appointed a judge of the Superior Court. Afterwards was chaplain of the regiment sent by the State to Cape Breton, and soon after commanded a regiment raised for the reduction of Canada. He was sent to England to raise money for the troops in December, 1749; left on his return in 1751; narrowly escaped shipwreck, and after spending some months in Antigua, arrived home in April, 1752. This is a copy of the memorial on his tomb:

"The Hon'ble. Col'l. Elisha Williams shin'd in excell'g Gifts of Nature, Learning and Grace, in Benevolence universal. Firm in Friendship, in Conversation pleasant and Instructive. In Religion Sincere, unaffected cheerful; Truly Humble, of Conjugal & Parental Affection and Humanity, A Wise, Great & Good Man. 5 Years he was an Hou'r to the Sacred Ministry, in Newington. 13 years Yale College flourished under his Pious, Learned & Faithful Instruction and happy Govern't; the Glory of ye college & Ornament of his Country. He often fill'd & adorned several Civil & Military characters. Heaven claimed what was Immortal that Glad obey'd & dross'd here the Dust to Rest till Jesus comes.

"Obiit 25th July 1755, ætates 61 yrs."

Dr. Doddridge, who knew him in England, said, "I look upon Col. Williams to be one of the most valuable men upon earth. He has joined to an ardent sense of religion, solid learning, consummate

prudence, great candor and sweetness of temper, and a certain nobleness of soul capable of containing and acting the greatest things without seeming to be conscious of having done them."

Col. Israel (fourth generation), of Hatfield, son of Rev. William, born Nov. 30, 1709; graduated at Harvard, 1729; died in 1789; was an officer in the French and Indian wars of 1744 and 1755. Had command of the forces on the western frontiers of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and as Hoyt says in his "Antiquarian Researches," "to whom the early settlers in that section were much indebted for long and able service."

These were descendants of the Rev. William, of Hatfield. We will glance at a few of the descendants of his brother Ephraim, of Stockbridge.

Ephraim (third generation), a son of Isaac, born Aug. 21, 1691; died 1754; settled in Stockbridge, Mass., June, 1739. There were no roads except horse-paths between the Connecticut River and Stockbridge at that time. The country was a wilderness, and only three families with him then settled what is now that town. He is spoken of by the Rev. Dr. Colman as a worthy man; was appointed by the government to survey and apportion plots of land to the Indians, and was made a colonel. He had sons,—Col. Ephraim and Dr. Thomas.

Col. Ephraim (fourth generation), born Feb. 24, 1715; killed at Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755. He made several voyages to Europe, visiting England, Spain, and Holland; was a representative to the General Court from Stockbridge, and afterwards deputy sheriff under Col. Oliver Partridge. He possessed brilliant military talent, served in the Canada expedition, and was in constant service during the French and Indian wars. He was killed near the post-road from Glen Falls to Caldwell, at the head of Lake George. A large rock, upon which was cut E. W., and upon which was afterwards placed a marble monument, is marked as near the spot. He never married, and left provisions by his "Will" which founded Williams College. The will was made at Albany, July 22, 1755. The executors were Israel Williams, of Hatfield, John Worthington, of Springfield; witnesses, William Williams, Noah Belding, Richard Cartwright.

Dr. Thomas, his brother, born April 10, 1718, died Sept. 18, 1775, was a surgeon in the army, and in 1756 lieutenant-colonel of a regiment at Lake George. Was with Ephraim when he was killed. He had sons,—Dr. William, Col. Thomas, and Ephraim. Dr. William Stoddard Williams (fifth generation), born Oct. 11, 1762, died Jan. 8, 1828, was an eminent physician, and had a son, Dr. Stephen West Williams, a very learned man and author of many works and essays. Col. Thomas (fifth generation), son of Dr. Thomas, born May 5, 1746, died July 10, 1776, was a lawyer in Stockbridge in 1770-71. In 1775 went to Cambridge in command of a party of minute-men, and volunteered to follow Col. Arnold up the Ken-

nebec River to Quebec. The next year was made lieutenant-colonel, and ordered to Canada. On his way fell sick, and died at Skenesboro', now Whitehall, N. Y.

Ephraim (fifth generation), son of Dr. Thomas, born Nov. 19, 1760, at Deerfield, died Dec. 27, 1835, was considered one of the first and best counselors in Massachusetts, frequently elected to the Legislature, a member of the Senate, and counselor to the Governor. He was gifted with intellectual powers of a high order, and his mantle has worthily fallen upon his son John, the present Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut.

I have thus sketched some of the family not of this town who were conspicuous in the history of the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies at and for a few generations after the coming of Ebenezer, son of Samuel (second generation), and John and Eleazer, son of Isaac (second generation), to Stonington.

Their descendants did not furnish as many professional men as did those of the other sons of Samuel and Isaac we have noted. They were located where there were less opportunities for study and education and the public display of acquired powers, but in business occupations they exhibited eminent qualities and those inherited natural abilities which were more necessary here during that time to develop the resources of the land, originate industries and improvements, and earn, by toil and financial operations, property for themselves and others than the wisdom of colleges or the pursuits and accomplishments of the learned professions. And it would be to the general advantage now if we had more old-fashioned impressive integrity and hard-headed business method in public affairs, and less new-fangled notions, "vain babblings and pettifogging oppositions of science, falsely so called."

John (third generation) was born Oct. 31, 1667; died Nov. 5, 1702; married, Jan. 24, 1687, Martha Wheeler, granddaughter of Thomas, the first in Stonington of the name, who came in 1664, and sister of May, who married his cousin, Ebenezer Williams. John's mother and Martha's were also cousins. He and his brother Eleazer (born in 1670, died March 19, 1725) took up land adjoining about 1685. Their residences were in sight of each other, Eleazer's being on the hill called Williams' Hill, commanding a most beautiful view of Long Island Sound, picturesque islands, the Mystic River valley, and the bold country surrounding, and was near the burying-ground where many of the family are buried. The burying-ground is near the fort which was taken by Capt. Mason from the Pequots in 1637, and a portion of the land has been in the almost uninterrupted possession of an Eleazer Williams in a direct line until a few years ago, when the last died, and it now remains in the occupancy of some of the descendants; and among them and also those of Ebenezer there have been many substantial, prominent men, useful where they lived, filling many important offices, suc-

cessful in various business vocations, and influential contributors in the forming and progress of social, civil, and religious society. John "promised subjection to ye Government of Christ in this (the First Congregational) Church, Rev. James Noyes, pastor, April 18, 1689. His wife, Martha, ye June 16th following." He died at the early age of thirty-five. On his gravestone, erected by Gen. William Williams, of Norwich, is written:

"To the Memory of John Williams, who came from Roxbury, Mass., settled at Stonington, and married Martha, daughter of Isaac Wheeler, one of the ancient proprietors of this town; died Nov. 15, 1702, aged 35 years. His father, Capt. Isaac Williams, died in Massachusetts, Feb. 11, 1707, aged 69. His grandfather, Robert Williams, came from Norwich, England, and died in Roxbury in 1693."

John and Martha had eight children, viz.: Isaac, John, Martha, Deborah, William, Nathan, Eunice, and Benaiah, of whom Col. John (fourth generation, born Oct. 31, 1692, died Dec. 30, 1761) married, Feb. 19, 1711, Desire Denison. From this time down to the present the blood of these families has frequently intermingled, and mention of her ancestry will be appropriate. She was the daughter of George and Mercy Gorham Denison. Mercy's mother was Desire Howland, the daughter of John, the last male survivor of the Pilgrim Fathers who came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Her father, Capt. John Gorham, died in command of a company in Philip's war, at Swanze, Mass. George was the son of Col. George and Ann Borraddell Denison, the first of the name who settled in Stonington in 1654. His father, William, came to Roxbury, Mass., in 1631. Col. George, after the death of his first wife, Bridget Thomson, by whom he had two daughters, returned to England, served under Cromwell as colonel of cavalry, and was wounded at the battle of Naseby. He remained in England six or seven years, and visited Ireland to renew his acquaintance with Ann Borraddell, between whom a romantic attachment had formerly existed, but at the time she was unwilling to join her fortunes with his and come to this country. His visit at this time, however, was more successful, and he returned here with her as his wife.

Col. George was a brave and experienced soldier, and took an active part in warfare against the Indians. Miss Caulkins, in her history, says, "Our early history presents no character of bolder and more active spirit than Capt. George Denison: he reminds us of the bordermen of Scotland." He was the first representative of the town in General Assembly at Hartford, and died while attending its session, and lies buried there in the ground of the First Congregational Church, on Main Street. His wife was always called "Lady Ann," by virtue of her father, who was Lord John of Ireland.

Col. John Williams was left at the age of ten without a father, "to make or mar a man" out of his own resources and capabilities, in a rugged time, when wealth and even the necessities of life were dependent

solely on the fruit of the ground, and he met the stern necessities and emergencies of those primitive days, and proved the stuff that was in him by working out a life of usefulness and honor. At a period when such positions were won by the sword that was brave and true, and not by luck, he cut his way up to the rank of colonel, represented the town in the Legislature, and was frequently intrusted by his townsmen to discharge the duties of some of the highest civil offices they had to bestow. Out of him grew sons and daughters who, under more favorable circumstances, enjoying the benefits of his labors, well maintained the dignity of his reputation. They were Desire, John, William, Thankful, Mercy, Thomas, who was killed at Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781, Robert, and George; and by his second wife, Mary Helme, Mercy, and Edward, who died on board the prison-ship at Newport, R. I. William (fifth generation), son of Col. John and Desire, born May 1, 1716, died July 27, 1801, married, Feb. 15, 1738, Martha, daughter of William Wheeler, brother to the Martha who married John Williams (third generation). William was a highly respectable citizen, held many offices, selectman and others, and represented the town in the Legislature; he acquired considerable property, and was a liberal supporter of the church to which he belonged. He and Martha had William, Benadam, Martha, John, Esther, Ephraim, Desire, Hannah, and Isaac.

William (sixth generation), born Aug. 14, 1740, died at sea, Oct. 25, 1770; married Eunice Prentice; they had William (see portrait and sketch) and Eunice, born Jan. 3, 1767, died Aug. 5, 1811, who married Coddington Billings, and were parents of Hon. Noyes Billings, Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, and William W. Billings, now living in New London.

John (sixth generation), born Dec. 23, 1744, married Keturah Randall; they had nine children, and were grandparents of Joseph S. Williams, a worthy farmer, who has been selectman a number of times, and his sons, Elias and Joseph, representatives of the town in General Assembly. Joseph has also been and now is one of the selectmen of the town.

Ephraim (sixth generation), born May 31, 1756, died July 6, 1804, married first Sarah Potter, of South Kingston, R. I.; they had no children; married afterwards, Dec. 23, 1787, Hephzibah Phelps, daughter of Dr. Charles and Hannah Denison Phelps, a descendant of Col. George and Ann Borraddell Denison by their son John. Capt. Ephraim was a large landowner and of well-known business reputation, and devoted himself principally to the enjoyment and increase of his estate. He held offices, civil and military, and was captain of a company. He and Hephzibah had Ephraim (see portrait, etc.), Charles Phelps (see portrait, etc.), and Sarah, born July 15, 1802, died July 24, 1824, unmarried. His sister Hannah, born June 17, 1753, died July 19, 1829, married, July 3, 1777, Amos Denison, a descendant of Col.

Charles Phelps, Hannah, Hannah Denison

George and Ann through their son George; and their daughter, Hannah Eliza, born Jan. 11, 1799, died June 20, 1877, married, April 13, 1815, Ephraim, his son.

Col. Isaac Williams (sixth generation), born March 23, 1758, died Oct. 10, 1844, married, Dec. 13, 1780, Phebe, daughter of Warham Williams, whose father, Isaac, the son of John the first settler, married Sarah, daughter of John Denison, a son of Col. George and Ann. Col. Isaac was a highly respectable man, represented the town in the Legislature, held many civil and military offices, was a colonel of commanding presence, and an intelligent farmer of sound judgment and unusual business capacity. Some of his grandchildren live on the homestead.

Maj.-Gen. William Williams.—Maj.-Gen. William Williams (seventh generation), son of William and Eunice Prentice, was born June 30, 1765, died May 15, 1838, married Mercy Wheeler; they had Gen. William, of Norwich, and Maj. Thomas W., of New London. Maj.-Gen. William, of Stonington, was prominent in business and also in public affairs, was of powerful frame, and had great individuality of character. He was a large land-owner, and for a time, at New London, was engaged in the West India trade. He returned to Stonington, and after residing a time on one of his farms, adjoining that of Mr. Billings, who married his sister, he built a fine residence on a tract of land near the village, where he died. Few men have been more active, enterprising, or useful. For more than thirty years he was extensively engaged as a shipping merchant. As a landholder, he was always a promoter of the interests of agriculture, as well as of manufactures.

He held various town offices, was a selectman for six years, often a representative in the Legislature, president of the Stonington Bank from 1827 to 1835, when he resigned. He took an active part in the preliminary steps which opened through Stonington the steamboat and railroad communication between New York and Boston. He rose from the command of a troop of cavalry, through the various grades of office, to the rank of major-general of the Third Division of Connecticut militia. He held that office in war and in peace, and always had the confidence and respect of those under his command.

A notice of his death by the editor of the *New London Gazette*, to whom he was politically opposed in several severely contested elections, justly outlines his sterling character:

"Gen. Williams was a man of uncommon character. Starting in life with no other reliance than his own resources, he was the architect of his own fortune. He was a man of great and enterprising sagacity and indefatigable perseverance, which qualities commended him to the esteem of a numerous circle of friends. He was more extensively and variously concerned in business than any man in New London County. In commerce, agriculture, and manufactures he gave employment to many, to their own satisfaction and his own success. He had frequently received high offices from his fellow-citizens, and died greatly lamented, with the cheering assurance of a well-grounded hope to himself and his family of receiving that inheritance which is beyond value or vicissitude."

His second wife was Rhoda Babcock; no children. His third, Ann Babcock, by whom children now living are Franklin, postmaster in Stonington, which office he has held through both party administrations, and for a longer time than the like office has been held by any one in the United States, and Ellen, who married Dr. William Hyde (see portrait, etc.).

I have thus endeavored as briefly as I could in this imperfect delineation of their character to trace down to within the memory of a few now living the lineage of those whose lives and influence largely contributed to the growth and prosperity of this county. They were worthy descendants of a respectable ancestry, and their record all along forms no inconsiderable part of the history of the towns in which they settled and made their homes. Of some of these, who have rested from their labors, immediately preceding those now acting their part in life, the recollection is too near and dear; affection, respect, and the ties of blood pulsate too closely and warmly, at least towards one whose bodily presence, though twenty years have passed over his grave, seemed of yesterday, for this pen to attempt a portraiture of either his public or private character. That is gratefully done by the venerable hand¹ of one who knew him well and kindly requested the privilege of paying that tribute to his memory, whose years, though numbering fourscore and more, have in nowise dimmed the mental eye nor abated the force of a vigorous, scholarly pen, and whose attainments in the classics and skill in special branches of mathematical science, known and respected by masters in this country and in Europe, give sure warrant that his exactness, habit, and pureness of thought would not permit him to set down aught in praise of a friend that was not justly due.

Hon. Ephraim Williams² was born in Stonington, July 3, 1791. When a young man he was engaged in buying and selling produce for the New York market, which business he followed several years. In 1817, Capt. Edmund Fanning, of New York, but formerly of Stonington, an old and experienced shipmaster and sealer (having already made several voyages to the southern coasts of South America and the islands adjacent), began to fit out vessels at Stonington for the prosecution of the seal-fishery in those regions, and soon after at New South Shetlands, which had been discovered a short time previous by Capt. — Smith, an Englishman.

Among the first to embark capital in the sealing business was Mr. Williams. In 1820 (July 31st) he sailed from Stonington as captain of the schooner "Express," and after an absence of nine months returned with a full cargo of sealskins, having made one of the most successful voyages in that line on

¹ By Dr. D. S. Hart.

² By Dr. David Sherman Hart, son of Rev. Ira Hart, a noted classical and mathematical scholar, and sometime a private teacher, who has fitted many of our boys for college, and imparted instruction to many others, by all of whom he is affectionately remembered.



Wm Pittman



Edmund M. Lewis



Chas. J. Williams

record. He did not go to sea again, but engaged in the sealing business, which at that time was so profitable that in 1823 twenty sealing vessels were owned here, more than at any other port in the United States.

Mr. Williams was president of the Stonington Bank from 1835 to 1859, when he resigned; and when the Stonington Cemetery Association was incorporated, in 1849, chiefly through his exertions and those of Dr. William Hyde, Jr., he was elected its first president, which office he retained during his life. He held the office of selectman, and was on the board of relief in this town. He was also for a time judge of probate, having for his clerk Mr. Wm. H. Woodbridge, to whom he generously gave the avails of the office. In 1830 he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature of Connecticut from this town, and in 1847 and 1848 he was elected to the Upper House from the Seventh senatorial district.

When the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company was chartered by the Legislatures of Connecticut and Rhode Island, in 1836, three appraisers of the lands needed by the company were appointed on the part of Connecticut, and also two commissioners for the purchase of the lands. Mr. Williams was one of them, and by skillful management and fair dealing he succeeded in purchasing lands at prices satisfactory to the owners where others had failed.

Mr. Williams was a man of strict integrity and honor in his business transactions, and by his prudence and sagacity acquired a handsome estate. He possessed a genial disposition, was a kind and affectionate husband and father, a good neighbor, and an estimable citizen. He was a man of excellent judgment, a wise counselor, and liberal and judicious in his benefactions. The writer of this memoir can bear testimony to his kindness to him personally, having by his advice been saved from pecuniary loss. He died March 23, 1861, aged sixty-nine years and nearly nine months, regretted not only by his family but by every one to whom he was known.

Mr. Williams was married by Rev. Ira Hart, April 13, 1815, to Hannah Eliza, daughter of Amos and Hannah (Williams) Denison. They had nine children who reached a mature age:

1. Hephzibah Phelps, born Feb. 9, 1816; married, March 2, 1836, Dr. William Hyde, Jr., and died May 2, 1841.
2. Elizabeth, born Nov. 16, 1817; married, Sept. 9, 1841, Cortlandt P. Dixon.
3. Sarah Potter, born May 1, 1825; married, Oct. 21, 1846, William L. Palmer, and died May 18, 1877.
4. Ephraim, born Dec. 1, 1826; married first, Oct. 19, 1849, Pauline Denuiston, who died Nov. 26, 1870, and second, July 3, 1873, Mary Denison Babcock.
5. Emeline P., born March 18, 1832; married, Oct. 23, 1855, Jabish Holmes.
6. Amos Denison, born June 30, 1834; married, Dec. 24, 1860, Elizabeth Fitch.

7. Joseph Phelps, born Aug. 8, 1836; married, Oct. 24, 1866, Elizabeth Towne.

8. Jane, born July 27, 1838; married, Sept. 9, 1868, John H. Hunter.

9. Charles Phelps, born Aug. 19, 1840; married, Oct. 28, 1868, Fanny Mallory.

Mrs. Hannah Eliza (Denison) Williams, born Jan. 11, 1799, died June 20, 1877.

Charles Phelps Williams was born at Wequetequoc, in the town of Stonington, Conn., June 11, 1804. He was the youngest child of Ephraim Williams and Hephzibah Phelps, his wife. On both sides his parentage connected him with the oldest families of the town. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Charles Phelps, a physician who in those days, when a liberal education and professional acquirements were much more rare than now, wielded great influence in the section where he lived and practiced.

Mr. Ephraim Williams died shortly after his son's birth, and the family removed to the borough of Stonington, a place even at that time somewhat interested in foreign commerce, and here Mr. Williams passed his boyhood. He displayed at an early age marked business capacity, and in 1821, before he was seventeen, he sailed to Bilboa, Spain, as supercargo of a vessel. Developing unusual capacity in this position, he sailed again to the same port, and before he was twenty made a voyage to the African coast as master of what in those days was a large vessel. At this time the sudden rise to importance of the seal-fisheries attracted his attention. He established himself permanently in the village of Stonington, and became interested in them, laying, before he abandoned them, the foundation of his large fortune. On their decay he entered into the whaling business, and during the prosperous period in which New England gained wealth and renown he was one of the largest individual ship-owners engaged in that important pursuit. With its decadence he withdrew from active commercial life, and was one of the first incorporators under the State laws of the Ocean Bank of Stonington, of which he was elected president, and whose immediate and continued prosperity was largely due to his admirable management. In 1856 he went to Europe with his family, and resigned the presidency, but on his return he was elected first director, a position which he retained in the reorganization of the bank as the First National.

Mr. Williams took an active part in the building of the Providence and Stonington Railroad, and was for many years president of that corporation.

His keen business foresight had at an early period in the development of the West convinced him of its importance and future greatness, and he became largely interested there. The management of his accumulating property occupied the later years of his life, and he withdrew entirely from active business. In 1878 the severe strain of a life of intense mental activity culminated in failing health, and on Oct. 28,

1879, he died of a rupture of a blood-vessel in the brain.

To give more than a sketch of his life would be to give a history of the business interests of the county for half a century, for in his long and active career he was prominently connected with many and widely-deviating enterprises. No man in Eastern Connecticut was better known in business circles throughout the country, and his wide experience and unvarying success gave pre-eminent value to his judgment and opinion on all matters of finance. In this respect he was a counselor among counselors, not only with contemporaries, but in his younger days with men older in years and experience than himself, and his remarkable sagacity rarely erred.

One of the most marked features of his personal character was the thorough simplicity of his life. He never sought office of any kind. A man of distinguished and commanding presence, of most courteous and polished manners, he was averse to all ostentation and avoided public life. His integrity was spotless, and in the management of all the vast interests which he controlled, with the innumerable attendant possibilities of error, his reputation stood always above reproach. A man of generous impulse, his charities were as unostentatious as his life, and in his death the poor lost a true and a liberal friend, and the State an upright and valued citizen.

Maria Stanton.—Humanity is one and manifold; in the constituted whole there is a place and use for every one. No man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself, and yet there is infinite diversity in the kind and degree of individual actions and influence. Many glide along quietly and unostentatiously in their spheres, are good and useful and happy, but make no popular demonstration. They pass away not indeed unknown and unremembered within their circles of friendly intimacy.

There are those so constituted, predisposed, and conditioned that they become organizing and controlling forces in society, they make their mark early, they stand out distinct in their individuality, they assume and have conceded to them place and power. It is so in the family, in the school, and in the neighborhood. The future is foreshadowed in the present and the passing.

As time moves on they become more prominent and efficient in social life. The widening sphere of opportunity reveals to themselves and others increasing power of adaptability and beneficent enterprise. They are ready, and others are ready, to have them launch out into new and larger schemes of reforming experiment and accomplishment. Of this class was Miss Stanton; she was from early life a person of quick discernment, positive convictions, honest purpose, and prompt action. Her natural gifts, properly developed and trained at home and in the public school, were early swayed by Christian convictions and consecrated to Christian life and activity in the best and broadest

sense, as conditions and opportunity might present. She was a Christian by profession and a Christian in fact, the fact giving credit to the profession. Her Christianity was acknowledged, and the practical evidences were expected and given. They were given whenever she was called upon to act. Her idea of Christian life was to task all her powers in obedience to Christ in all relations and conditions. She aimed by skillful management and fidelity to make a happy and a prosperous home; and in this her wise counsels and efficient co-operation were fully appreciated. When the Sunday-school commenced in the Road Church she became a member, and continued to be till the day of her death. She was an industrious, enthusiastic, and skillful teacher. She was not content with routine duties, but was earnest and inquisitive to devise ways and means to give energy, life, and progressive movement to the school. She was studious herself and incited her scholars to be studious. She was intent to have them understand and appreciate their lessons. She prepared many to be teachers, and many more she led to Christ, even the most that were in her class at different times, and will have them as jewels in her crown of rejoicing in the day of the Lord Jesus. By her own written articles, and by stimulating the scholars to write, she gave intellectual and spiritual character to the concerts.

She was indefatigable in the collection and care of the library, and in stimulating the young to reading habits, and in every way the prosperity of the school was largely the result of her sagacious and untiring labors.

As in the Sunday-school, so in the church, her will to co-operate for its welfare was prompt, discreet, and persistent. She was always in her place, and always ready to act and give her reasons for acting. She was a leader from the clearness of her judgment, the warmth of her feelings, and the earnestness of her purpose to have things done and well done; and she was a leader by the assent, cheerful consent, and co-operation of those who appreciated her ability to plan and execute. The Road Church was dear to her,—its unity, its numerical and spiritual growth, and its usefulness. This was manifest, and manifested in such ways that everybody knew it, felt it, and was encouraged. Even in the affairs of the society her mind and hand were visible. In the improvement of the meeting-house—in its internal arrangement, and in its exterior and surrounding adornments—her skill and taste and power of accomplishment are most obvious.

In the memorable bi-centennial of the church she was not only one of the managers, but was so wise, so earnest, and so practical that the marked success of the celebration was in a great measure due to her, and so acknowledged by the people. Not long afterwards, in memory of her services on this occasion, and her long and varied activity for the church, she was presented with a large silver salver and tea-ser-



Miss Maria Stanton



William Hyde

vice and coffee-urn. But more precious memorials of her are in the hearts of the people. Though dead, she yet speaketh in the Road Church. A marked characteristic and habit of hers was a generous sympathy with the afflicted, and abundant kind and judicious ministrations for their relief. Quick to hear, of a tender heart and a helping hand, she was at home in the families tried and saddened by sickness, pain, and bereavement. Any call for help had a quick response. But she did not wait to be called. She was in scenes of suffering and sorrow in fulfillment of a ministry which she had received of the Lord Jesus to raise up the bowed down, to comfort those that mourn, to bind up the broken-hearted, to soothe the aching head and wipe away the falling tear. She was really a Sister of Charity, a Dorcas in good works.

Miss Stanton's tact and ability in the management of public affairs became so well known and acknowledged that she was appointed lady manager of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union for New London County, to raise money to purchase the house and grave of Washington; therefore she felt a special interest in visiting Mount Vernon with a party of ladies from the Baltimore Convention in 1878. It was at her suggestion and due to her efforts that a tree was planted near the grave of Washington, and it is especially gratifying to her friends that the Women's National Christian Temperance Union, at their last session in Washington, visited Mount Vernon and held a memorial service around the tree in honor and memory of Miss Stanton, and unanimously resolved to place a tablet by the tree, to carry down the ages the memory of Miss Stanton, whose hand set and held the tree while the other ladies filled in the soil around it.

Looking away from home and abroad upon the great world so greatly stirred with Christian sentiment, so prolific in schemes of Christian enterprise, and so intent in their accomplishment, she felt that she was one in the great host of Christian philanthropy. She was interested in the many forms of evangelizing effort, glad in their success, and glad in the contributions of aid which she was permitted to make and prompt others to make.

During her later years the women's temperance crusade struck a chord in her heart of quick response. Of life-long temperance habits, and bidding God-speed to all discreet and earnest measures of reformation, she hailed this new women's enterprise as opening to her the field in which to work, and she at once girded herself to the work. Her neighbors felt her inspiring influence, and gave her her place, and co-operated heartily with her. As she moved out from the home circle and found companionship in the larger county, State, and national associations, she was soon and extensively felt to be an acquisition of deliberative wisdom and executive power, and was honored with place and opportunity to give scope to

her aspirations, and to combine with the wisest and best of her sex in their assault upon the strongholds of intemperance, in their warfare, not with flesh and blood merely, but with principalities and powers, with the rulers of the darkness of this world, with spiritual wickedness in high places, in their God-appointed labors to emancipate their suffering sisters from a cruel and degrading bondage, and to promote the home-training of children now hungry and ragged and exposed to vicious habits, that, instead of being a curse to the world and fuel for the never-ending fire, they may be blessings to the world and heirs to an eternal inheritance of glory and blessedness. This was to her a promising field of labor. Her mind and her heart seemed to enlarge with her opportunities, and her future to grow bright with promise. Her associates thought she was the right person brought forward at the right time.

But He that doeth all things well had another purpose. He who (as she was wont to say) never makes mistakes called her away from earth to go up higher and serve Him in his immediate presence. Those who esteemed and loved her most will say that what is their loss will be her eternal gain.

William Hyde, son of Dr. William and Rhoda (Palmer) Hyde, was born in Stonington, Conn., Oct. 27, 1808. His early life was passed in that quaint village. He received his education at Partridge's noted military school at Middletown, Conn., where he was a classmate of the distinguished Governor Thomas H. Seymour. He studied medicine with his father, and was graduated at the Medical Department of Harvard University in 1830, when he returned to Stonington and commenced practice with his father, who was a physician of celebrity, enjoying a large practice. From that time till his death, Sept. 25, 1873, he was in active and unceasing practice, and although of a frail organization and for years in poor health, never neglected a case, nor refused to go to the relief of the suffering, and perhaps there never was a physician more popular in his community than he, or one who had so large a number of warm, loving friends. His time was too much engrossed in his profession to often admit of his acceptance of public trust. At the earnest solicitations of his fellow-citizens he consented to be placed in candidacy, and was elected to represent Stonington in the Legislatures of 1849 and 1850.

It was through Mr. Hyde's instrumentality that the Stonington Savings-Bank was chartered. He was elected its president, and held that office during his life. The able management of this institution will illustrate his financial as well as professional ability, for the bank is one of the most reliable and prosperous savings institutions in the State. The following preamble and resolutions, passed at a meeting of the corporators of this bank, give a just tribute to his memory, and show the opinion of his worth of those who knew him best and most intimately:

"Whereas, God, in his good Providence, has seen fit to remove from among us Dr. William Hyde, who was not only the founder of this bank but the first and only president of this corporation, therefore,

"Resolved, That it is peculiarly our duty, as well as our grateful privilege, to express at this time our high appreciation of the great benefits he was the prime means of conferring upon this community by his action in securing the charter of this bank, and by his earnest and arduous labors for its prosperity and success; and recognizing the wide-extending influences of his work, we regard with pride this monument he has builded to himself in its beneficial effects, and which, while prudence, economy, and thrift remain to be encouraged, shall be the fairest man can build.

"Resolved, That no less as his colleagues in office than as individuals is his death our affliction. A man of sterling integrity, whose action in any and everything we regarded as the stamp of candor and honesty, whose rare judgment was never warped by personal interest or misled by fraudulent pretence, and withal a man of generous heart and warmest sympathies, whose only leaning was towards humanity,—these were qualities which rendered him invaluable in counsel, and which, in the simplest and most intricate transactions of business, we had learned to honor and to respect.

"Resolved, That our personal loss is one which is irreparable. We feel that words can but feebly express the sense of bereavement which we bear. But while we sorrow, we rejoice that in the good providence of Him who doeth all things well our friend has finished his course as he has, that his pathway through life is still fragrant with his deeds of kindness and of love, and that, though dead, he still lives in the affectionate remembrance of those for and with whom he lived and worked, and who will keep his memory forever green."

Words of eulogium can but feebly express the esteem and affection with which Dr. Hyde was regarded by the whole community. Early in life he united himself with the Congregational Church, and was a constant attendant and liberal supporter of it. His was truly a life of an unspotted Christian and an unsullied moral character. As a physician, he excelled in diagnosing a case. Intuitively he knew at once the exact disease, the extent of its ravages, and the proper remedial agencies to use. His judgment was clear and comprehensive, and he was soon in the front rank of his co-laborers, and won a warm place in the hearts of his patients.

During the session of 1849 he secured the incorporation of the Stonington Cemetery Association, and was its president for twelve years. The choice selection and arrangement of flowers and shrubbery, and some of the finest specimens of monumental architecture in this most beautiful resting-place of the dead, were the results of his cultured taste.

Dr. Hyde married, March 2, 1836, Hephzibah P., daughter of Hon. Ephraim Williams, of Stonington. She died May 2, 1841. Of their four children one only, William Williams Hyde, approached maturity, and he died aged only nineteen years. Sept. 11, 1843, he married Ellen, daughter of Gen. William Williams, of Stonington, who survives him.

Hon. J. F. Trumbull.—Among the old families of honorable English lineage in New England, and in every generation distinguished in art, literature, or public affairs, we find the Trumbull family. The historian pauses for a short period from the record of events to give an appropriate sketch of one of that name long identified with Stonington and its interests, and without which its history would be incomplete.

John Franklin Trumbull, youngest child of John and Lucy (Springer) Trumbull, was born July 21, 1796, at Norwich, Conn., where his father published the *Norwich Packet and Country Journal*, the first paper printed at that place. When but fifteen years old he came to Stonington, and commenced his business career in the store of his brother, Gurdon Trumbull. There he remained but a short time, but went to New York, where he in a few years engaged in mercantile pursuits with marked success. When the whaling business was in its prime he returned to the village of Stonington and became largely interested in the whaling interests of that place, and was the head of one of the largest firms engaged therein. This becoming unprofitable, in 1851 Mr. Trumbull built the large stone factory adjoining the breakwater, and for several years was manufacturing machinery. He was always an apparently frail man, and ill health caused his withdrawal from business several years previous to his death, which occurred at Stonington, Oct. 28, 1874. Mr. Trumbull married Eliza M., daughter of Lodowick and Betsey Niles, of Stonington, Nov. 25, 1823. She was born Dec. 28, 1798, and died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 29, 1828. Their children were Horace N. and Eliza M., who died in infancy. Mr. Trumbull's second wife was Ann Eliza, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Smith, of Stonington. She was born Nov. 22, 1809, at Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., and was married Sept. 21, 1829. Of their fourteen children the following survived their father: Edwin B., Eliza N. (Mrs. H. C. Robinson, of Hartford), Harriet (Mrs. Ira H. Palmer), Lucy (Mrs. D. W. Hakes, of Framingham, Mass.), Stiles S., James Van Alen, and Maria B.

Mr. Trumbull was always a leader. In business enterprises, in improvement of his village and matters of public interest, he was one of the first to assist, and whatever his hand found to do was done with all his might. To his liberality and energy much of the growth of Stonington was due. Politically he was well known in State and county circles, represented Stonington in the General Assembly in 1859 and 1864, and was honored with many other important trusts by his people, which were discharged without fear or favor, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Long before the organization of the Republican party his speeches in Whig State conventions were among the most notable and pleasing events of those occasions. He was a candidate for Presidential elector on the Whig ticket in Gen. Scott's campaign. He went into the anti-slavery movement with zeal, and assisted in the nomination of at least half of the Republican State tickets from 1856 till his death. His campaign speeches will be long remembered by older people throughout this section of the State. He was a man of no little humor, with a fund of anecdote, and a quaint method of expression that won the attention and promoted good nature. He was in many respects not unlike Abraham Lincoln,



John P. Sumner



A. S. Mathews.

for whom he cherished an ardent friendship, and with whom he corresponded. They had the same qualities of story-telling and strong, positive action, coupled with original and scintillating wit, and in their speeches there was the same hard, practical common sense, illumined by off-hand humor, and the same faculty of always saying a good thing to point a moral. He was an effective temperance worker and speaker. In all his dealings he was honorable, in his friendships true and loyal, in his family a kind husband and a loving father, and when his life closed the whole community and a broad range of acquaintance were shrouded in gloom. He was for many years a consistent member of the Second Congregational Church of Stonington, and was deeply imbued with the spirit of practical Christianity, and generous in its support.

A. S. Mathews.—The history of the Providence and Stonington Railroad is one of marked interest to this section of the State, and also to Rhode Island. No history, however, would be complete nor give a correct description without a personal sketch of one so long and so closely identified with its construction, management, and interests as Andrew S. Mathews.

He was born at Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel Co., Md., Sept. 1, 1814. His father, Dr. Wm. P. Mathews, was a native of Ireland, was educated and graduated at the University of Dublin, and shortly after emigrated to America, where he married Eliza Sterritt, of an old and honorable Maryland family, and at once took a high rank in his profession. They had seven children, of whom Andrew was sixth. His parents dying when he was but seven years old, Andrew went to reside with an elder brother, but early commenced to take care of himself. He was educated at Same's Seminary, at Ellicott City, Md. He left school, however, when but twelve years of age, and went on a railroad to work with his brother Charles, who was a large railroad contractor. When he was sixteen years old he was in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as assistant to a civil engineer, and continued in that capacity two years. He next went to work on the Harlem Railroad, in New York, as superintendent of a gang of hands who were working for his brother Charles, who had a contract for grading that road. During the same time he was in the same employment for his brother on the Paterson and Hudson Railroad, and was on these roads about eighteen months. As he advanced in years he was advanced rapidly to responsible positions. He went to Boston and took a position as civil engineer in the service of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, and occupied it three years. During that time he was also employed by the Taunton Branch Railroad Company as civil engineer in constructing that road. In the summer of 1836, Mr. Mathews entered the service of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, more generally known as the Providence and Stonington Railroad, and from

that time to the present has been in some highly responsible position connected therewith. His first capacity was assistant engineer, in which he was two years. In November, 1837, the road was completed to Stonington, and Mr. Mathews was chosen chief engineer and road-master. During the year 1840 he was for most of the time assistant engineer on the Boston and Albany Railroad, retaining, however, his positions on the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad. From 1840 to 1848 he was acting superintendent and master of transportation on same road. In 1848 he was appointed general superintendent, holding that position until his resignation, Nov. 15, 1878, on account of ill health. He was at that time the oldest railroad superintendent of New England. He was immediately appointed chief engineer, and still holds that position. All the engineering done on the road since its opening in 1837 has been done by Mr. Mathews, and the freedom his road has enjoyed from accident is one tribute to the honest efficacy of his labor. The following expression of the board of directors of his road is an appropriate testimony to his worth from those who in an official character knew him more thoroughly than any others could do:

"In accepting the resignation of Superintendent Mathews, the board of directors of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company desire to place upon the minutes of their proceedings a formal expression of their regard in losing the services of Mr. Mathews as superintendent, of their regard for him personally, and of their high appreciation of the value of his continuous connection with the affairs of the company as engineer and superintendent for over forty years, and therefore

"Resolved, that although, because of the condition of his health no longer permitting him to attend to its active duties, we are constrained to accept Mr. Mathews' resignation, we do so with much regret, both on account of the cause which compels it and because his withdrawal from the position he has occupied from the infancy of the company will deprive us of a superintendent who combined with his ability and conscientious attention to duty a knowledge of everything relating to the structure of the road and the growth and management of our business, which it will be almost impossible to find in another.

"Resolved, That Mr. Mathews' present salary, ———, be continued to him as chief engineer of the company.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be sent to Mr. Mathews by the secretary.

"Signed, J. P. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

"NEW YORK, October 31, 1878."

The success of the road is due in a large measure to the watchful interest of Mr. Mathews, and his intelligent supervision of the affairs of the concern has satisfactorily met the most exacting demands of his employers.

Mr. Mathews married, March 15, 1836, Eliza A., daughter of Garius Smith, of Marlboro', Mass. Her birthplace was Medbury, Mass. They moved to Stonington, Conn., in 1837. Their children are Charles Andrew (now of Providence, R. I.), William Alexander (a postal clerk in the New York and Boston postal service, residing at New London), and George Whistler, of Stonington. In politics Mr. Mathews has always been identified with the Whig and Republican parties, but has not held any civil office. He is

a member of the Episcopal Church, and was at one time vestryman of Calvary Church, Stonington.

For nearly half a century Mr. Mathews has been a resident of Stonington, and from the high positions he has held he has been among the observed of all observers, yet he is found to-day, as then, the same conscientious, vigilant, honest man, a warm and faithful friend, a genial, social companion, and an efficient and capable holder of important trusts. He has the satisfaction of knowing that although his life has been an open book, none stand higher than he in the estimation of the community where he has been so long resident, and also that his children occupy a high position in the regards of a large circle of the best people of the country, and are worthily and honorably discharging their several duties in life.

This article, from Hon. E. H. Hazard, in the Providence (R. I.) Journal of May 14, 1873, is not out of place here:

"STONINGTON RAILROAD.

"I often think how little the present generation appreciates its mode of travel and transportation. I saw the first steamboat that ever passed Point Judith, as she slowly steamed around it, and Dr. Weeden, of Westerly, and his brother George, of Shannock, will tell you with what interest they watched for her coming while delving on the farm at the Backside. We had the Newport Mercury once a week, and it was rumored that such a thing was to be. I soon after went on board of her, and a queer-looking tub she was. My father, who was a practicing physician, came twice a year to Providence to buy medicines, and his boys had their turns to come with him. My turn came in 1822. It took a portion of three days to make the journey. Leaving South Kingston after an early breakfast, we dined at Updike's, in Greenwich, and arrived at old Nick Gardner's, near the Merchants' Bank, at early evening; the next day we did the business, and the third day journeyed home. I can leave the same place now at five o'clock in the morning, and reach Montreal at nine the same evening.

"After the business of the day was over, my father said to his neighbor, John B. Dockray the elder, 'Let us go down and see this fire-ship,' and I followed on like '*parvus Iulus non passibus equis*.' She was lying on the east side, a long way above Fox Point, at what I have since ascertained to be Bishop's wharf. She was the 'Connecticut,' commanded by Capt. Elihu Bunker, an old shipmaster from Nantucket, who had been running her between New Haven and New York before he came here. Many of our older citizens will remember Capt. Bunker. The 'Connecticut' was about three hundred and fifty tons burthen, and had an engine of from fifty to sixty horse-power. It took her from sixteen to eighteen hours to go to New York. She left the wharf in Providence at twelve o'clock noon, and arrived at Hell Gate the next morning. Our much-respected fellow-citizen, Capt. William Comstock, whom everybody in Providence knows, took command of the old 'Fulton' in January, 1824, and continued on the Sound for sixteen years, during which time he superintended the building of and commanded the 'Boston,' 'Massachusetts,' and 'Rhode Island.' He had previously commanded a sailing-packet for seventeen years between Providence and New York.

"The steamers afterwards landed for many years at Fox Point, where the eastern passengers were taken in stage-coaches to Boston, and so on to Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. I have seen twenty coachloads leave there at a time. When Congress and the Supreme Court adjourned, I always went down from college to see Mr. Webster, Judge Story, and the other great men of the nation. Joel Blaisdell, whom many of my readers must remember, was as intimately connected with the line of coaches as were Capt. Bunker and Capt. Comstock with the steamboats. He was an excellent business man, and liked a good time. He was drowned in Dutch Island Harbor while on a fishing excursion, some five and twenty years ago.

"After the Providence and Boston Railroad was built the steamers landed at India Point. Prior to 1822 most of the travel between Boston, Providence, and New York was by sailing-packets from Providence. The Boston passengers came in coaches to Providence, and took the packets, engaging their passages in advance. The packets were fitted up to accommodate about twenty passengers, but eight or ten was con-

sidered a good freight; and the time occupied was from twenty hours to a week according to the weather. Some went inland, through Hartford and Plainfield. The New London turnpike was built, I think, in 1820, and was considered a great improvement. It was a popular line to New London, where they took steamer. I have seen the coaches many a time in my youth drawn up in front of the tavern in Hopkinton City kept by Joseph Spicer, father of our Alderman Spicer. Such was the mode of travel from Eastern New England to New York up to the fall of 1837, when the Stonington Railroad was opened.

"The people of Rhode Island cannot overestimate the advantages which they have derived from the Stonington Railroad. It has done more than all other public improvements for the advancement of the interests and development of the resources of the State, and we are indebted for its construction almost wholly to those two good men and public-spirited citizens, the late Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly, and Samuel F. Denison, Esq., of Stonington. They conceived the project, and having rich relations and friends in New York, were enabled to carry it into execution. The charter was applied for, I think, in 1832. The late Hon. Elisha R. Potter said in the General Assembly, 'Give them the charter, but they can never build the road.' He did not live to see it completed. He died in 1836. It was built in 1835, 1836, and 1837. The engineers were Gen. William Gibbs McNeal and his brother-in-law, Maj. Whistler, two graduates of West Point, and first-rate engineers of the old school. Maj. Whistler went from this road to Russia, where he was employed by the Czar to construct the road from St. Petersburg to Moscow. There is no more thoroughly and well-built railroad in the United States, although it was among the very earliest constructed. No expense was spared in any department. All its bridges and causeways, built nearly forty years ago, stand to-day as firm as when they were put up, master-pieces of masonry. Look at the one in the village of East Greenwich, which forms the passage from the town to the wharves, so situated that it is open to the inspection of everybody. Not one stone in abutment or arch has moved a line in all this period, and this one is a fair sample of all the rest.

"Gen. William Gibbs McNeal was in many respects a very remarkable and extraordinary man. He was in his prime when he built the Stonington Railroad, and a more elegant gentleman in person, manners, and address it would be hard to find in this country or in England. He was at this period consulting engineer for many other railroads and public works, and his aggregate yearly salaries amounted to more than that of the President of the United States, and he had with him a most reliable and invaluable assistant, who helped build the road, and has been its Nestor ever since. He is to-day its superintendent.

"A. S. Mathews came here in 1835 from Maryland, where he was born, to join McNeal in the building of this road. He had been his assistant engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad previously. The people of Rhode Island and the whole traveling public can never know the debt of obligation and gratitude they owe this faithful public servant for the preservation of life and limb for the last thirty-six years over this great thoroughfare,—as perfect master of his business, from the building and equipping of the road down to the minutest duties of a brakeman, as was Napoleon of the art of war. By nature cold, phlegmatic, incapable of excitement, firm as a rock, and strictly conscientious, his whole active life, by night and by day, in sunshine and storm, in health, and, I may add, in sickness too, has been given to the security of the lives of the traveling public. I am not writing an obituary now, and know the truth of what I affirm.

"On the first week of November, 1837, the General Assembly held its October session at Kingston, under the old charter. George Rivers and myself were elected clerks of the House. All the members from the north part of the State came to Kingston in their private carriages. I was a student at the time with Mr. Updike, and well remember standing beside him in his office-door and listening to his comments upon the different members as they drove past. I shall never forget with what discriminating praise he directed my attention to James F. Simmons.

"On Saturday, when the General Assembly adjourned, the railroad commenced running for the first time, and I came up to Providence with George Rivers on it. I would be here now! From that time to the present day I have rode over it almost weekly, and in the summer-time daily. Therefore it is that I claim to know something about the Stonington Railroad, and I challenge contradiction when I affirm that no other road in this country, for this long period of time, or anything like it, has been managed with any more regard for the safety of human life than has the Stonington Railroad."

Deacon Oliver Burrows Grant was born in that part of Stonington now included in North Stoning-



O. Blunt



Eliza Cusworth



Ira Hart.

ton, Oct. 13, 1804, and was the second of four children, himself and three sisters. His parents were engaged in farming, and were rearing their children to farm-life. But before the son had reached nine years his father died, leaving his family dependent upon the exertions of the son and his mother, who labored together for the family up to his manhood, hiring and successfully improving farms in Lisbon and North Stonington, and by good judgment and wise economy they accumulated a competence.

Fortunately for the son, in childhood and in manhood he was blest with a noble mother of the New England type, whose interest in and affection for him knew no bounds, and well did he requite her devotion by the tenderest ministrations of thoughtful, attentive, loving care, until the sunset signal summoned her away at the age of seventy-eight years. Nothing that he could do was ever left undone that would promote the comfort and happiness of his mother and sisters. Their early bereavement and struggles bound them to each other with bands of steel, broken only by the fell destroyer.

Deacon Grant successfully followed farming until 1839, when he sold out and removed to Stonington Borough, and engaged in the grocery business, which he followed successfully for eleven years. Selling out in 1850, with the design of engaging in business in New York, he was about to remove to the city, when his friends induced him to forego his plans and accept a place in the management of the Stonington Savings-Bank, of which he had been made a corporator by the provisions of the charter.

The bank was organized in 1850, and he was elected one of the directors, and its secretary and treasurer, which offices he held with unquestioned integrity and ability until 1876, when, in honor of the character he had established in the community, he was unanimously elected president of the bank, which position he has held by successive annual elections until the present time.

For twenty-five years he has been a director in the Ocean and First National Bank of Stonington.

When Capt. Charles P. Williams' failing health induced him to retire from the vice-presidency of this bank, in view of the fidelity and financial ability of Deacon Grant he was elected vice-president thereof, which position he now holds.

In early life Deacon Grant became interested in the subject of religion, and united with the Baptist Church in Preston City, which relation was severed and taken up in the Baptist Church in Stonington Borough when he commenced business here.

Twenty-eight years ago he was chosen deacon of this church, holding that position continuously to the present time, becoming an honored father of the church.

He has held various town offices very acceptably, and was elected representative to the General Assembly from Stonington in the year 1845.

Paternally, Deacon Grant descends from Deacon Mathew Grant, who came to this country in 1630, settled first at Dorchester, Mass., removed to Windsor, Conn., in 1636, where he became a prominent man, and after a long life of usefulness died Dec. 16, 1681, being the ancestor of Gen. U. S. Grant.

Maternally, Deacon Grant is connected with some of our best Stonington families, viz.: Stanton, Denison, Palmer, Miner, Wheeler, Burrows, and Gallup.

Elder Elihu Chesebrough was born March 26, 1769. His first wife was Lydia Chesebrough, to whom he was married March 20, 1791. His second wife was Mary Fish, to whom he was married Oct. 10, 1843.

He was ordained at Stonington, Conn., March 31, 1810, and held the pastorate of the First Baptist Church there for twenty years.

Elder Chesebrough by genealogy and birth belonged to the Congregational order, and up to his conversion recognized that relation. He had, however, under the preaching of Murray and Elnahan Winchester, embraced the theory of universal salvation, but was ill at ease and soon shaken from his security. His conversion was of the New Light type, strongly marked by the searching power of the law of God in the conscience, by a withering sense of guilt, and by the brooding horrors of a great darkness shutting out the hope of pardon and heaven. But when deliverance came it came with corresponding light and joy and peace. This experience was the inspiration of his ministry. He immediately began to tell how great things God had done for him.

His education was simply such as the common school of that period afforded. He had neither rapidity of thought, readiness of speech, or smoothness of utterance, and yet when his soul was stirred with the love of Christ he would preach with an unction and power that made sinners tremble and saints rejoice.

He died April 29, 1868, aged ninety-nine years eleven months and three days.

Rev. Ira Hart was born in Farmington, Bristol Society, Hartford Co., Conn., Sept. 18, 1771. His occupation was that of a farmer, but in 1791 he began his preparatory studies for college, under the instruction of his pastor, Rev. Giles H. Cowles, and entered Yale College as sophomore in 1794. He graduated in 1797, and continued his theological studies, which he had commenced while an undergraduate, under the direction of Rev. Timothy Dwight, LL.D., president of the college and pastor of the College Church. He united with that church in 1795, and ever regarded its pastor with reverence and filial affection. In 1798 he was licensed to preach by the New Haven West Association, and immediately began his labors as a candidate for settlement at Middlebury, a society of Waterbury, New Haven Co., Conn. In November, 1798, he was ordained pastor of the church and society in that place. When Middlebury Society was constituted a town, in 1807, he delivered an address to the

freemen on the new relations they had assumed, and their duties in consequence thereof, which was well adapted to the occasion and called forth much commendation. Twice during his pastorate he was sent by the Connecticut Missionary Society to labor in the destitute settlements of Northern New York. Here he did much good in breaking up ground and forming *nuclei* of churches, thus facilitating the labors of succeeding missionaries. The church during his absence was supplied by the neighboring ministers. Three revivals of religion occurred during his ministry here, and there were many accessions to the church. A particular account of the first of these revivals was published in Vol. III. of the "Connecticut Evangelical Magazine," and was written by the pastor.

Mr. Hart received the small annual salary of four hundred dollars, which he was obliged to supplement, partly by teaching a public school, but chiefly by fitting young men for college or business. Some of his pupils in after-life filled distinguished positions. One of them was Hon. Garrick Mallory, LL.D., judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; another was Rev. Bennett Tyler, D.D., president of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H.

After a pastorate of ten and a half years, Mr. Hart was dismissed by a Council, April, 1809, and received from it high testimonials to his ministerial character and ability. He immediately proceeded to labor among some of the many churches in Eastern Connecticut which were destitute of a stated ministry. He went first to North Stonington, where the church had been destitute since the death of its last pastor, Rev. Joseph Fish, a period of twenty-eight years. Here he labored successfully for four months, and, at the urgent request of the church and society, would have become their pastor had they been able to give him an adequate salary. He finally accepted a call from the church and society in Stonington, and was installed in December, 1809, as their pastor. Here he labored for twenty years, in season and out of season, instant and prompt to act where duty called him. He was truly a Barnabas, a son of consolation to the sick and afflicted. In these pastoral ministrations but few equaled, none surpassed him. In attending funerals and performing marriage ceremonies he was frequently called upon to officiate in the adjacent towns, and especially in North Stonington, his first field of labor. When his brethren in the ministry called for his advice and assistance in circumstances of difficulty they were cheerfully given, and often with good effect. He devoted much time to building up the waste places, and was instrumental in the settlement of ministers in Groton, North Stonington, and West Kingston, R. I. During the war of 1812 he was chaplain of the Eighth Regiment of Connecticut Militia, Col. William Randall commanding, performing the duties of his office acceptably to both officers and soldiers. When Commodore Hardy attacked Stonington Borough, Aug. 10, 1814, and allowed the

non-combatants one hour to leave their homes, there was much crying and lamentation among the women and children, the greater part of whom took up their temporary abode at and near the residence of Mrs. Joseph Phelps, one mile distant. Mr. Hart spoke words of comfort to these mourners, held meetings for prayer with them, and succeeded in some measure in allaying their fears.

As his salary, from the pressure of the times, had been much diminished, he was obliged, as at Middlebury, to eke out a support by teaching. He was preceptor of Stonington Academy for about nine years, during which time he had many young gentlemen and ladies as his pupils from Stonington and the adjoining towns. Besides these, he had a few young men to prepare for college under his direction. As a preacher he was earnest and popular; his mind was active and ready, no exigency finding him unprepared with thoughts and language adapted to the occasion. Many of his extempore efforts were as good as his best-prepared discourses.

He married, December, 1798, Miss Maria Sherman, of New Haven, Conn., a daughter of Mr. John Sherman, merchant in that city, and granddaughter of Hon. Roger Sherman, of Revolutionary fame. They had five children, the sole survivor of whom is the eldest.¹ His second son, Charles Theodore Hart, died Oct. 13, 1819, while a member of the sophomore class, Yale College. He was a pious youth of great promise. The health of Mr. Hart, which, through his very arduous and exhausting labors, had been gradually failing for some years, at length completely broke down, and he passed from earth Oct. 29, 1829, aged fifty-eight years. "The memory of the just is blessed."

Capt. Nathaniel Brown Palmer was born in Stonington, Conn., Aug. 7, 1799. On both his father's and his mother's side he came from a distinguished ancestry, the one being a descendant in direct line of Walter Palmer, one of the original settlers of Stonington, and the other of Capt. George Denison, a man of eminence and wealth in the earlier colonial period. At the time of his birth his family was one of much consequence in the town. His grandfather's only brother fell at the battle of Groton Heights, in Fort Griswold, in 1781. His own father was a lawyer and a merchant, and a man of ability. On his mother's side his connections were numerous and influential. Under these circumstances, as the eldest son, the choice of the gentler professions of civil life lay open to him. But born and bred as he was on the shore of the ocean, and in constant association with the bold and adventurous seamen of that day, its mysterious charm possessed him, and decided his remarkable career.

When only fourteen years of age he shipped on a coasting vessel, and what is called in common phrase his education (which had been limited to the common

¹ David S. Hart, M.D., A.M., writer of this memoir.



Nathaniel Balmes

schools of the town) was ended so far as books go. He continued in the coasting trade, along the New England coast from Maine to New York, till he was eighteen, when he was made second mate of the brig "Herselia," bound to Cape Horn for seals.

It was a period of great competition in these fisheries. Stonington, New London, New Bedford, and Nantucket were rival ports, and the skill and daring of a race of pre-eminently daring and skillful men were constantly called upon and pitted against each other in their pursuit. It was, too, a period of romance and mystery. Little was known of the seas south of Cape Horn, and a sealing voyage was also a voyage of discovery. In all the ports mentioned there were rumors of mythical islands east of the Horn called the Auroras; the air was filled with sailors' stories of Southern wonders; and although little was actually known, hardly any tale of those marvelous seas, where nature seemed to have expended its forces in currents and storms, was too incredible for belief.

The commander of the "Herselia," Capt. J. P. Sheffield, touched at one of the Falkland Islands, and then, like all the commanders of the period, sailed in search of the fabulous Auroras. At the former place he left "Young Nat," as he was universally known, and a sailor, to kill bullocks for provisions. A short time after the departure of the brig a ship hove in sight, and young Nat piloted her into the harbor and supplied her with fresh meat. She proved to be the "Esprito Santo," from Buenos Ayres, and before she sailed her captain informed the young American that he was on his way to a place where there were thousands of seals, and where a cargo could be secured almost without effort, but refused to divulge its situation or direction. Three days after the stranger sailed the "Herselia" returned from a fruitless search for the Auroras, as hundreds had returned before her. Young Nat related to his commander what he had learned, and boldly said that he believed that he could follow and find the "Esprito Santo." Capt. Sheffield had great confidence in his young mate, and following his advice, in a few days discovered the South Shetlands, at that time unknown on the Northern Continent of America, and ever since famous sealing islands. The crew of the Buenos Ayres vessel, which was anchored there, were much surprised to see the brig, but their admiration for young Nat's skill was so great that they even assisted in loading her, and she returned with 10,000 of the finest skins.

The story of young Nat's exploit spread through all the sealing ports, and the next year, at the age of twenty, secured for him his first command and the title of "Capt. Nat," by which he was subsequently everywhere known, and which clung to him for life, his family name being as completely eliminated as if it were recognized as impossible that nature could produce another. The vessel was the sloop "Hero,"

and in this little craft, of only forty-five tons burden, he sailed again for the South Seas, as tender to the "Herselia" and three other vessels. A mere boy at the time, an incident may be given here of the daring spirit, the keen appreciation of circumstances, and the determination which characterized his entire life. The Southern waters being at that time but poorly charted, the larger vessels remained in snug harbors, and the tenders were sent to cruise for seal, killing them on distant grounds, and bringing the skins back to the ships. At one time Capt. Palmer and the ship to which he was tender were so situated that unless a narrow passage between two islands was navigable a long and tedious sail was before him. He tried the passage, but his vessel touched and he abandoned the attempt as useless. But while he was repairing the damages he noticed a whale pass through an opening where he had believed a reef to lie, and reasoning that where a whale could go his little vessel would float, without a moment's hesitation he got under way and followed its course, passing through in safety.

The seals at the newly-found South Shetlands were soon exterminated, and after circumnavigating the islands, Capt. Nat sailed again for the South on a voyage of exploration, which resulted in the discovery of the land which bears his name on every map and chart of the world.

Through the kindness of the Hon. Frederic Bush, for many years United States consul at Hong Kong, who furnishes it to the Hon. Alexander S. Palmer, we are enabled to give Capt. Nat's own account of this famous event.

"It was," says Mr. Bush, "at the time of his second voyage to China. He was in a clipper-ship, the 'Honqua,' a vessel of his own designing, and owned by A. A. Low & Brothers and himself. He was my guest at dinner in Hong Kong, and after much persuasion I heard him repeat the following to Admiral Sir John Francis Austin, to whom he was presented by myself as the discoverer of Palmer's Land, the southern point of the globe. I pass over his account of the voyage in the 'Hero' to the South Shetlands, the scarcity of seal there, and his determination to seek better hunting-grounds; but I can never forget the enthusiasm he manifested when he said, 'I pointed the bow of the little craft to the southward, and with her wings spread, mainsail abeam, and jib abreast the opposite bow, she speeded on her way to new sealing-grounds like a thing of life and light, and she was light; with her flowing sheet she seemed to enter into the spirit which possessed my ambition, flew along the wave and over billow, until she brought us in sight of land not laid down on my chart. I cruised for several days in order to satisfy myself it was not an island. I ran into several bays without meeting with seal, and headed northward, drifting along under easy canvas, 'haying to' at night, which consumed the majority of the day, most of the time the mist so dense I could not see the lookout on the fore-castle. One night I came on deck at midnight, relieved my mate, and took the watch. I struck one bell, which brought a response that startled me; but I soon resumed my pace, turned my thoughts homeward, and applied myself to the occupation of building castles in the air till the binnacle time-keeper told the first hour of the day. I struck two bells, that were answered by a human hand, though I could not credit my ears, and thought I was dreaming, except for the screeching of the penguins, albatross, pigeons, and Mother Cary's. I was sure no living object was within leagues of the sloop. But the sound of bells continued until the sun lifted the fog. My chief officer, who laughed at the idea of a human soul being close on board, insisting that sound was 'tricky,' called me at seven bells, during his watch, saying that voices were heard, and before the trencher board was laid the fog lifted, presenting to our view a frigate on the starboard bow and a

sloop-of-war on the lee quarter with Russian colors flying. Close alongside was a boat with an officer in full uniform, who stepped into the waist of the sloop and gave me a message from Admiral Krustenstien, of his Russian Majesty's frigate "Rostok," requesting that I would repair on board of his ship. I assented, at once entered the boat, was laid alongside, mounted on deck, and with sou'wester on my head, and a sealskin coat and boots, I was ushered into the presence of the venerable commander, who was sitting at the table in his cabin, himself and a group of officers in full dress. The gray-headed mariner rose, took me by the hand, saying, through the medium of his interpreter, 'You are welcome, young man; be seated.' He placed a chair by his side, and put the following questions to me:

"What is your name?"

"Nathaniel B. Palmer."

"Where are you from?"

"Stonington, Conn., U.S.A."

"The name of your boat?"

"The 'Hero,' sir."

"What are you doing here?"

"On a sealing expedition."

"What success?"

"I gave him an account of my voyage, tonnage of sloop, number of men, and general details, when he said, 'How far south have you been?' I gave him the latitude and longitude of my lowest point, and told what I had discovered. He rose, much agitated, begging I would produce my log-book and chart, with which request I complied, and a boat was sent for it. In the mean time luncheon was served, many questions put concerning the seal-fishery, population of my hailing-port, etc. When the log-book and chart were laid upon the table he examined them carefully without comment, then rose from his seat, saying, 'What do I see and what do I hear from a boy in his teens—that he is commander of a tiny boat of the size of a launch of my frigate, has pushed his way to the pole through storm and ice and sought the point I, in command of one of the best-appointed fleets at the disposal of my august master, have for three long, weary, anxious, years searched day and night for.' With his hand on my head he added, 'What shall I say to my master? what will he think of me? But be that as it may, my grief is your joy. Wear your laurels, with my sincere prayers for your welfare. I name the land you have discovered, in honor of yourself, noble boy, Palmer's Land.'

"And to my old and loved friend," adds Mr. Bush, "is due the honor of this discovery, though England, I am sorry to say, through one of her naval officers, attempted to steal the thunder, which Admiral Austin assured Capt. Palmer that he would endeavor to correct and give to him the proper credit."

Such were the opening incidents in a life marked to its close by exceptional ability and invincible determination. Filled with daring and adventure, its story reads like a romance, and it is to be deeply regretted that the narrow limits of this brief sketch preclude more than an outline of a remarkable and successful career.

Capt. Palmer's discovery had made him famous, and the following year he sailed again for the South Shetlands with a fleet of six vessels, among them the brig "Alabama Packet," commanded by Capt. William A. Fanning, a celebrated navigator, with whom Capt. Alexander S. Palmer, of Stonington, scarcely less well known in later years than his famous brother, made his first voyage. Capt. Nat, returning from this cruise, sailed from New Haven to Santa Cruz, making the round trip in thirty-one days. He then took command of the schooner "Cadet," owned by Messrs. Silas E. Burrows and Baldwin & Spooner, of New York, and sailed for the Spanish Main, Capt. Alexander Palmer accompanying him on the second voyage of the "Cadet" as mate. It was at the period of the rebellion of Venezuela and Colombia against

Spanish rule, and the "Cadet" was employed by the Colombian government to transport a part of Bolivar's army from Carthagena to the river Chagres, carrying on her return trip a number of Spanish prisoners to Santiago de Cuba. On her second voyage the "Cadet" was cast away off Long Branch. Capt. Alexander Palmer and a sailor started for the beach in the long-boat with a rope; but the boat capsized, and they swam ashore with the rope, saving the lives of the passengers and crew.

In 1826, Capt. Nat took the brig "Tampico" to Carthagena, and on his return, on December 7th, married Eliza T., daughter of Maj. Paul Babcock, and quit the sea for a time; but his early inclinations were overpowering, and he took the brig "Francis" several trips to Europe. In 1829 he was in command of the brig "Anawan," after seals and new sealing-ground, reaching Staten Land. On his second voyage in the "Anawan," he stopped at the island of Juan Fernandez (immortalized as the scene of De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe") for provisions and water. It was at the time a Chilean penal colony, and the convicts had risen in revolt and obtained control of the island. Unsuspicious of danger, Capt. Nat landed, and was immediately captured with his boat's crew. The convicts demanded that he should land them on the main coast of South America, and making a virtue of necessity he consented to do so. That his life was spared was due, he always maintained, to the circumstance that he was a Freemason, and indeed he was told that his death had been settled upon when it was accidentally discovered that he belonged to the great brotherhood. His wife had accompanied him on the voyage, and he was overwhelmed with anxiety for her safety, but he managed to send word to her of her danger and she secreted herself in the hold. There she remained for ten days while the convicts were in possession of the ship, till, failing in his purpose to hand them over to the authorities, he landed them at an obscure point on the Chilean coast, and she emerged from her hiding-place, both husband and wife nearly crazed with the ordeal they had undergone.

By this time Capt. Nat was famous, not only locally, but in seafaring circles throughout the country, and many advantageous offers were made him. In 1833 he withdrew from the seal-fisheries and took command of E. K. Collins' packet-ship "Huntsville," in the New York and New Orleans trade. After two or more years he made one voyage to Liverpool, and then took the "Hibernia" to Rio Janeiro. He was in this ship for one or two voyages, when he was made captain of the well-known ship "Garrick," of the Collins Line, and sailed for Liverpool. He subsequently commanded the "Siddons," of the same line, his brother, Capt. Alexander S., succeeding him in the "Garrick." He continued in this vessel till about 1841, when he took the "Paul Jones" to China, and subsequently built the clipper-ship "Honqua" for Messrs. A. A. Low & Co., of New York, and carried

her to Canton and back, his brother, Capt. Alexander S., again succeeding him in command.

About this time there was much competition in the tea trade. Speed was a desideratum, and some of the finest sailing-vessels of the century were built. Capt. Nat possessed great constructive and mechanical ability, and modeled some of the fastest clipper-ships the world has ever known, making the United States pre-eminent in the carrying trade on the sea. Under his direction were successively built the clipper-ships the "Sam Russell," the "Oriental," the "David Brown," and the "N. B. Palmer," and he commanded in turn the "Sam Russell" and the "Oriental" in the China tea trade. In the last vessel, so celebrated was she for speed, that while the ruling rates for freight at Whampoa were £3 10s. a ton, he secured a cargo for England at £6, and beating down against the southwest monsoon in the China Seas, to the utter astonishment of the merchants in England, reached London in the unprecedented time of ninety-seven days. In 1848, Capt. Nat retired from the tea trade and took the steamer "United States" to Germany, and in 1849 he retired entirely from active service.

It was impossible, however, for a man of his habits and character to remain inactive, and his energetic disposition displayed itself in many ways. He became deeply interested in the modeling of vessels and in improving the lines of pleasure craft, building and owning no fewer than seventeen yachts. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and was one of the founders of the New York Yacht Club, and the seventh man to sign its roll. He built many fine yachts, and sailed many races, and wherever yachtsmen were his name and opinions were held in highest reverence.

An ardent sportsman, he was for many years a member of the Currituck Club, and at the age of seventy-eight, on his annual cruise to the Thimble Islands for duck-shooting, few men held as steady a gun or could endure the fatigue and exposure of which he seemed to think nothing. He was a marvelous pilot, and it was said of him that he could judge of the bottom by the appearance of the surface of the water. It was he who corrected the United States coast survey chart for the harbor of Stonington, probably as perfect a piece of work as was ever done.

Capt. Palmer's instincts naturally connected his business interests with the element he loved. He was one of the founders of the Neptune Line, and had more or less the supervision of building nineteen steamers for it, but lost heavily by that disastrous enterprise. He bought the largest sailing-ship ever built, the "Great Republic," which took fire and sunk in New York Harbor after one trip to Liverpool. He raised her and took her to England, subsequently chartering her to the French government. In the war of the Rebellion he rendered most valuable service to the government in furnishing transports

and devising means for the protection of American shipping in a cause in which all his sympathies were enlisted. During the latter years of his life he withdrew from business speculation, and spent his time almost entirely in sporting on the water and on shore, and about his home and elsewhere. He held no civil office, but was a warden of Calvary Episcopal Church in Stonington, and an earnest Freemason.

Capt. Palmer had no children. In 1876 he accompanied his nephew, Nathaniel B. Palmer (second named after him), and his brother Alexander's oldest son, who was in feeble health, to Santa Barbara, Cal. The latter derived no benefit there, and they went to China in a sailing-vessel. His health continuing to fail, they left Hong Kong on the steamer "City of Pekin" on May 15th, and when one day out Mr. Palmer died. The death of one to whom he was so devotedly attached was a terrible blow to Capt. Nat, and one from which he never recovered. He was compelled to take to his bed on reaching San Francisco, and though sympathetic and loving friends gave him every care, he died there on the 21st of June, 1877. On July 5th the remains of the devoted uncle and nephew, surrounded by those they loved, were laid away together in the beautiful cemetery at Stonington.

So ended the remarkable life of a remarkable man. He was the eldest of four sisters and five brothers, —Lambert, Alexander S., William L., and Theodore D.,—all of whom attained eminence in their callings. Capt. Palmer himself had the look of one born to command. He was over six feet in height and weighed more than two hundred pounds, and wherever he was men recognized in him a master-spirit. On his last voyage, in the "City of Pekin," though merely a passenger, he seemed to be the natural commander of the vessel, and her master, Capt. Tanner, said, with much amusement, that he felt that he was merely a subordinate officer.

Though a strict disciplinarian on shipboard, there was never a man to whom the gentler ties of family and domestic life were dearer. Though his nature was rugged and his determination invincible, his heart was as tender as a child's, and those who knew him best loved him best. This was not only true of his home but of all the world, for he was a genuine cosmopolitan. "My home," said his brother, the distinguished sailor, Capt. Alexander S. Palmer, "is in Stonington, but his home was the world." Everywhere, where American vessels went and American sailors were known, his name was held in highest respect and esteem. Wherever he landed, whether in Stonington, or New York, or London, or Hong Kong, he was sure of finding a warm welcome and the cordial reception of loving friends. He knew intimately most of the leading men of the United States, and counted among his acquaintances some of the most distinguished people in Europe. His fame as an explorer was world-wide, he was eminent as one who had

done great things for the improvement of American shipping, circumstances which gave him exceptional social advantages in foreign countries. The Hon. Mr. Bush, to whom allusion has been already made, one of his contemporaries and for many years his firm friend, writes of him as follows:

"My first introduction to Capt. Nat was at the Astor House in 1838, at the hands of Capt. Charles Massfield, then in command of the ship 'Robert Bowne,' the ship I was about to embark in for the Cape of Good Hope.

"Capt. Nat was at that time in command of the Liverpool packet 'Garrick,' or 'Siddons,' I am not positive which, and though in tender years, he made a lasting impression upon me that clings as closely as the indelible print. Tall in figure, of commanding physique, courteous in address, and modest withal, he was the central figure on all occasions, whether on the deck of his ship, at the mess-table, or in the hall of the hotel. Civilians as well as mariners sought his ear, advice, and assistance too, which latter he never refused. In truth, he was a great and deserved favorite, the equal of any man it has been my good fortune to meet with on life's cruise, and in saying that I have had the good luck to enjoy the confidence, friendship, yes, *love* of noble men, who have made proud records in history, their names recording noble deeds on the lasting tablet. I profess to know the man that he was. He was possessed of all the endearing traits to make one valued in companionship, a fast friend and generous enemy. Master of his chosen profession, there was never a braver, more accomplished sailor trod the deck, while he was a rare sportsman and genial gentleman at home, at court, or in the domestic circle."

Mr. Bush's epitome of his character is well and justly made. No better type of the American seaman was ever shown to foreigners, uniting as he did the thorough knowledge of his calling with the dignity and agreeable qualities of more polished and gentler professions. He helped to make his country and his native town famous, and they may well take pride in his career. In his death they sustained an irreparable loss, though they hold his name in affectionate and honored remembrance. "No man," said the greatest of the heathen philosophers, "can deserve well of his country without doing good," and the gallantry and daring of Capt. Nat, no less than his generous qualities of heart and his broad and liberal spirit, will have their influence for all time. His life of strange experiences and his death, full of years and honors, are constant incentives and inspiration. Of no one can it be more truly said that though he rests from his labors his works do follow him.

Nathaniel Brown Palmer, son of Capt. Alex. Palmer, and nephew of Capt. N. B. Palmer, was thirty-seven years of age at the time of his death, and was in many ways a remarkable man. His mother's family, the Dixons of Rhode Island, have for years been prominent as lawyers and public men. His grandfather represented Rhode Island in the United States Senate. Mr. Palmer's uncle was nearly a fifth of a century in Congress. The oldest member of the third generation is United States District Attorney for Rhode Island. Mr. Palmer wished to follow the sea, like his father, but was persuaded at the age of sixteen to enter the hardware house of Messrs. Bruff Bros. & Seaver, New York. When the firm opened a branch house in New Orleans he became the head salesman there. He came North when the war was

begun, and was given control of the firm's manufacturing of muskets and pistols under the Joscelyn patent. A large manufactory was established in Stonington. In 1865 he became a member of the firm of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., extensive manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes in Chicago, and was an active worker. In the summer of 1871 he contracted a severe cold, which attacked his left lung. He spent the winter in Southern France, returned to this country much improved in health, and was married in October, 1872. In November, 1876, he went to Santa Barbara, Cal., with his uncle, Capt. Nat. The climate disagreed with him, and he and his uncle went to China in a sailing-vessel. The young man's health rapidly failed, and he sailed for San Francisco with Capt. Nat in the "City of Pekin" on May 15th. When one day out Mr. Palmer died, May 16, 1877. He kept his inherited love for the sea to the last.

Alexander Smith Palmer, son of Nathaniel and Mercy Palmer, was born at the site of his present home (called Pine Point), at Stonington, Jan. 26, 1806. When an infant his parents moved into the borough of Stonington. His education was confined to the common schools. After leaving school was placed in a lawyer's office, but not liking the confinement of a lawyer's life, decided to be a sailor, and started on his first voyage June 21, 1821, in the brig "Alabama Packet," Capt. Wm. A. Fanning, bound on a sealing voyage to the South Shetland Islands, sealing also the coasts of Chili and Peru. These countries being at war with Spain at this time, fighting for their independence, he was in danger of being captured, as the brig "Herselia," Capt. James P. Sheffield, of Stonington, had been by the Araucanian Indians (who adhered to Spanish rule) but a short time before his arrival. After a two years' voyage returned to Stonington. Then made two coasting voyages to Philadelphia in the schooner "Alonzo," Capt. R. F. Loper. Next made a voyage to the West Indies in the brig "Thetis," Capt. Savage, from Middletown, Conn. On return sailed from New York, July 5, 1824, for Cartagena, in the schooner "Cadet," Capt. N. B. Palmer. From Cartagena went to Chagres, carrying part of Gen. Bolivar's army, who was assisting the Peruvians to drive out the Spanish. From Chagres carried Spanish prisoners to St. Jago, Cuba. On the return voyage to New York, in November, 1824, the schooner was wrecked at Long Branch, and all hands saved by means of a rope carried to the shore by a sailor and Capt. A. S. Palmer, swimming through the surf. Then made seven voyages from New York to the Spanish Main in the brig "Tampico," Capt. N. B. Palmer. During the summer of 1826 was made commander of the brig "Tampico," and made two voyages from New York to the Spanish Main, Porto Cabello, and Cuba. Then commanded respectively the schooner "Penguin" (Sept. 5, 1827) and ship "Charles Adams" (Sept. 1,



Alexander L. Palmer



Wm. E. Innow

1831). Sailed from Stonington, Conn., on whaling and sealing voyages to Cape Horn, South Shetlands and Falkland Islands. Returned to Stonington in ship "Charles Adams," Sept. 1, 1833. The next command was the New Orleans packet-ship "Louisville," from New York, October, 1834. Remained captain of this ship until 1838, when he took command of the ship "Shakespeare" for one year, sailing from New York to New Orleans. In February, 1839, commanded the Liverpool packet-ship "Garrick," belonging to what then was known as the "Dramatic Line." Remained in the "Garrick" until October, 1841, when Capt. Palmer took command of the ship "Southerner," in the Liverpool and Charleston trade. Remained in the "Southerner" until 1845, when he commanded the ship "Hoqua" on a voyage from New York to China, being the second ship to enter the port of Shanghai after the port was opened to commerce. Capt. Palmer brought to this country the first Shanghai fowl. The last voyage was made in 1847 to Liverpool from New York in the ship "Southerner."

Capt. Palmer's present house was built in 1852, nearly on the site of the old homestead, burnt down Nov. 17, 1850. Has always been a Democrat in politics, but, although living in a Republican district, has received their votes, which were accepted as tributes of esteem and appreciation of an honest life. Has been elected first selectman of the town twice, viz.: 1858 and 1859; three times State representative, viz.: 1857, 1858, and 1875; and State senator twice, viz.: 1876 and 1877, serving as chairman of committee on temperance, and capital punishment in 1876, chairman of agriculture in 1877, when was introduced the agricultural experimental station; served on committees of finance, State boundaries. An Episcopalian; junior warden since 1868, and senior warden since 1876, of the Calvary Episcopal Church. Capt. Palmer was married June 19, 1837, to Priscilla D. Dixon, daughter of Hon. Nathan F. and Betsey Palmer Dixon. Children were Nathaniel Brown Palmer, born Nov. 16, 1840; Alexander Smith Palmer, born May 29, 1843; Louis Lambert Palmer, born July 21, 1845; Elizabeth Dixon Palmer, born June 6, 1848. Nathaniel B. Palmer married Harriet Wilder, Oct. 10, 1872. Elizabeth D. Palmer married Richard F. Loper, Jr., Sept. 3, 1873. Priscilla Dixon Palmer died Jan. 12, 1851, aged thirty-five years. Nathaniel Brown Palmer died May 16, 1877, on board steamship "City of Peking," one day out from Hong Kong; buried at the family burying-ground at Stonington, Conn.

Capt. Palmer's ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the town of Stonington, in the persons of Walter Palmer and George Denison. His grandfather's only brother, David Palmer, was slain in Fort Griswold, Groton, Sept. 6, 1781. Capt. Palmer's father was one of the defenders of Stonington in the attack of the fleet under command of Sir Thomas Hardy, Aug. 10, 1814. Capt. A. S. Palmer has been

instrumental in saving lives; while captain of the "Charles Adams," July 24, 1833, rescued the crew of the English ship "Dorothy," Capt. Garnock and twenty-four men. While in command of the "Garrick," 1840, saved the crew of the English brig "Eugenia."¹ During the winter of 1865 saved alone seven men, being the crew of a schooner (name not remembered) which came ashore at Currituck, N. C., during a gale of wind.

Connected by blood or marriage with many leading families in New England and New York, and acquainted with the leading men of Connecticut and many of the country, also having a wide personal acquaintance, he has strong influence, which has ever been exerted for the good of his town and its citizens, among whom he has lived, except while absent at sea, for three-quarters of a century, and is to-day, wherever known, loved, honored, and esteemed.

Capt. Palmer has always been an ardent sportsman, and realizing the fact that fish and game were of great importance to the country, was mainly instrumental in securing the passage of the game law that now honors the statute-book of Connecticut.

Silas Enoch Burrows,² of Stonington, was the son of the Hon. Enoch Burrows, who paternally descended from Robert Burrows, one of the first planters of New England, residing first in this country at Wethersfield, Conn., where in 1645 he married Mary, the widow of Samuel Ireland, by whom he had two children,—John and Samuel Burrows. He did not long remain in Wethersfield, for, attracted by the reputation of Mr. Winthrop's new plantation at Pequod, now New London, he came in 1651 and located himself on the west branch of Mystic River, on a grant of land embracing the territory now occupied by the village of Mystic River, where he lived the remainder of his days, dying in August, 1682. His wife died before him, in December, 1672. He was an intimate friend of Governor Winthrop, who often visited him after he was domiciled at Mystic. Like most of the leading men of his day, he engaged in farming and stock-raising, marketing his stock and

¹ Capt. Palmer received a testimonial from the queen for saving the crew of the brig "Eugenia."

Another testimonial to the captain is a large silver vase, gold lined, standing upon a heavy silver standard. The following inscription tells sufficient: "Presented by the Owners of the Ship Dorothy to Capt. Alexander S. Palmer of the ship Charles Adams of Stonington, in testimony of his humane and generous conduct towards Captain Garnock and the Crew of the ship Dorothy of Liverpool, which foundered at sea in Lat. 29 S., Long. 20 W., on the 4th of July 1833, who after having been exposed in open boats for 20 days, were picked up by Capt. Palmer, and experienced from him the greatest possible kindness during four days they were on board the Charles Adams, and safely landed at Pernambuco, Liverpool, MDCCCXXXIII."

An open-faced gold watch has upon the inside back cover, "Presented to Capt. A. S. Palmer as a token of Esteem, New York, Feb. 12th, 1836" by 25 gentlemen, whose names are there inscribed.

Another communication begins as follows: "I have the honor to inform you that at the last meeting of the 'Council of the General Shipwreck Relief Society,' held in Paris, you were elected one of its nine Presidents." Signed by its presidents, Paris, Oct. 31, 1839 (France).

² By Richard A. Wheeler.

surplus produce at Boston for a while. Subsequently the planters opened trade with the West Indies, which was continued for a good many years.

His son, John Burrows, married Mary Culver, daughter of John Culver, Dec. 14, 1670, and their oldest son, John Burrows, married Lydia Hubbard, daughter of Hugh Hubbard, of Derbyshire, England, in 1694, and became the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters. Amos, the third son, married Elizabeth Rathbun, of Colchester, Conn., and had ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Silas, their second son, became an eminent Baptist clergyman of the open-communion persuasion. Established a church at Fort Hill, in Groton, to the interest and success of which he devoted his whole life. He married for his first wife Mary Smith, of Groton, April 7, 1764. For his second wife he married the widow Phebe Smith, Feb. 18, 1818, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. By his first wife he had ten children. His third son, Enoch Burrows, was born July 28, 1770, received an ordinary education, and by his own unaided efforts rose to prominence and became a merchant and an honored citizen of Stonington. He shared to the fullest extent the confidence of his fellow-citizens, held almost every public position in town affairs, and was elected representative to the General Assembly in the years 1810, 1811, 1815, 1816, 1817. He was also elected an assistant under the old charter, and State senator under the constitution for the years 1819, 1820, and 1821.

He married for his first wife Esther Denison, Aug. 28, 1791, and became the parent of Silas Enoch Burrows, who was born Oct. 29, 1794, who descended maternally from Capt. George Denison, of Indian warrior fame, and from Thomas Stanton, the distinguished interpreter-general of New England, and from Capt. John Gallup, of Boston, who has the honor of fighting the first naval battle in New England waters.

Mr. Burrows was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in early life was trained to mercantile pursuits, aiding his father in business at Mystic.

During the last war with England in 1814 he served in a detachment of militia detailed for the protection of Stonington Borough and vicinity, and participated as a volunteer in the heroic defense of that place, August 10th of that year, bringing cartridges from New London for use in the Stonington battery, with which the British ship "Dispatch" was forced to abandon her position and get out of reach of our guns as fast as possible.

After the close of the war with Great Britain, not content with the limited opportunities for business at Mystic, he enlarged his operations and became engaged in commercial pursuits in New York, where he not only established a line of packets between that city and Cartagena, New Granada, but became extensively engaged in the whaling and sealing business, many of his vessels having been built at Mystic.

In 1835 he made his first visit to the Brazils and the river La Plata, taking his eldest son Silas with him, returning there again the following year; and, on his return to the United States, in the same year, he sent his son to Buenos Ayres in the United States sloop-of-war "Fairfield," under the care of Capt. Charles Boorman, to be placed in the Jesuit College of that city to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Spanish language.

In 1842, Mr. Burrows having lost his second wife, went with all his children and settled in Montevideo, establishing a commercial house there, and was actively engaged in the shipping business, aided by his two eldest sons, Silas and Ogden Hoffman Burrows. Returned to the United States in 1848, leaving there two sons in charge of his business.

In 1851 he joined them in San Francisco, and then and there the house of S. E. Burrows & Sons was formed, which in 1853 was established in Hong Kong, China, his eldest son, Silas, being the pioneer of the firm in the East, Mr. Burrows following in his clipper-ship, the "Race-Hound," the year after, and his second son, Ogden Hoffman Burrows, the year after that.

Mr. Burrows made several trips to Europe from Hong Kong, taking his youngest son, John Russ Burrows, with him, and in 1859 he left China for the last time, and returned to his native village of Mystic, Conn. Mr. Burrows was a successful business man. All of the enterprises in which he was engaged were made to contribute to his fortune. Possessed of a powerful will and untiring energy and industry, he overcame all obstacles that confronted him. Endowed with a high order of business talent, and fully conscious of his strength and abilities, he knew no such thing as fear or failure. After his departure from China his sons conducted the business of the house very successfully until 1876, when the business was wound up and they also retired from China.

Mr. Burrows was twice married,—first to Mary Van Buskirk, Nov. 20, 1820, by whom he had four children, viz.: Enoch, born June 7, 1822, died Aug. 28, 1823; Silas E. Burrows, Jr., born March 28, 1824; Mary Jane, born June 2, 1826; Ogden Hoffman, born July 22, 1828. His first wife died in New York, Jan. 30, 1831.

Second, to Mary D. Russ, May 19, 1834, by whom he had three children, viz.: Mary Russ, born Dec. 14, 1836, died April 23, 1857; John Russ, born Sept. 13, 1838, died Aug. 11, 1871; William Henry, born Dec. 21, 1840, died August, 1841. His second wife died March 22, 1841. Mr. Silas E. Burrows died Oct. 12, 1870, aged seventy-six years.

The Greenman Family.—There is perhaps no one family more worthy of notice in the history of the last seventy-five years of Stonington than the Greenman family. It has been prominently identified with ship-building in the height of its prosperity, and has furnished employment for many persons, no



Silas Gunnman



Geo Grumman

only in ship-building but in other manufacturing. For the sake of justice to coming generations, we will leave a tracing of the various persons of the name who have made their impress upon the town and laid the foundation of success broad and solid, and have, in their way, done so much to make the name honored and esteemed.

Silas Greenman, 1st and 2d.—Silas Greenman, first of the name we can now trace, was a resident of Charlestown, R. I., probably removing from there to Westerly, R. I., as his son Silas, born Sept. 29, 1770, always lived in that town or in Hopkinton. He, Silas, Jr., was a ship-carpenter, and a diligent, honest, God-fearing man, serving, in his quiet, unostentatious way, his day and generation well. He was of positive character, firm and unflinching in everything he deemed right, but did not promulgate his opinions from the house-top. They formed his character, were acted in his life, and were made the fundamental principles of the education of his family. Devotion to right, loyalty to country, and obedience to law were leading characteristics of his life. He was a devoted Christian, and a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church; a man of warm affections, but also of a strong sense of duty, which sometimes concealed their expression in words. He married Mary, daughter of George and Esther Stillman. Her ancestors came from England in the early days of New England, and were the progenitors of a numerous and able family. Of this union were born nine children,—Sally (Mrs. Joseph Lampher, deceased), Silas, 3d (deceased), Mary (Mrs. Green Champlin, deceased), Lucy (died early), Catherine (Mrs. John Edmondson), George, Clark (deceased), Thomas S., and William (died young). Mr. Greenman died June 5, 1846, aged nearly seventy-six; Mrs. Greenman in April of the same year.

Silas Greenman, 3d.—Silas (3), eldest son of Silas (2), was born in Hopkinton, R. I., Nov. 26, 1796. He passed the years of his minority with his parents, and was subject to the vicissitudes incident to the limited circumstances of that early period. His educational advantages were of the most primitive kind, and he, in the labor incident to "earning a living," had not much time to devote to school. Such time as could be given for that purpose was faithfully improved. He learned the trade of ship-carpenter from his father, giving him his wages until he became of age. Working steadily at his trade, he soon became an unusually good workman, and went to the head of Mystic River as master-builder for Silas E. Burrows, and in 1827 engaged in partnership with his brother George in ship-building at that place. This copartnership continued until the spring of 1835, when he removed to Westerly, and continued to reside there until his death. He followed ship-building here also for many years, part of the time alone, and in company with his son, George S. He was a most industrious, careful, conscientious, honest man.

He was a Republican in politics, but not an extremist. When, in 1840, the Pawcatuck Seventh-day Baptist Church was organized, he was one of the constituent members, and remained in its fellowship, a worthy member, until summoned up higher, April 6, 1881, at the advanced age of more than eighty-four years. Through life we find him to have been regarded as an altogether solid, brotherly, genuine man, yet amiable, cordial, companionable, jocose even,—a good laugh in him withal,—and when, in the fullness of time, he was called away a multitude of friends were left in gloom. He married, Dec. 20, 1821, Thankful, daughter of Samuel and Susan (Potter) Wells. She was born Aug. 7, 1802, and died April 27, 1870. They had seven children,—William, born Oct. 24, 1822; followed the sea, became captain; was twice married; for first wife married Fannie, daughter of Stanton and Nancy (Perkins) Hall; they had two daughters, Mercy (deceased) and Katie. George S., born July 13, 1826; has always been a ship-carpenter; worked with his father, and in company with him for years, but latterly has been by himself. He married, Feb. 14, 1863, Patience, daughter of Oliver and Hannah (Saunders) Crandall. E. Jane, born Dec. 14, 1830; married Welcome Wilcox, September, 1857, and has one child, William. Silas B., born Sept. 16, 1833; followed the sea, rose to be captain; married, Jan. 7, 1856, Ellen L., daughter of Elisha and Lucy (Hinckley) Peck, and has one son, Earle. Silas was lost on the ill-fated steamship "City of Waco," of which he was captain, in Galveston Harbor, Texas, Nov. 9, 1875. Susan, born March 8, 1836; married William M. Williams, Nov. 11, 1857; has no children. Charles W., born Feb. 13, 1841; never married; followed the sea, became mate, and was lost on steamship "Constitution," Dec. 25, 1865. Mary C., born Dec. 18, 1845; married Merton E. Stillman, Nov. 9, 1874, and has two children, Mabel and Arthur.

George Greenman was born at Westerly, R. I., Aug. 27, 1805. During his early years he had the experience that the children of a family of humble circumstances of that day usually had,—labor, interspersed with three months' attendance at the common schools in the entire year, and then oftener arriving at the school-room at ten o'clock than earlier. After he was sixteen he learned the ship-carpenter's trade of his father; remained with him until he was of age, giving him all his wages, and commencing life for himself with only the capital of the customary "freedom-suit," and *not a dollar*. In 1827 he went into partnership with his brother Silas in ship-building at the head of Mystic River. This partnership continued until 1835, and George continued alone one year, and then admitted his brothers, Clark and Thomas, in company with him, under the firm-name of George Greenman & Co. They could only build small vessels on account of the shoal water, and they built one vessel—ship "John Baring"—at the "Narrows" for

Silas C. Burrows, and one—ship "Thomas Williams"—at Westerly for Charles P. Williams. Mr. F. Denison, in his "Westerly and its Witnesses," has this to say about this ship: "Near 1822-23 there was built in the town of Westerly, a few rods north of the tanyard, a fine ship of about three hundred and fifty tons, called the 'Thomas Williams,' owned largely in Westerly, and fitted expressly for the whaling business. On her second voyage, in 1837-38, which was a very prosperous one, she was commanded by Capt. Palmer Hall, and cruised in the South Pacific. On her third voyage, under Capt. Manwaring, she was burned at the Azores, having been fired by the Portuguese."

In 1838, having a large amount of work to do at Mystic, and being solicited to make larger vessels than could be built at their yards, they removed to Adams' Point, and established the first ship-yard in the place. For a time they built sloops, brigs, and schooners for coasting trade. The first vessel built was schooner "Lion," for Capt. Wm. Clift. They built several for Capt. Clift, Nathan G. Fish, and others at this time. As business increased and their reputation for skill extended, people came for larger vessels. They built brigs "Mayflower" and "Rose Standish" and others for E. D. Hurlbut & Co., of New York, for European trade. Increasing the capacity of their yard, they built ships "Silas Greenman," "William Rathbone," "E. C. Scranton" (largest class ships of that day) for Messrs. Everett & Brown, of New York. At this time their business was so large as to employ from fifty to seventy-five men constantly. They built in 1853 the largest vessel they have ever made, the "David Crockett." She was a three-decked ship, built for Capt. Joseph Spencer by Everett & Brown. She was of about seventeen hundred tons burden, and cost ninety-four thousand eight hundred dollars. She went into California trade, is now (July, 1881) on her twenty-third voyage to San Francisco, and has paid her owners over four hundred thousand dollars. In 1854 they built the "Belle Wood," sixteen hundred tons, for John A. McGaw, of New York City; then followed several for the same person,—"Caroline Tucker," and in 1856 the ship "Leah," of fifteen hundred tons. She was lost on her first voyage in 1857, never being heard from after leaving New York. The ship "Atmosphere" was built from the same model to replace the "Leah," and in the same and succeeding year they built the "Prima Donna," of about sixteen hundred tons. She has been a very successful ship, and the Greenman Brothers have for years enjoyed the reputation of building the most successful flat carrying ships afloat. They owned an interest in all built for Mr. McGaw, and have owned interests in several others, at present in ships "David Crockett" and "Prima Donna" and steamers "W. W. Coit" and "G. R. Kelsey." Among others built for Mr. McGaw were the barques "Texana," four hundred tons (burned by the Confederates), "Heiress," eight hun-

dred tons, "Diadem," seven hundred tons, "Cremona," six hundred and fifty tons, and ships "Favorita," thirteen hundred tons, and "Frolic," fourteen hundred tons. From 1859 to 1864 they built seventeen steamers, among them the "Blackstone," "Thames," "Constitution," "Weybossett," screw-steamers, and "Escort," "Ann Maria," "W. W. Coit," "City Point," and others, side-wheelers.

George Greenman married, Feb. 10, 1828, Abby, daughter of Charles and Martha (Birch) Chipman, of Mystic. Their children are Mary A., born March 7, 1829, married Edwin G. Champlin, and has one son, George G.; Harriet P. (deceased); George (died young); George H., born April 8, 1837, married, June 13, 1864, Ann E. Bowles, of Allegany Co., N. Y. He has six children,—Annie, William C., Bessie, George B., Laura A., and Mary F. He has been connected with the interests of Greenman Brothers as book-keeper in the ship-building business, as treasurer of the Greenmanville Manufacturing Company, and as treasurer of the Standard Machinery Company. Martha B., born May 5, 1841, married Lon Weston, of Brockton, Mass., and has two children,—Robert S. and Lawrence G.; Laura A., born Sept. 13, 1843, married Walter Price, Oct. 24, 1872 (died March 17, 1874, in San Domingo); Marie Antoinette (died early); Lucia Annette, born May 28, 1852, married Walter Price, Feb. 14, 1877, and has one child, Abby C.

All his life George Greenman has been an industrious, faithful worker, not only with tools but with his brain, and he never was satisfied until his work was done in the very best possible manner. To his shrewd common sense, thorough workmanship and ability much of the success of the firm is due. From his early childhood he has been pronounced in favor of everything he deemed in harmony with right and in accordance with Christianity. "There is a minority nearer right than the majority," and with this minority, however small, George Greenman, nor any of his brothers, was not ashamed to be enrolled. "Anti-slavery" when it meant almost social ostracism, "anti-run" when the first slight swell of the great temperance wave was felt, "anti-Mason" because they deemed Masonry anti-Christian, everywhere and at all times they have been true to their professed principles, and no opposition, however numerous or imposing, could swerve them from the course of right. And back of all this persistency were warm, loving hearts, and if they erred ever, it was the error of the head, and never that of the heart.

Kind and loving as a father and husband, firm and unfaltering in his friendships, a prudent and wise counselor, George Greenman, in a ripe old age, is esteemed and honored by all; and in an unusually large range of personal acquaintance none can be found to whisper aught against his integrity or genuine Christian worth. He has always been a Seventh-day Baptist, and was one of the constituent members



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of the church at Greenmanville, which owes its organization and continuance to him and his brothers. He is unswervingly a Republican, and a pronounced Prohibitionist. He has been for years a director of Mystic River National Bank.

Clark Greenman.—The following, from the pen of an intimate personal friend, is a just *résumé* of the character and life of Clark Greenman, and tells the story of his life better than words of ours:

"Clark Greenman was born in Hopkinton, R. I., June 23, 1808, and died at Mystic Bridge, Conn., April 26, 1877, having almost completed his sixty-ninth year. He was the son of Silas and Mary Stillman Greenman, parents of sterling integrity and exemplary Christian lives, a fact that was held in grateful remembrance by him, who often declared that whatever eminence he had reached in the line of true manhood and Christian integrity was due to the careful instruction of a Christian mother and exemplary life of a devoted father. Under the pressure of such limited circumstances as was common in primitive days, and with few advantages for mental culture, they felt that the best fortune they could bequeath their children was that of moral power with the 'true riches;' therefore they were untiring in their efforts to lead their children in the way of everlasting life.

"At about the age of fifteen Clark embraced the religion of Jesus, and united with the old Hopkinton Church, under the pastoral labors of Elder Matthew Stillman. He afterwards removed his standing to the church in Westerly, where he remained a member until the organization of the church in Greenmanville, of which he was a constituent member, and where he was an earnest and faithful worker until his final sickness. Even in early life he was remarkably conscientious and trustworthy, scrupulously honest in dealing, and greatly pained at the thought of having done wrong.

"His work was that of a common laborer, and when a mere boy he went out among farmers and manufacturers, laboring for hire to aid his father in supporting the family. Thus early he began to develop those habits of thoroughgoing industry and earnestness which characterized him through life. At the age of eighteen he began ship-building with his father and brothers, carrying their tools from place to place, seeking jobs far and wide, and often walking long distances to reach their work. Recognizing his father's right to his services during all the years of his minority, his wages were freely given over until he was twenty-one years old. At the age of twenty-four he entered into partnership with his three brothers, Silas, George, and Thomas, and labored in ship-building from the spring of 1832 till the autumn of 1834. The following summer he accompanied his brother Thomas and W. B. Lewis to South America for the purpose of building a steamer, and on returning continued labor with his brother George until the spring of 1838. At this date the firm of George Greenman

& Co. was formed, of which he was a member until the day of his death. The willingness with which he always carried his part, the earnestness with which he applied himself to toil, and his wonderful thoroughness in all he undertook made him an example in industry, and won for him a place in the affections of many a fellow-laborer.

"But his noblest record was not made in the shipyard. He valued human souls too highly to spend all his energies in labor for the perishable things of earth. His desire for the elevation of fallen man was too great for him to withhold his influence and neglect to labor in the moral realm. His recognition of humanity as a common brotherhood enabled him to feel for every sufferer and sympathize with the oppressed, and he could not rest until every effort had been made to disenthral men from both moral and physical bondage. Thus in the higher field of life, and in the truest sense of the word, Clark Greenman was a *reformer*. Unaided by school advantages, he was obliged to gather his education from the world, and whatever information he could gain from general reading. In this respect he was no idler, and his naturally keen mind and uncommonly quick perceptions, penetrating and sifting every moral question with which he grappled, until the very bottom principle was reached and the foundation tried, enabled him to think clear ahead of the masses, reaching the ultimate truth, and occupying an advanced position that others only gained through long successive stages. On this account he received many a severe criticism, and was many times misunderstood. Men far behind in moral reforms could not comprehend the feelings and solicitude of one whose keener conscience and moral intuitions placed him far in advance. And he in turn could not understand why others should be so slow to apprehend truths that to his far-reaching mind seemed self-evident, and which, as the result has shown, were the very ones to which they would come after years of resistance. It was for such reasons that he sometimes seemed severe, when in his heart of hearts there was none but the kindest feelings. We need no further explanation than this to account for his position even in the very earliest days of the temperance reform. It was this same far-reaching, conscientious moral judgment that enabled him, in a time when intemperance was most popular and every influence favored the use of ardent spirits, to take the advanced and consistent ground of "total abstinence,"—a position that was not reached, even by some of the most avowed temperance workers, for several years after. From that early day onward he was an earnest worker, both by moral support and financial aid, in the cause of temperance.

"Again, in the early anti-slavery days, when oppressed humanity sent up that bitter wail of woe, and the clanking chains of outraged millions gave the falsehood to America's boasted liberty, Clark was an earnest champion of freedom and in the first line of

battle. From the depths of his soul he pitied the oppressed, and conscientiously accepted the truth of human equality. Therefore no amount of penalties imposed by a sinful nation's law, nor yet the opprobrium attached to an unpopular movement, could swerve him for a single moment from an apprehended line of duty. He was true and unflinching in a time when it required moral stamina to be an Abolitionist. In a time when the great mass of the Christian world was against them, and it was almost impossible to obtain a house in which to advocate the cause of freedom for the slave, his home, with that of his brothers, was always headquarters for advocates of reform, and in him they found a true and willing supporter. In 1856, while the contest of this reform was still raging, he was elected to the State Senate, where he was an efficient and earnest worker, and won many commendations for the keen insight and good judgment there displayed. He also did good service in the passage of the "Maine Law" bill. While selectman of the town he won the love and esteem of the poor by his efforts in their behalf and heartfelt sympathy with them in time of need.

"In matters of religion he was eminently practical, sincere, and thoroughly in earnest. He saw little advantage in and had little sympathy with a mere sentimental theory that did not change men's lives and make them better. While he had a high regard for the forms and externals of religion as helps, he would still make them secondary, and plead for a Christianity of working faith, and that by love of deeds as well as words, of watching as well as praying, of fruitage as well as blossoms. Therefore he made religion cover a man's whole life. Towards the last of his life he embraced with all his soul the love-teachings of Christ regarding the non-resistant peace principles that pertained to his kingdom.

"During most of his last painful sickness he had little hope of recovery, and felt perfectly confident that his work was done. He was ready and anxious to go, and only expressed a desire to live on account of those who would be bereaved by his loss, and who would miss his counsels and need his care.

"In his death the church lost a willing and earnest worker, society a benefactor, and all a wise and competent counselor."

He married, Jan. 4, 1841, Harriet, daughter of Peleg and Hannah Almy, of Portsmouth, R. I. She was born July 30, 1812. Of their five children one only is now living,—Harriet E., wife of Dr. Charles F. Stillman, a prominent surgeon, of 104 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City. They have one son, Kirtland.

Thomas S. Greenman.—Thomas S. Greenman was born Oct. 5, 1810, in Westerly, R. I. Like his brothers, his life was passed in labor from very early years, and with the same limited advantages of education. He learned from his parents the same love of labor and directness of purpose so characteristic of the name,

and commenced life for himself at his majority with a determination to do honest work, and an inflexible purpose to be ever found first right, next laborious. It was a hard task the young man had, from humble circumstances to carve competency and position from the great world careless of his existence. And yet, as foundation for that success, the goal of youthful ambition, did he not have the very best possible material? Who knows but that same honest, industrious poverty was the most important factor of the subsequent successful career? Money can do much in life, but it cannot do all. We must know the province of it, and confine it there. Thomas Greenman knew this, and money has never been the sole or even first aim of his life. He learned the trade of ship-carpenter with his brothers, worked in perfect harmony, and acting on the old maxim of "Union is strength," they have always worked together, and thus they have won success financially, and an enviable position in society. The details of their business career have been given in connection with George Greenman's biography, and need not be recapitulated here.

Thomas married, Nov. 21, 1842, Charlotte, daughter of David Rogers, of an early Connecticut family of high repute, and which traces its genealogy away back through the English martyr, John Rogers, to the early days of England, and to men in high position even then. They have one daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth, who married Thomas E. Stillman, a lawyer of Brooklyn, N. Y. She has four children,—Jessie, Ellen, Mary, and Charlotte. Mrs. Greenman died May 14, 1879.

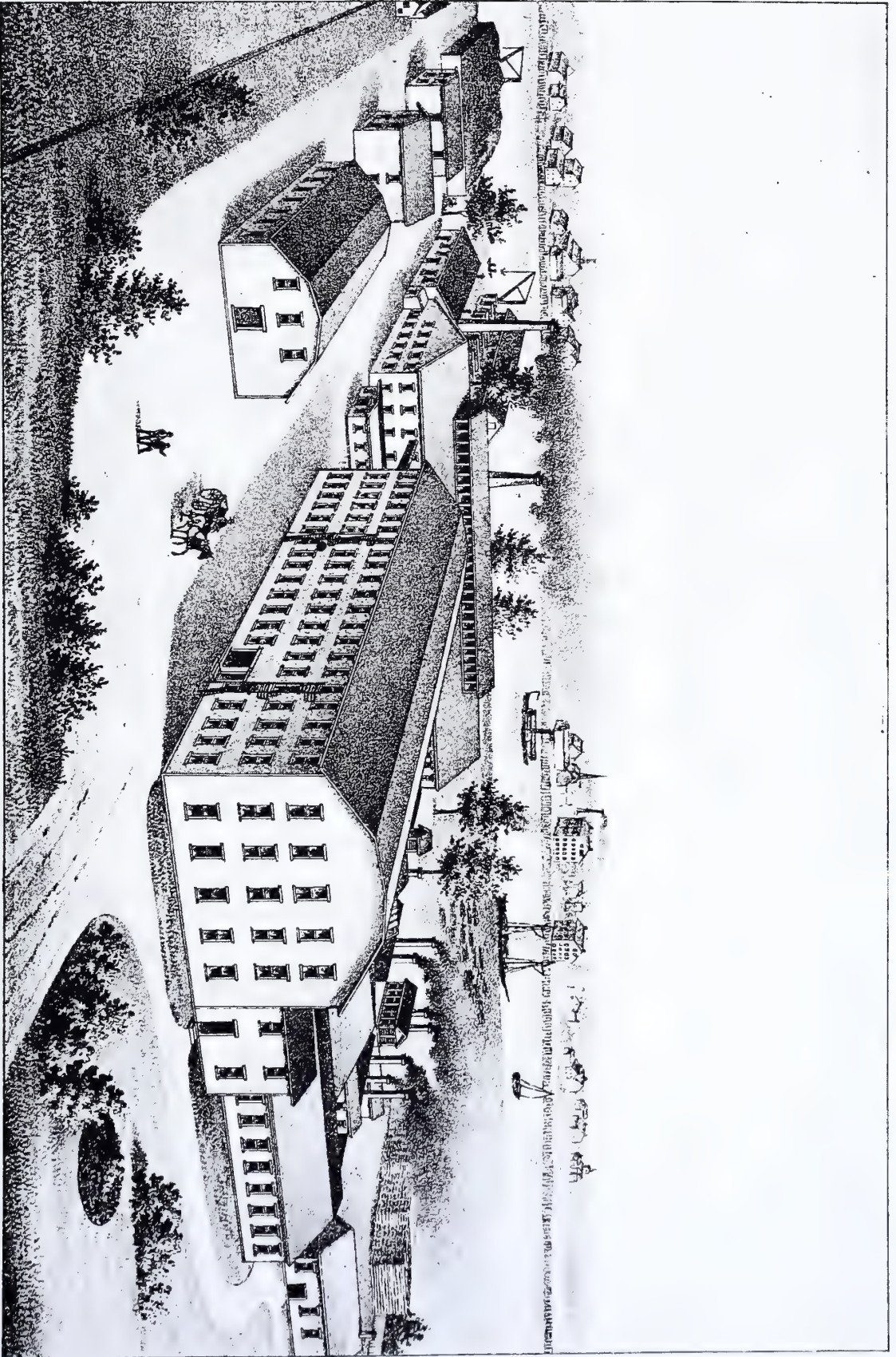
In 1836, Thomas accompanied his brother Clark to South America, under an agreement with Silas E. Burrows to build a steamer for the Magdalena River. Burrows relinquished his contract, however, and the brothers returned home. Thomas then went as carpenter on a ship bound for the same place, and remained absent from Connecticut about two years. He is a good and fluent speaker, with an analytical and legal mind, and has always been a debater in society-meetings and town-meetings, holds pronounced opinions, and can support them by logic and reason. A strong Whig, a pronounced Free-soiler and Republican, he was always a Prohibitionist; was elected justice of the peace on the temperance issue, and held that office twenty-five years, and until disqualified by age. For the last thirty years he has been grand juror, and represented Stonington in the State Legislature of 1866. He is a director of the First National Bank of Mystic Bridge.

Among the active, positive men of Stonington probably few enjoy the friendship and esteem of a larger number than Thomas Greenman. His social nature and warm sentiments have caused his home to be ever a pleasant one, and strangers to be attracted by his personality, although holding very different political sentiments.

Greenmanville and Business Interests in 1881.—



Clark Greenman



VIEW OF C.B. COTTRELL & CO'S. PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTORY;
PAWCATUOK RIVER WITH WESTERLY IN THE BACK GROUND.



C. B. Cottrell

Greenmanville was named in 1849. When bought by the Greenmans, in 1838, it was Adams' Point, and was given to the little village springing up around their works for the sake of convenience, and to name the Greenmanville Manufacturing Company, then started to manufacture fine woolen goods, and for which a mill was erected. This mill was not large enough to satisfy demand for goods, and in 1860 Messrs. Stillman & Brown, of Westerly, bought one-half interest, thus giving an accession of capital, enlarged the mill to its present size, and ran the business in their own name, the Greenmans only owning the property, until Stillman & Brown were succeeded by Thomas Clark & Co., and the failure of the new firm in 1873, when George Greenman & Co., W. F. Prosser, and George H. Greenman reorganized it under the old name of Greenmanville Manufacturing Company, Mr. Prosser becoming superintendent, and G. H. Greenman treasurer. The capacity of the mill is five sets of machinery.

George Greenman & Co. are controlling stockholders of the Standard Machinery Company of Mystic River. This company manufactures a full line of bookbinders' machinery, power paper-cutters, and all kinds of cotton-gin machinery and materials. It is a stock company, organized about 1878, with capital stock of \$103,000. George Greenman & Co. established a general store at Greenmanville in 1863 to supply their many employes and others. It is still in prosperous existence, under care of George H. Greenman. The same firm also owns ten dwellings in Greenmanville, and two fine farms of about two hundred acres.

C. A. Fenner & Co., Mystic River, Groton, manufacturers of extension toy cribs, cradles, and extension canvas boats, commenced business in 1877. Their success has been great and their sales have increased rapidly. In 1879 they sold 20,000; 1880, 40,000; 1881, 50,000. These goods are made under patent of Mr. Fenner for his invention of a new application, and are manufactured under his personal supervision.

Calvert B. Cottrell, son of Libbeus Cottrell and Lydia Maxson, was born in Westerly, R. I., Aug. 20, 1821. In 1840, at the age of nineteen, he went to learn the machinist business with Messrs. Lavalley, Lanphear & Co., of Phenix, R. I., manufacturers of cotton-machinery, by whom he was employed fifteen years, most of the time as contractor. He saved during that time sufficient money to start in business, and in July, 1855, he came to Westerly and settled on the Stonington side of the Pawcatuck River (which for a number of miles is the boundary line between Connecticut and Rhode Island), forming a copartnership with Nathan Babcock, under the firm-name of Cottrell & Babcock. They engaged in the manufacture of cotton and wood-working machinery, also printing-presses, and continued in these branches of the machine business until 1861, when they began also manufacturing woolen-machinery, building all

the machinery necessary for the production of fancy cassimeres and woolen goods. In connection with this, they were also engaged during the war in manufacturing gun-appendages, supplying largely the appendages for the Springfield armory and private armories.

In the year 1868 they turned their attention to the manufacture of printing-presses as a specialty. In July, 1880, twenty-five years from the beginning of the copartnership, Mr. Cottrell purchased Mr. Babcock's entire interest in the concern, since which time the business has been continued by C. B. Cottrell & Sons.

Mr. Cottrell had only such educational advantages as the common schools of his early day afforded, but having an ambition for a better education, employed a large portion of his leisure time for many years in study, setting apart a portion of each day after working hours for that purpose.

Mr. Cottrell has done much in the way of improving the printing-press, having within the last few years obtained some fifteen different patents for various improvements, which have given their machinery a leading place in the market. Among the improvements may be mentioned the patent sheet-delivery, dispensing with the tapes formerly used for carrying the printed sheet to the fly, thereby saving much time and trouble; a patent hinged roller-frame, the distributors being arranged in a frame, thus enabling the operator by a simple movement to swing them clear of the form-rollers, leaving them free for removal, and a patent device for controlling momentum of the cylinder. By this device a higher rate of speed is obtained, and perfect register is secured as a natural result. A patent air-spring, enabling the operator to obtain at will the amount of power necessary for stopping and reversing the bed. The spring can be accurately graduated from the greatest amount of power necessary to the least with the utmost ease. A patent governor-attachment for throwing the spring on or off automatically when starting or stopping the press; a patent geared bed and slider-arrangement, insuring perfect travel between bed and slider, and preventing sliders from bumping against the end of the tracks; patent vacuum valve, etc.

Messrs. Cottrell & Sons have an extensive establishment. They at present employ about two hundred and fifty hands, and are rapidly extending their works. The buildings, including main structure, pattern-shop, foundry, blacksmith-shop, engine-room, etc., cover about two acres of ground. The location is an admirable one, on the Pawcatuck River, about five miles from Long Island Sound, where coal and iron can be brought direct to the firm's docks, and whence their heavy machines may be shipped at but a small cost for freight.

The reputation of their presses extends not only throughout the United States, but to Mexico and the South American country and Europe as well.

Mr. Cottrell was formerly a Whig until the Republican party was organized in 1856, when he joined that party, and has since been one of its staunch supporters.

At an early age he identified himself with the temperance movement, and has been all his life a total abstainer from intoxicating liquors.

He married, May 4, 1849, Lydia W. Perkins, daughter of Elisha Perkins and Nancy Russell. They have six children, viz.: Edgar H., Hattie E., Charles P., C. B., Jr., L. Angienette, and Arthur M., all born in Stonington except the first two mentioned.

The three eldest sons are connected with their father in the manufacturing business. Mr. Cottrell is a man of great forte of character, of quick perception, of a social disposition, prudent, yet very liberal towards all charitable institutions. He is a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church, and one of the leading citizens in his community.

Nathan Babcock, the subject of this sketch, was born in Westerly, R. I., Nov. 19, 1824, and was the eldest child of Oliver and Phebe Babcock. James Babcock, the progenitor of the family from which Mr. Babcock sprang, was born in Essex, England, about the year 1580; he was a Puritan, and emigrated with his family to Leyden, Holland, in 1620, and subsequently sought the shores of America, arriving about July, 1623. He had four children born in England, —James, John, Job, and Mary,—who came with him to this country. About 1650 he married a second wife, by whom he had one son, Joseph, who subsequently settled near Saybrook, Conn.

A legend of the family states that John Babcock, second son of James, Sr., came from Plymouth, Mass., to "Acquidneck" (the island of Rhode Island), where he was employed by Thomas Lawton, a prosperous man, who had one lovely daughter, Mary. Lawton soon discovered signs of an attachment ripening between his workman and his daughter, and being a true aristocrat, determined to put an end to the whole matter by dismissing the man from his employ and forbidding him his house. The old adage that "love laughs at locksmiths" was herein exemplified. John and Mary, as the story goes, sailed away together in a small boat, and made their way to the mouth of the Pawcatuck River, which they entered, and landed at Massataxet Cove, in the present limits of Westerly.

This was about the year 1648, before the purchase of the Narragansett country from "Sosoa," an Indian chief, by a company formed in Newport. This purchase was perfected in 1660.

John Babcock and his wife Mary were the first white settlers in Westerly, R. I. They had a family of eight sons and two daughters, and lived to a ripe old age. Several of these children settled in the eastern part of Connecticut, where many of their descendants are still living. Their eldest son, James, was the first white male child born in Westerly; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Tobias Saunders, of

Westerly, and had six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son, James, was the paternal, and the second son, Daniel, the maternal ancestor of the subject of this article.

Daniel Babcock, paternal grandfather of Nathan, was the grandson of James last mentioned, and son of Oliver and Anna Avery Babcock, both of North Stonington, Conn., being the youngest of nine children. His father died when Daniel was but nine years of age. He was born in North Stonington, Conn., Aug. 31, 1762. Arriving at manhood, he became a blacksmith, and commenced business at Potter Hill, where in 1783 he married Content, daughter of Joseph Potter. They had nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity: Daniel, Betsey, Jacob D., Nancy, George, Oliver, Lucy, Mary, and Emily H. Of him Rev. Frederick Denison, in his "Westerly and its Witnesses," speaks as follows: "As one of the witnesses and noble representatives of Potter Hill and Hopkinton, mention should be made of Deacon Daniel Babcock, or Judge Babcock, as he was often called. For forty-six years he was a justice of the peace; for nine years he was a member of the Upper House of the State, elected by general proxy, and carried with him the suffrages of all parties, retaining the office by a unanimous vote. For ten years he was a judge of the County Court of Washington County; he was the intimate friend and counselor of Governors Fenner, Knight, and others. As a Christian man, he honorably maintained his profession for sixty-three years, and for fifty-eight years he was a deacon in the staunch old Sabbatarian Church in Hopkinton, in which church he also served as chorister for nearly half a century. He belonged to the soundly evangelical portion of his denomination, was the intimate friend and relative of Rev. Rufus Babcock, was loved and honored by Rev. Stephen Gano and others of Providence, and was sent for far and near as arbiter and counselor in difficult cases in church and in private life. He served for a short time in the Revolutionary war, and died in Hopkinton, Sept. 18, 1846."

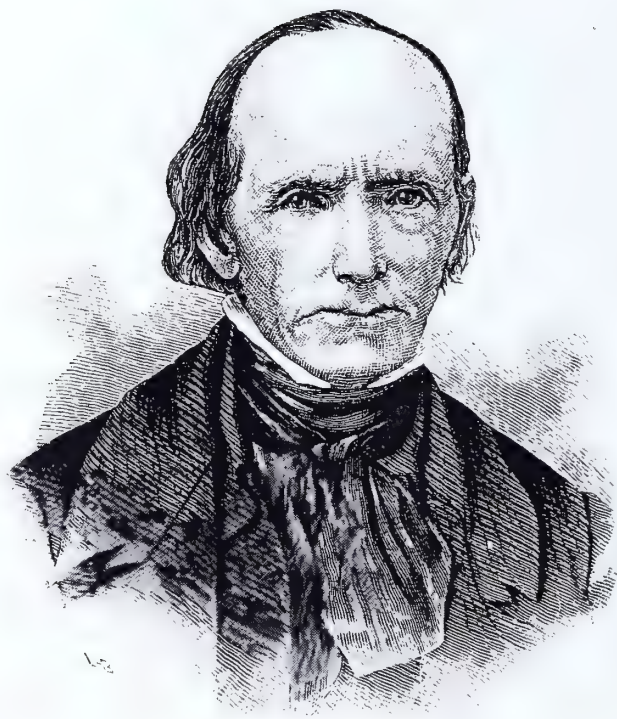
Oliver Babcock, fourth son of Daniel and Content, and father of Nathan, was born Dec. 12, 1797; he learned his father's trade, and subsequently wrought at it for a few years near the Road meeting-house, in Stonington, Conn. In 1823 he formed a partnership with his brother Daniel at Potter Hill, R. I., under the firm-name of D. Babcock, Jr., & Co., for the manufacture of edged tools. Their work was noted for its excellence, and patronage came from far and near.

In January, 1824, he married Phebe, daughter of Stephen and Phebe (Burtch) Babcock, of Stonington, Conn., by whom he had eleven children, eight of whom lived to be men and women, as follows: Nathan, Amanda, Daniel, Ann Elizabeth, Stephen, Lucy, Almy, Phebe Jane, and Julia M.; these all are still living (1881) except Ann Elizabeth.

The partnership of Oliver with his brother con-



Nathan Babcock



STEPHEN BABCOCK.

tinued until 1860, when advancing age and failing health of both compelled them to give up business.

He was from twelve years of age a member of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, and held a high place in the regards of his fellow-townsmen. He was a man of unusually strong convictions, and dared to carry those convictions into action. A Whig, and later a Republican in politics. He was an ardent temperance man, being among the first who dared to be so unpopular as to sign the temperance pledge. He died Sept. 9, 1869, aged seventy-one years. His widow still survives (December, 1881), now nearly eighty years of age, with her mental faculties unimpaired, enjoying that love and esteem which come from a long life of active usefulness and untiring devotion to her family.

Nathan Babcock, the subject of this sketch, spent the most of his life until fifteen years of age with his maternal grandparents, Stephen and Phebe Babcock, in Stonington, Conn., where he attended common school; afterwards he went to his father's, where he attended school two winters. In May, 1842, he went to Warwick, R. I., and became an apprentice to the machinist trade; he worked there as apprentice, journeyman, and for the last seven years sub-contractor; in all, thirteen years.

March 2, 1847, he married Phebe W., daughter of Ray and Esther (Russel) Johnson, of Warwick.

In April, 1855, he entered into partnership with C. B. Cottrell, under the firm-name of Cottrell & Babcock, for the manufacture of cotton and woolen machinery, and in July of the same year moved to the village of Pawcatuck, in Stonington, Conn., where the firm began business, employing at first not more than half a dozen men. In a short time the manufacture of power printing-presses was commenced, and soon became the principal branch of the business. Mr. Babcock was identified with the business for twenty-five years, during which time it increased until the number of men employed was nearly two hundred. During this time he had the entire management of the works; from the first he attended to all the details of the business, devised plans for buildings, organized the several departments of work, no part of which escaped his observation, and no machinery was sent away from the manufactory without his personal inspection and approval. So close was his application to the business that for years together he was not absent for a single day.

It is not too much to say that the successful establishment of this enterprise, which for a quarter of a century has given employment to so large a number of men, is due largely to the ability and untiring energy of Mr. Babcock. He took an especial interest in the men in his employ, as many can now attest, giving them counsel as a friend, and visiting and caring for them when sick. Hundreds of men who have been employed by the firm remember Mr. Babcock, not only as a just employer, but also as a sympathizing

neighbor and friend. The partnership continued until July, 1880, when Mr. Babcock sold his half-interest to Mr. Cottrell and retired from the firm.

He has one child, a daughter, Hannah A. He is a Seventh-day Baptist. In politics a Republican. Is a strong believer in and an active worker for prohibition. A man of strong physique and resolute nature, he has been a man of one work,—his business. Public-spirited, energetic, and wide awake, Mr. Babcock is to-day a good representative of the clear-headed, active, successful business men of Stonington.

Stephen Babcock, whose likeness is given herewith, was born in Westerly, R. I., Feb. 27, 1772. He was the fifth son of Christopher, of Westerly, and Mehitable Chalker Babcock, of Saybrook, Conn. His great-grandfather, Daniel, was the son of James Babcock, the first white male child born in Westerly, R. I. In his early life he followed the sea for a period, and at one time he read medicine with a physician in Westerly, but gave up the study and became a farmer, teaching school during the winters, and taking charge of a farm at Watch Hill for the owner during the summer months.

His father, with the rest of the family, seven in all, emigrated to New York State, but Stephen remained in New England.

In March, 1801, he married Phebe Burtch, who was born and reared in Stonington, Conn. For a few years after his marriage he rented and improved a farm in Hopkinton, R. I., but on March 4, 1806, he removed with his family—wife and two young children—to Stonington, Conn., a distance of about ten miles, he and his wife riding upon one horse, with a saddle and pillion, carrying the youngest child before them, while the elder child, Phebe, not quite four years old, rode the entire distance upon a pillion behind a friend who drove the second horse. In less than three weeks a third child was born. These three—Phebe, Stephen, and Elias—were their only children who attained to maturity.

From 1806 Mr. Babcock remained a citizen of Stonington during the rest of his life. He was a man of strict integrity, and held a high place in the regards of his compeers. In politics he was a Democrat, and always exercised his privileges as a citizen, but attended strictly to his private business, through which he acquired a comfortable competency. His daughter Phebe married Oliver Babcock, of Hopkinton, and removed to Rhode Island. His eldest son, Stephen, settled in Simsbury, Conn., where he died in 1856, at the age of fifty-one years, leaving a widow and four children. Elias, the younger son, remained with his father until his death, then sold the farm and removed to Stonington Borough, where he became a merchant. He died in March, 1881, aged seventy-five years, leaving a widow and two children, a son and daughter. Both the children are married and settled in Stonington. Mr. Babcock died March 23, 1852, aged eighty years.

Trustum Dickins was born on Block Island about 1775. He was a seafaring man. He married Martha Wilcox, and had five sons and five daughters,—Sylvester, Hezekiah, Amos, Trustum, Henry, Martha, Margaret, Susan, Abby, and Hannah. When a young man he removed to Stonington and settled on the Pawcatuck River, opposite Lotteryville, where he purchased a tract of land and followed farming in the latter part of his life. He was of a very social nature, of an even temperament, much attached to his family. He had good health until his death at a very advanced age.

Trustum Dickins, Jr., was born in Stonington, Conn., on the place above spoken of, Nov. 14, 1793. His childhood till he was fourteen years old was passed on the farm. At that age he accompanied his father, who was sailing in the coasting trade and fishing in the Straits of Belle Isle, and when but a young man took command of the sloop "Julia Ann," in the coasting trade. He followed the sea until he was about sixty years of age, and then settled on the place now occupied by his son, Capt. James R. Dickins, on the Pawcatuck River. The remainder of his life was passed in that beautiful location, and here he died, at the hale old age of seventy-six years, April 5, 1870. He married Hannah, daughter of James and Esther (Burdick) Ross, of Westerly, R. I. Their children were Martha (Mrs. Oliver Babcock), James R., Sally F. (Mrs. Nathan Barber), Charles W. (died young), Mary Esther (Mrs. Elias Watrous), Lois B. (Mrs. Hoxie Noyes), Samuel L. (married Margaret, daughter of William T. and Amanda R. Pendleton). In personal characteristics he resembled his father,—quiet, unassuming, and genial. He was a thorough seaman and an able navigator. He was attached to a gunboat for the defense of Stonington when that village was attacked by the British, but was not called into action. In politics he was formerly an "Old-Line" Whig, afterwards a Republican from 1856.

James R. Dickins was born Feb. 29, 1821, on the place where he now resides. Had education at common schools until he was sixteen, when he went on the sea with his father in coasting trade, and to New York, and at nineteen took command of a packet, the sloop "China," running from Westerly to New York City, and for thirty years continued to run as captain in that service, and was very successful financially. When about forty-five years old he retired, and since has nominally been a farmer. He is independent in politics, but generally votes the Republican ticket. He married, Jan. 25, 1860, Phalla M., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Scholfield) Hinckley, of Stonington. Of their three children, two survive, Martha Ann and Hannah Francis.

Mrs. Dickins' mother came from England when six years old, and is now in fair health, physical and mental, in her ninety-fifth year. Her brother, James Scholfield, now lives in Montville, aged ninety-six years, and is now reading Caesar.

Mr. Dickins is a man of fine social and neighborly qualities, is considered a shrewd and careful business man, has been a director of the Pawcatuck National Bank for several years, and is one of the substantial farmers of this part of the town.

George W. Noyes, eldest child of Thomas and Mary Noyes, was born in Stonington, Conn., Jan. 15, 1800. He married, in 1845, Miss Martha Babcock Noyes, and died March 6, 1849, leaving his wife and one child, a daughter.

A descendant of an old family, his line of ancestry reaches back to the first days of our country.

In 1634, Rev. James Noyes and his younger brother, Nicholas, sons of Rev. William Noyes, came to New England from Wiltshire, England, and settled at Newbury, Mass. Rev. James Noyes (second son of first) came to Stonington about 1670, and to this branch of the family the subject of this sketch belonged.

The records show a long line of professional men, especially clergymen, who were staunch supporters of civil and religious liberty, Col. Joseph Noyes (grandfather of George), with three of his sons, having served his country in the war of the Revolution.

With such an ancestry it was not strange that Mr. Noyes should have inherited a strong love of right and freedom, and an equally strong hatred of wrong and oppression. He grew to manhood under the care of one of the best and sweetest of mothers, to whom he was always the most loyal and affectionate of sons.

Though possessing literary tastes which were well cultivated, he chose a business life rather than a profession, and established himself in Salem, Conn., about 1828. After two or three years, at the advice and wish of his father, to whom he was strongly attached, he returned to Stonington, and continued his business as a merchant at Pawcatuck, in the eastern part of the town. At the time of his death he had nearly completed his arrangements to enter permanently the manufacturing business.

In the political affairs of the nation he was greatly interested, warmly espousing the anti-slavery cause. In 1844 he was the first and only voter in his town of the Abolition ticket. The next year he was joined by Mr. William Bryant, and after two or three years another gentleman joined them.

At that time the excitement upon slavery ran high, and those who avowed themselves friends of the negro had to withstand much opposition. Lecturers were traversing the country, making earnest appeals for the oppressed African, and to such Mr. Noyes always gave the most liberal hospitality and active sympathy.

The growing evils of the slave system and the dread retribution which its continuance was sure to bring the nation were fully impressed on his mind. His fine sense of right and justice recoiled with horror from the national crime, and he made every effort in his power to assist its overthrow.





Geo. M. Stoyes



Joseph Noyes



THOMAS HINCKLEY.

Another thing to which Mr. Noyes had a most sincere hatred was intemperance. In an old journal, continued through many years, frequent reference is made to the subject, in which he expresses himself as firmly opposed to the granting of licenses for the selling of intoxicating liquors.

He served his town officially in various ways, always with stern integrity and faithfulness.

His life was just at its prime when, contracting a slight cold, an attack of membranous croup followed, and after two days' illness he died, having but just passed his forty-ninth birthday.

Joseph Noyes.—The subject of this sketch was born Feb. 25, 1793, and was reared to farm-life with his parents, enjoying the advantages of public-school education. During his early manhood he taught school in the winter, and engaged in farming the rest of the year. He married Grace B. Denison, of Stonington, Nov. 19, 1818, and together they started on life's journey, following agricultural pursuits. They became the parents of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, only three of whom are now living, two sons, and one daughter, who is the wife of Richard A. Wheeler. With an interesting family of children around them, they gave to farm-life the added charm of intelligent, social intercourse at home and in society.

Mr. Noyes was a man of upright dealings with his fellow-men; intelligent, courteous, and honest, he shared largely the confidence of the public, and was elected to various town offices. He was chosen representative of his native town to the Legislature for the years 1847-48; discharged the duties thereof faithfully and well, honoring himself thereby as well as his constituents. Paternally and maternally Mr. Noyes descended from some of the best families of New England. Paternally from the Rev. James Noyes, the first settled minister of Stonington, whose father, the Rev. James Noyes, was educated at Brazen Nose College, in the University of Oxford, England, and entered the ministry, and for his disinclination to adopt all of Queen Elizabeth's forms was driven to Holland, but subsequently returned to England, and married Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Brown, of Southampton, in 1634, and in March of that year embarked with his brother Nicholas in the ship "Mary and John," of London, for Boston. After his arrival in this country he settled in Newbury, Mass., where his son, our Rev. James, was born, March 11, 1640. His father, William Noyes, was a clergyman, and was instituted rector in the diocese of Salisbury, England, in 1602, which position he resigned in favor of his brother, Nathan Noyes, in 1620, and was then appointed attorney-general to the king of England.

Maternally from the Rev. Thomas Shepard, of Boston, one of the most distinguished divines of New England, by his third wife, Margaret Borodel, sister of Ann Borodel Denison, of Stonington, from whom

Mr. Noyes descended maternally and paternally. Mr. Noyes died June 12, 1872.

Thomas Hinckley.—In the review of Mr. Hinckley's life, which invites our thought, we are carried back to the last century, to the year 1787, the full period embraced by the history of our national Constitution. In that generation of long ago he was born and educated, among a peculiar, tried, and worthy people; among plain, frugal, solid, toiling, patriotic farmers, a people quite different from the society of the present times.

Our country had just emerged from the long and exhausting Revolutionary struggle. A national commerce had not yet sprung up. Manufactures were very few, and all in their infancy. Our people were chiefly agriculturists, and compelled to exercise the utmost economy. Most of them were dependent upon home productions, both in respect to their wardrobes and their tables. The principal capital of those days consisted in the virtues and personal energies of the people. How different in almost all respects the conditions and habits of the present day!

In recalling Mr. Hinckley's life, and in estimating his character and influence, there are several points to be noticed. To appreciate his labors and the legacy he has left to his family and the town we must give these points their proper weight.

1. He was of a good family. By this I mean he was of good blood, and inherited a sound constitution, and withal inherited those biases, inclinations, and tastes which are transmissible in blood. It is said in common parlance that "blood will tell;" so it will, and this is a matter worthy of remembrance. Not without reason, farmers think much of good stock and breed. It were well if a like law of selection gained credence and observance in all human families. In some families there seem to be inherent weaknesses, follies, and vices. In others there are inherited excellencies and virtues, both of body and of mind. The law of inheritance is a potent one, and often reaches to the third and fourth generation. The good or evil in us lives after us, virtues and vices linger in family veins. "No man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." In Mr. Hinckley's physical constitution, that stood the wear of eighty-nine years, and in his natural temperament and his habits of thought and conduct we have no insignificant eulogy on his parents and the Puritan stock from which he sprung; and his inherited qualities and tastes were also happily evinced in his wise selection of a consort, who survives him in her ninety-fifth year.

2. He had a sound education. For his times, his culture was broad in extent and excellent in character. In his boyhood our country knew very little of newspapers, magazines, libraries, academies, and colleges; it knew chiefly country school-houses and thinking men and women. Mr. Hinckley, from the famed Connecticut common school and such books

as were accessible, and the society of educators and public men, secured a mental training and a measure of knowledge superior to that of most of his contemporaries, so that he became a famous school-teacher in his day. His proficiency in what were then the higher branches of mathematics qualified him to act largely as a practical surveyor in the township, and many are the metes and bounds of farms and highways and lots of land that now testify to his ability and skill, and he continued to thus serve his fellow-townsmen until within a few years of his death. Could we to-day call up the multitude of his old pupils from the old school-houses, we could confidently rely upon their verdict as to his virtues as a man and his success as an instructor. The name of Master Hinckley is still pronounced with the greatest respect. Some light may be thrown upon the general trade and correspondence of this region of country during his early manhood by the fact that he was the agent of the government for twenty years in transporting the weekly mail between New London and Westerly, and that he carried the mail matter in saddle-bags on horseback. His term of office speaks for his fidelity.

3. He was a man of good personal habits. He adopted and maintained through life good rules of thought and good principles of conduct. He was sober, calm, upright, moral, consistent, and faithful. He governed himself wisely. And Solomon tells us that "he that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city." Good self-government is one of the highest achievements of man.

Mr. Hinckley governed himself by the soundest and best of rules, as his long life and his success in life fully testify. In this respect he was like a prince, as compared with many around him that bowed to their own vices and became only disgraces in the community.

Nor was he devoid of public spirit. He was a faithful citizen, holding, first and last, important positions of trust and responsibility in the township. As a counselor, as a conservator of the public peace, as an arbitrator, as a defender of the laws of the land, he held no inferior rank. In the war of 1812 he buckled on his cartridge-box and shouldered his gun and marched manfully to the front as a true patriot. Nor did he return with any stain upon his shield. He was wise enough not to be a lover of party political offices, but he was a lover of the interests of his fellow-men and of his country.

4. He was a man of unwearied industry. He obeyed the ancient law of our race,—by the sweat of his brow he gained his bread, and hence his bread was always sweet, and he knew how to estimate it. He was trained to work when a boy; he never became too proud to work, even when he had acquired wealth; he worked till within a few days of his death. Through eighty long years he was a worker, a producer, and not a mere consumer. He continually added to

the wholesome wealth of the community, and of the town and of the country. And he taught his children to walk in the same steps. His house and farm were like the honey-bees' hive,—with the hum there was honey-making; and there was wax for retaining the honey when made.

Pursuing the oldest and most honorable calling among men for sixty-six years on the same farm, it is no wonder that he acquired a competence as well as a good name. He was a reliable director in the Pawcatuck Bank (now national) from its organization until quite recently, when he was succeeded in the directorship by one of his sons. He was a very conservative and wise director, inasmuch as he had been schooled in carefulness, and was also a large stockholder.

5. He was a true economist. He was educated in an economical family and in economical times, so that thoughtfulness and prudence were ingrained in his life. He accepted the golden rules of duty and thrift found in the Bible and in the writings of Dr. Franklin. To be convinced of his wisdom and care you had only to look on his fields and meadows, his walls and buildings, his barns and stalls, his stacks and cribs. And that he was felicitously seconded and supported in his forethought and skill by his loving consort you had only to look in and around his home. The dwellers here never lived on the earnings of others.

6. He was an honest man. He was always so in principle, and always so in practice. This is no small praise considering the world we live in and the times upon which we have fallen. Pope was orthodox when he wrote the line,—

"An honest man is the noblest work of God."

7. He held the old-school principles. I mean such doctrines as were established and current in the period of his early manhood; for men rarely change their views and habits after they pass the boundary of middle life. Socially, he was an old-fashioned, plain, unpretending, incorruptible Connecticut farmer. Politically, he was of the Jeffersonian school, and remained true to those old Jeffersonian and Jacksonian ideas. If political parties in his day changed their principles, and even their names, he changed not. His political consistency was like the ecclesiastical persistency of the famous and patriotic Mother Bailey, of Groton, Conn., who, when the new meeting-house was built on Groton Bank, not having faith in the novel steeple-crowned edifice, with its modern improvements, obtaining the key to the old square, weather-beaten house, and every Sabbath walked out to the lonely, deserted building, unlocked the door, entered her pew, and in thought and heart recalled the holy services of the days of 'auld langsyne.' Religiously Mr. Hinckley held to the Bible, and rested his hopes on the New Testament as he understood it. His theological views were best expressed by his life; his words were few, but his deeds were many.



O. M. Stillman

He is gathered to his fathers. All his early associates—Vincent, Browns, Davises, Stateses, Babcocks, Gardners, Noyeses, Randalls, Chesebroughs—passed on before him. He now rests from his labors, and his works do follow him. Very tender and sacred are the memories that now (1881) throng to the heart of his widow, to the hearts of his sons and daughters, and to the hearts of his grandchildren.

Family Records.—Thomas Hinckley was born in Stonington, Conn., Dec. 6, 1787; Mary Scholfield was born in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, England, Feb. 3, 1787; Thomas Hinckley and Mary Scholfield were married Dec. 9, 1810. Mary Ann Hinckley was born Oct. 9, 1811; Thomas S. Hinckley was born Dec. 22, 1813; John S. Hinckley was born June 30, 1816; Charles H. Hinckley was born May 23, 1818; Hannah M. Hinckley was born Oct. 21, 1820; Phalla M. Hinckley was born Dec. 5, 1822; William R. Hinckley was born May 8, 1826; Joseph H. Hinckley was born July 29, 1830. Joseph H. Hinckley died April 3, 1833; Thomas S. Hinckley died Nov. 30, 1853, aged forty years; Thomas Hinckley died Dec. 11, 1876, aged eighty-nine years.

O. M. Stillman.—The first American ancestor of Orsemus M. Stillman was George Stillman, who came from England about 1695, settling with his wife, Rebecca (Smith), first in Hadley, Mass., and in 1704 or 1705 in Wethersfield, Conn. He was born in 1654, married in 1685, and died in 1728, aged seventy-four. He had twelve children. His son, George(2), born 1686, married Deborah Crandall in 1710, was an able physician and a large land-owner. He was an earnest Christian, a Seventh-day Baptist, the first of his name holding that day. He had six children. His son Elisha, born in 1722, married, first, Hannah Rogers, and second, Mary Davis, Jan. 3, 1759, by whom he had nine children. He had a long life of usefulness, and died in 1796. Ethan was the sixth of the nine children, and was born Dec. 27, 1768. He was a gunsmith and machinist. He had large government contracts for guns during the war of 1812, by which he lost heavily. He was a loyal, peaceable, and useful citizen, and a prominent member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church. He married Polly Lewis, Mehitabel Tefft, and Anna Darrow. He had eight children by his first wife, and three by the second. He died July 4, 1845, much respected and full of years.

Orsemus M. Stillman, so long and intimately connected with the interests of Stonington and Westerly, was son of Ethan and Polly (Lewis) Stillman, and was born in Farmington, Conn., Nov. 4, 1801. He learned the trade of machinist with Jacob D. Babcock at Cornwall, N. Y. Soon after attaining his majority he went to Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y., whither his parents had removed from Burlington, Conn., and was employed for a time with Mr. Babcock in fitting up a cotton-factory. Afterwards he had a shop at Leonardsville, N. Y. In 1825 he and Asher M. Babcock, now a resident of Westerly,

R. I., were employed in a machine-shop near Sanquoit, Oneida Co., N. Y., and while there Mr. Stillman invented the well-known self-adjusting "temple," which has done so much to facilitate power-weaving. Having secured letters patent from the United States Patent Office for his invention in 1827, he came to Westerly and began the manufacture of temples in the shop of Deacon William Stillman, where was afterwards erected the woolen-mill of the Stillman Manufacturing Company. After this Mr. Stillman bought the small factory of Joseph Scofield, on the west side of the Pawcatuck River, at the place now known as "Stillmanville." There he continued the manufacture of temples, and after his invention of the drop-box loom, he also began to manufacture plaid linseys. For about forty years he carried on manufacturing on the same site, extending his works from time to time, until he had a model woolen-mill, giving employment to many people, and turning out some of the very finest woolen goods. Mr. Stillman always took great interest in mechanical inventions and improvements, for several of which he himself obtained patents. Among them were the temple, plaid-weaving loom, steam-engines, hot-air engines, gasometer, etc. We give in connection the following impartial and correct statement by one of Mr. Stillman's townsmen (John E. Weeden), who knew him intimately for more than forty years:

"For more than half a century Mr. Stillman filled a conspicuous position in the social and religious life of Westerly, and by the exercise of his extraordinary inventive genius and patient labor did more to originate and build up its mechanical and manufacturing business than any one of its many enterprising citizens. His first important invention was the self-adjusting temple, which made a very great improvement in the weaving of cloth. He started a machine-shop, and for several years continued the manufacture of these convenient and useful articles. He then invented the drop-box loom to weave plaids, which at once revolutionized that business and made it for years the chief industry of Westerly. One firm alone made about two million yards of plaid linseys a year with these looms. Mr. Stillman engaged largely and successfully also in the making of these goods. He was a genius, a mechanic, and a man of sense, attributes very rarely combined in one individual, and is distinguished from most inventors by his ability to make a practical application of his inventions. He was not ambitious, had no desire for notoriety, did not appreciate the importance and value of his own inventions. They seemed to be the natural suggestions of his mind for the removal of obstacles in the way of his business. They were much more conspicuous in their effects on the growth and prosperity of Westerly than from any individual display which he made of them or from them.

"But it was not this prominent feature in Mr. Stillman's mind which made him the favorite of this community for more than half a century. It was his uniform and universal benevolence, his active and co-operative sympathy with all who applied to him for advice or assistance in their trouble. Genial, humane, and kind, he was always accessible to the poorest and most humble of his neighbors. His generosity showed itself not only in liberal charity to the poor, but the store-houses of his vast experience and skill in business were freely opened to younger men even when competitors in the same branches of manufacturing. There was no limit to his patient kindness and sympathy with those who sought his aid in cases of this kind. Not his neighbors only, but manufacturers from all parts of New England, who were attracted by his well-known ingenuity and skill, made large drafts on him for his valuable advice and opinions. He was always, at home and in his business, devoted to the happiness of his family and the welfare of his help. He was prudent, but always liberal in the promotion of every benevolent object and every institution for the advancement of education, morality, and religion."

When the Pawcatuck Bank was organized, in 1849, Mr. Stillman became its president, and held that position for about twenty-eight years. For a year previous to his death, which occurred Jan. 5, 1879, Mr. Stillman was in failing health, and for three months was confined to his house by the cause of his death, which a post-mortem examination showed to be a scirrhus cancer affecting several vital organs.

Mr. Stillman married, Aug. 20, 1829, Martha C., daughter of John and Fanny (Gardner) Hazard, of Narragansett, R. I. She only lived a short time, dying March 10, 1831. Their only child, Edwin, died in infancy. He married, Nov. 5, 1832, Mrs. Frances G. (Hazard) Brown, of Westerly, R. I. They had no children. By her first husband Mrs. Stillman had one daughter, Fannie H., who married T. R. Hyde, of Mystic, Conn., who was for several years Mr. Stillman's partner in the manufacturing business, and with whom Mrs. Stillman now resides, awaiting in the calm twilight of declining years the lifting of the veil which separates us from the glorious eternities of the life to come.

Alexander G. Frink, son of William Frink, was born at Stonington, April 5, 1807, and was educated in the district and private schools of that place. He held the offices of notary public and deputy sheriff, and was a director and financial agent of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company. He was on the Committee of Claims in the House of 1872 at New Haven. He was a member of the board of selectmen in 1880. He generally pursued the business of railroad contractor and negotiator. In politics he was a Republican, and was in favor of short sessions, little or no special legislation, and was of the belief that the chief labor of the session should be to perfect existing laws.

He died in 1880 or '81. He was a lineal descendant of John Frink, one of the early settlers of Stonington, Conn..

1. John Frink came to Stonington in 1660, and married Grace Stevens in 1666.

2. Samuel Frink, born Feb. 1, 1668, and married Hannah Minor, Jan. 6, 1692.

3. Samuel Frink, born Feb. 19, 1693, and married Margaret Wheeler, May 26, 1714.

4. Isaac Frink, born Dec. 25, 1717, and married Anna Noyes, Nov. 6, 1738.

5. Isaac Frink, born July 20, 1741, and married Margaret Stanton, Jan. 21, 1761.

6. Deacon William Frink, who was the father of—

7. Alexander G. Frink, born April 5, 1807.

Charles M. Davis was born at Stonington, Conn., Dec. 14, 1803. His father, Clark Davis, was born in Westerly, R. I., and married Mary Miner. Of this union were born nine children, viz.: Eunice, Clark (deceased), Oliver (deceased), Henry (deceased), William (deceased), Charles M. (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Dudley, and Lucretia. All married and had children except Eunice.

Clark Davis was an extensive farmer at Togwank, in Stonington, Conn. He believed in the perpetuity of Democratic principles, was a prominent member of the Baptist denomination, and died at an advanced age.

Charles M. was reared on his father's farm at Stonington, where, Sept. 26, 1832, he married Mary Esther, daughter of Samuel H. Whiting and Abigail Helme. Mrs. Mary E. Davis was born in Stonington, Conn., April 11, 1811. To them were born Charles M.; Mary Abby, wife of Charles J. Closson, of Hartford, Conn.; Franklin H. (deceased); Sarah H. (deceased); Lucretia B.; George C.; Ellen H., wife of Curtis Harris, of Brooklyn; Henry H.; Cortland P.; Horace B., who was accidentally killed by a train, Oct. 21, 1880; and Emma J., who remains at home.

In politics and religion Charles M. Davis followed in the footsteps of his father. He was a Jacksonian Democrat, and for a considerable length of time was a deacon of the Anguilla Baptist Church. He died Aug. 24, 1878, and his remains were entombed in the beautiful cemetery at Stonington.

Mrs. Davis remains on the farm which has been her home for nearly half a century, and where she has reared her entire family.

Mr. Davis aspired to no rank in politics, but was contented to confine his energies to the farm, the home, and the church.

He was industrious, economical, and liberal, and considered by those who best knew him as a model farmer, a patriot in every respect, and a man of great influence.

For history of his ancestry, see history of Stonington, by Judge R. A. Wheeler.

Charles S. Hewett, son of Isaac Hewett and Cynthia Swan, was born in Preston, Conn., May 9, 1804. He has always been a successful farmer. He began life very poor. The first year after his majority he gave his wages to his widowed mother and sisters. He has been twice married,—first to Cynthia W., daughter of Peres and Nancy (Williams) Hewett, May, 1825. Of their children, one only, Mrs. Eliza A. Gallup, survives.

Mrs. Hewett died April 28, 1836, and he married for his second wife Mary Gray, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Morgan) Gray, May 8, 1837. She was born in 1807, and died April 16, 1881.

Mr. Hewett has been very fortunate in his marriage relations, as both of his wives were very fine ladies and devoted wives.

John Randall, son of Dudley Randall and Lucy Grant, was born in Stonington, Conn., Feb. 15, 1805. His father, Dudley Randall, was a son of Capt. John Randall, a farmer in Stonington, Conn. For a more extended notice of the ancestors of this family, see history of Stonington, by Judge Wheeler.

John Randall received a common-school education, and by his reading and reflection became well posted on all matters of practical interest. He was a suc-



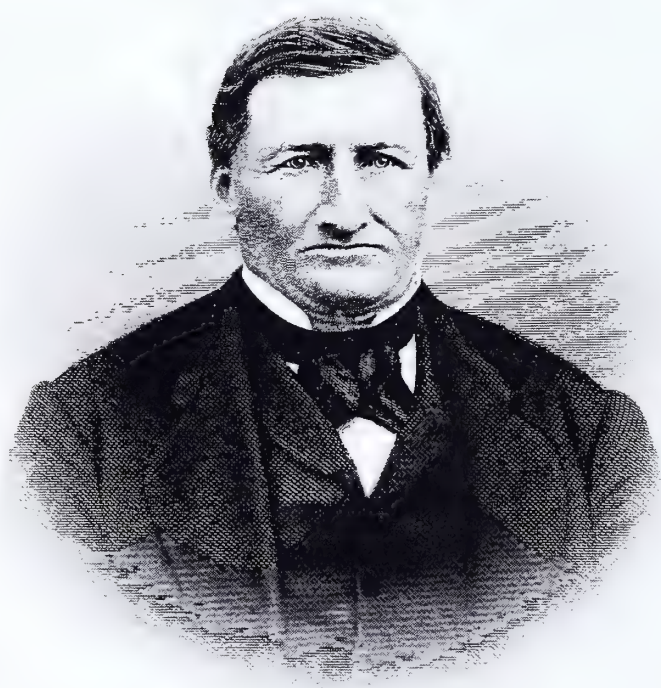
ALEXANDER G. FRINK.



CHARLES S. HEWITT.



JOHN RANDALL.



cessful farmer on the old homestead, which has been in the family for four generations. He married Eliza A., daughter of Charles S. and Cynthia Hewett, Sept. 27, 1860. She was born April 15, 1826. They had three children, viz.: Lucy M., Charles H., and Nancy E. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Anguilla Baptist Church. He died Jan. 17, 1873. His only brother, Elisha D., died April 10, 1873. Mrs. John Randall married for her second husband Rufus M. Gallup, who died Sept. 14, 1880.

Mr. Randall was a man universally respected; of a quiet, social disposition, and a man possessing great energy.

Henry D. Langworthy.—The name "Langworthy" carries with it in its signification and in its pronunciation two evidences of a good English ancestry in the early days of "merrie England," when feats on martial fields and exploits in the chase went almost hand in hand and received high reward. "Langworthy"—the "long worthy"—is a noble name, and in the time of our plain-spoken Saxon forefathers would not have been applied without good reason. In the days of chivalry the "Langworthys" were knights of no mean repute, and resided in Somersetshire. Their coat of arms, as shown from records in the Herald's College, London, England, was granted by King Henry VIII. in 1600 for some distinguished feat in the hunting-field. The description is: crest, a demi-stag, argent; three greyhounds superimposed on shield (*curran in pace*), with motto, "*pro Ariset focis*." No "bar sinister" crosses its fair face, and the absence of any "quartering" of the arms of any other house shows its comparatively modern origin.

Henry D. Langworthy, son of Samuel, Jr., and Ethelinda (Davis) Langworthy, was born in Stonington, Conn., Aug. 11, 1809.

Samuel, Jr., son of Samuel, was born Sept. 11, 1771, in Hopkinton, R. I.; was a farmer, Democratic in politics, a thoroughly good man, for years a deacon of the Baptist Church; married, July 13, 1796, Ethelinda Davis (born June 7, 1767, at Westerly, R. I., and died —). He remained with his father, Samuel, till he was of age, received his education at the migrating schools of those days, removed to Stonington shortly after marriage, purchased two hundred acres of land at the head of Mystic River, and afterwards purchased the place where Henry D. now resides. Here he lived until 1836, when, marrying, January 12th, Lydia Fellows, he removed to Stonington Borough, and resided till his death, Sept. 6, 1853. He was a prudent man, of good judgment, and was financially successful, very few in the town being better off. He was truly a representative farmer. His children were by his first wife,—Samuel, Ethelinda, Asa, George F., and Henry Davis.

Samuel, grandfather of Henry D., was a farmer in Hopkinton, of Democratic principles; was a Baptist,

and much esteemed in his community. He married a Saunders and reared six sons and six daughters, half of whom settled in this vicinity and half in Western New York. He died at a hale old age. His father, Samuel, the emigrant, was brought, a child, from England by his uncle Joseph to Newport, R. I., and put out as an apprentice. Joseph wished to secure certain properties for himself, and expected that Samuel would never more be heard from. Samuel survived his apprenticeship, married, had two sons,—Samuel and Joseph. He resided all his life near Newport.

HENRY D. had common-school education, was for two years a merchant at Mystic Bridge, and afterwards went back to the old home to remain with his father, and has ever since been a farmer, and an intelligent, successful one. He has steadily held to the Democratic principles of his ancestors, and always has opposed the wild attempts of certain parties to abrogate the Constitution and its teachings, believing that each departure from the original system of the republic only tends to weaken its cohesive power. He has always refused political office, but in 1831–32, when it was considered an honor, held the commission of captain in the "Old Road" military company.

For fifty-eight years he has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and has enjoyed the friendship of a large circle of friends. He married, Sept. 23, 1839, Maria Pearce, daughter of Russell and Elizabeth (Langworthy) Clarke. Their children were Henry Cortland, born July 2, 1840; Ethelinda, born Sept. 8, 1841, died Nov. 11, 1867. She was a fine musician, playing the harp, piano, guitar, and other musical instruments well. She was graduated from Music Vale Seminary, Salem, Conn., in 1860, when not nineteen years of age. Ann Maria, died young; James Hamilton C., born June 16, 1845; Irven Newton, born Aug. 16, 1856, killed April 19, 1864.

Russell Clarke was born in Newport, R. I., April, 13, 1787; was thrice married, the third wife being Sarah Elizabeth Langworthy, born May 9, 1789, married May 21, 1815. They had fourteen children, of whom Maria P. (Mrs. H. D. Langworthy) and Mrs. Mary Taylor Clarke are twins, born April 18, 1821, in Lebanon, Conn. Mr. Clarke was a farmer and a man of mark. He was a Democrat of Jeffersonian and Jacksonian schools, and as such became judge and State senator. He died Jan. 11, 1839, aged fifty-nine years eight months and twenty-nine days; his third wife March 13, 1871, aged eighty-one years eleven months and twenty-seven days.

Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy have known peculiar joys and peculiar sorrows. Perhaps the saddest sorrow which could be experienced was that accompanying the murder of their son Irven and its attendant horrors. Mr. Langworthy had a hired man, William Libby. He had worked for him five months, and was apparently as one of the family. He was left in charge of the children by his own consent one Sunday even-

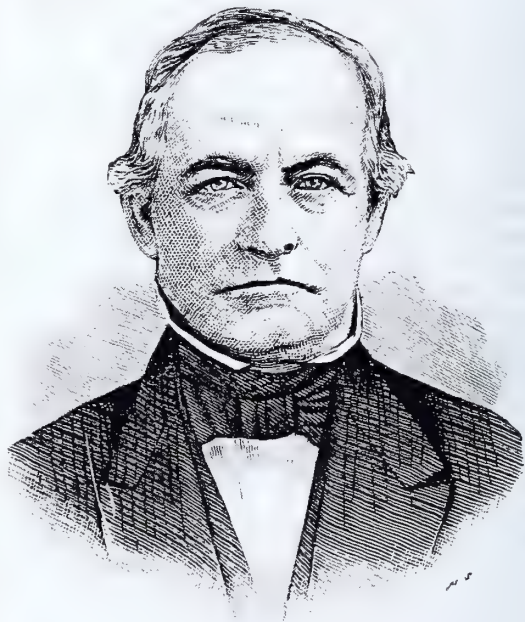
ing, and as subsequent events showed, and according to Libby's confession, while Irvén was sitting by the table in a round-backed chair, reading a Sunday-school book, he was struck a blow by Libby with a long iron drill, which split his skull, killing him instantly. Another child was also injured for life. The object of this murder was not robbery, not a valuable being taken. What it was will probably never be known. Though many wild surmises and speculations were rife, it will be probably a mystery never to be explained. Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy through all their trials have borne themselves with Christian patience, and now, in the fast thickening twilight of life, are awaiting the summons to join those "gone before" in the land where all mysteries are explained and the ills of life remembered no more.

Dr. Mason Manning.—Hezekiah Manning was a farmer of Scotland, Conn., in the colonial days prior to the American Revolution. He was born, passed his life, and died there in 1800, aged eighty years. He was twice married, to sisters named Webb, natives of the same locality. He had several children, one of whom, Luther, was born in 1748. Hezekiah was a man of shrewd common sense, had a clear, incisive way of arriving at truth, and a quaint, original way of expressing himself, and they did him good service in his official duties as justice of the peace, in which capacity he served many years, highly esteemed by his constituents.

Luther Manning became a physician, and was an assistant surgeon in the Continental army of the Revolution. He was stationed at New London, and was on service there when the town was burned by the British. He married Sarah Smith, and after the Revolution settled at Norwichtown (now Lisbon) in the practice of his profession, and had for those days a large ride. He was often called to consult with the leading physicians of Eastern Connecticut, and was prominently connected with the formation of the State and County Medical Societies. He was selectman, etc., and represented Lisbon in the State Legislature several terms. He was in active practice in his profession until his death, May 7, 1813, at sixty-five, and for many years was a member of the Congregational Church. His children were Olive (Mrs. Abijah Perkins), Luther, Lucius (died young), and Mason.

Dr. Mason Manning was born in Norwichtown, Conn., Aug. 27, 1796. He had a common-school education, supplemented by attendance at Yale College, where he was graduated in the medical department in 1818. He at once entered into copartnership with his brother Luther, a practicing physician of Scotland. This partnership continued two years, when the young doctor went to Milltown, and soon after to Stonington, where he settled at the head of Mystic River, and entered into practice. He shortly after married, Nov. 20, 1821, Fanny, daughter of Dudley and Mary Hovey, of Scotland. They have one son, Francis Mason, now a resident of Mystic.

Dr. Manning soon was in a large and lucrative practice, and devoted himself to his profession; was not satisfied to rest with the knowledge already acquired, but was always a student, and took rank with the first physicians of the county. His quiet, un-



MASON MANNING.

obtrusive ways and sympathy with the suffering made him extremely popular, and his acknowledged skill did not cause him to relax any of his labors to keep abreast of the times. He was an active member of the New London County Medical Society and Connecticut Medical Society, and was several times elected delegate to the annual meetings of the National Medical Association. He continued in active labor in his life-work of relieving suffering until disqualified by age, and is now one of the oldest physicians in the county, having attained eighty-five years of age.

He has been too much occupied by his professional duties to accept public office. His political creed has been Whig and Republican. His church affiliation in early life was Congregational; in later years a Methodist Episcopal.

Dr. Manning has been one of the pillars of society in Stonington for many years. The best people have given him their confidence and warmest friendship, and among the worthy citizens of the town none are more esteemed or occupy a higher position in their regards. He has ever been modest and unpretentious, yet social and genial, and a man of sterling qualities,—upright, honorable, and possessed of great sympathy and kindness of heart for the welfare of all with whom he comes in contact, and especially for those in need. Morally, he has ever been an example of imitation by the rising generation.



H D Langworthy

He married, Jan. 26, 1829, Harriet, daughter of John and Harriet (Chesebrough) Leeds, of Stonington.

Rev. Alphonso Loring Whitman.—Alphonso L. Whitman was born in Turner, Oxford Co., Me., July 28, 1805. He was one of the nine children of Oakes and Susanna (Barrele) Whitman, and after abandoning other plans for life, at the age of twenty-one he began a preparation for the gospel ministry, graduating at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1834, at the age of twenty-nine. He was ordained and installed pastor of the church in East Brewer (now Holden), Me., Sept. 17, 1834, where he remained until Nov. 6, 1838, when he asked a dismission, and Dec. 14, 1838, was installed pastor of the Fourth Congregational Church in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 14, 1838, and was dismissed March 25, 1846. He began his labors as stated supply in a newly organized church in Westerly, R. I., April 25, 1847, and was installed pastor March 23, 1853. This, his longest settlement, covered a period of nearly twenty years, when, with health somewhat impaired, he began his labors, July, 1866, with the church in Tiverton, R. I., and continued until April, 1872, at which time his strength utterly failed, and his public labors were ended. He came to Groton, Conn., and after two years' residence among his friends entered the mansion "where there is no more night," Oct. 29, 1874. He married, Oct. 10, 1834, Miss Almira Waters, of West Millbury, Mass., who died in Norwich, Conn., and April 26, 1843, a second time, Mary Elizabeth Barber, daughter of Hon. Noyes Barber, of Groton, Conn. The necrology of the General Conference of Maine, with a notice of his death, says, "He was faithful, earnest, and reliable as a pastor, ready to every good work, and more than ordinarily gifted as a preacher."

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

NORTH STONINGTON.

As early as 1717 the town of Stonington voted at a regular meeting that it was necessary to divide the town into two societies for public worship of God, and directed that the inhabitants north and remote from the meeting-house might hold a meeting to fix upon a boundary line, and then adjourned the meeting to Jan. 9, 1718, to hear the result. When the freemen reassembled, the north men submitted a report, which was adopted by the town. But subsequently a controversy arose respecting this line, which, in May, 1720, was submitted to the General Assembly with a request that a committee might be appointed to settle and establish a boundary line. The committee was appointed, repaired to Stonington, examined the premises, and agreed upon a boundary line, and reported their findings to the Assembly in October of the same year. But the committee findings were not

satisfactory to certain interested parties, who remonstrated, assigning reasons. Whereupon the whole matter was heard by the Assembly, who set aside the committee's report and adopted the following described line, viz.:

"This Assembly taking into consideration the controversy of the north society and the south society in Stonington, with respect to the dividing bounds of said society:

"It is thereupon ordered by this Assembly that the dividing bounds of said societies shall be a line drawn from the house of Mr. William Wheeler west, northwest to Mystic River brook, and from said house eastward on a direct line to Mr. John Randall's now (then) dwelling-house, and from said Randall's house east to Shinnuck River, and by Shinnuck River to Pawcatuck River; and the said Messrs. Wheeler and Randall and their farms to belong to the south society, and to pay their taxes there."

Previous to and for several years, and while these proceedings were pending, religious meetings had been held in various parts of the new society, sometimes on Cosatuck Hill, then at the village of Milltown, and as often as at either place in the easterly part of the society. So while the controversy about the boundary line was pending, the people found themselves divided about locating their meeting-house, arising mainly from the desire of the inhabitants residing near the several localities where their religious services had been held to have the new house located as near as possible to them. Such feelings of course led the people into a controversy respecting the location of their proposed new house of worship. So, in order to have the matter speedily determined, the inhabitants of the North Society united in preparing a petition to the General Assembly for a disinterested committee to visit them and locate their house, also for the same powers and privileges belonging to other parishes or societies in the colony. Whereupon at the same session the Assembly passed the following:

"Upon consideration of the petition of the inhabitants of the north society in Stonington: This Assembly do appoint and empower Capt. Christopher Christophers, Mr. John Plumb, and Capt. Daniel Brewster, or any two of them, to hear the allegations of the several persons in said society respecting the place where the same shall stand. And it is further granted that the inhabitants in said society shall have the same powers and privileges belonging to other parishes or societies in the Colony: and particularly they are enabled by their major vote to levy a tax on the polls and rateable estate in said society, to defray the charges of the Rev. Mr. Richard Treat, his preaching to them the last fourteen weeks he was with them."

In order to enable the North Society to organize as such, in conformity to law, the matter was passed upon by the Governor and Council as follows:

"At a meeting of the Governor and Council in New London, Jan. 2nd, 1720-21.

"Present, the Honorable Gurdon Saltonstall, Esq., Governor; Richard Christophers, Esq., Assistant; Jonathan Prentiss, John Plumb, Esqrs., Christopher Christophers, John Picket, Joshua Hempstead.

"Upon application made by several inhabitants of the northernmost of the societies or parishes in Stonington lately established by the General Court, desiring that a time may be appointed for the meeting of the inhabitants of said parish qualified to vote in the affairs thereof, and an order given for notifying them of the time for their convening for that end,

"Ordered, That Wednesday, the 18th of this instant, January, at twelve of the clock at noon, and at the house of Mr. Joseph Balcock in said parish, be the time and place for the meeting of the said inhabitants parishioners.

"Ordered, That Mr. Jonathan Palmer, Mr. William Avery, Mr. John Swan, and Mr. William Wilcox, all of the said parish, or either of them, do give at least five days' notice to the inhabitants within the precincts of said parish, who are qualified voters in the said society, that on the said Wednesday, the 18th instant, at twelve of the clock at noon, at the house of Mr. Joseph Babcock, in said parish, a meeting of the said society is appointed and ordered by this board for choosing a clerk and committee, and for managing other affairs of the said society or parish. And the said Mr. Palmer, Mr. Avery, Mr. Swan, and Mr. Wilcox, or either of them, are appointed to lead the said parishioners at the said meeting to the said choice.

"Ordered, That the clerk of the Council inclose in a letter to the said Messrs. Palmer, Avery, Swan, and Wilcox, or either of them, a copy of this order, attested by him, which shall be a sufficient warrant for their attending to the service which they are herein directed to."

The inhabitants of said society met on the 18th of January, 1721, at Mr. Babcock's house, and elected society officers, and voted a tax for ministerial purposes. The society committee, almost immediately after their election, decided to warn a meeting to build a meeting-house and to procure a minister. The society assembled agreeably to this notice on the 8th day of February, 1721, and voted to build a meeting-house, and appointed a building committee of three, and extended a call to the Rev. William Worthington to preach to them until the last of May following, which call he accepted, and was with them for more than a year and a half. The boundary line adopted and established by the General Assembly at its October session in 1720 was so unsatisfactory to the inhabitants that they again petitioned the General Assembly to change it, which, after a full hearing thereon had, enacted as follows:

"Upon consideration of the petition of the North Society in Stonington: This Assembly do resolve that the dividing line between the two societies shall be as the committee lately appointed for that end did describe; always provide that Mr. William Wheeler, who by this act is taken into the North Society, shall belong to the South Society, provided he shall choose to belong to the said South Society and signify the same to the Governor and Council within six weeks next after the sessions of this Assembly shall be ended."

The line of the committee referred to above was as follows:

"Whereas the General Assembly held in May 12th 1720: Did appoint us ye subscribers to fix and settle a line in Stonington to divide it into two societies. And we having heard ye Parties what they had to offer in ye premises and viewed ye list of estates as also taken a view of several Quarters in ye said town and seriously considered ye same, do fix and settle the aforesaid line which divides ye said town into two societies as follows: Beginning at the house and farm of Mr. William Wheeler, from thence west north west line to Mystic River brook about one mile, and from ye said house and farm of Mr. William Wheeler a line easterly to ye house and farm of Mr. Josiah Grant and from thence a line eastwardly to ye house and farm of Mr. John Brown, and from thence to ye house and farm of Mr. John Randall, and from ye said Mr. Randall's house an east line to Shunnuch River, and so by Shunnuch River to Pawcatuck River. The aforesaid line taking in ye said Mr. William Wheeler, Mr. Josiah Grant, Mr. John Brown, Mr. Thomas Brown, and Mr. John Randall, with their present improvements into ye North Society and to be a part of it as witness our hands.

"JOHN SPRAGUE
"JOHN PLUMB
"JOSEPH BACHUS
"TIMOTHY PELRUE
"Committee.

"Stonington, June 25th, 1720."

The committee appointed by the General Assembly at the October session of 1720 visited said society,

and after a patient hearing of all parties decided to locate, and did fix upon a site for the house, but when the society assembled, on the 8th of February, 1721, for the purpose of building and locating their meeting-house, the vote was made unanimous as to building the house, but a serious contest arose as to its location.

The Assembly committee had fixed the site in a place unsatisfactory to a good many, and after a stormy debate they decided by a major vote to locate and build their meeting-house "remote from the place" where the Assembly's committee had located it, viz.: about twenty-eight rods northwest of Mr. Ayers Mills, not far from the late residence of Deacon Jeremiah Fellows. An active, vigorous minority were opposed to this site, and appealed to the Assembly of 1721 for redress, as follows:

"Upon consideration of the petition of Mr. Eben' Billing, of Stonington, in behalf of the upper society in Stonington, showing that whereas this Assembly did, at their session in October last, appoint a committee to state a place for setting up the meeting-house in the said society, and that the said committee did settle and ascertain the place for setting the said house at, and made report of their doings therein in writing unto the said society, which writing hapening to fall into the hands of the clerk of said society, he refuseth either to record the said report or suffer the original to go out of his hands; praying thereupon that this Assembly will give order to the Secretary to enter and record a copy of said report (under the attest of the said clerk) in the public records of this Colony, as tho it were the original:

"This Assembly do grant the said prayer of the petitioner, and do order the secretary to record the said report accordingly."

The opposition to this site increased; two of the building committee protested against it, which strengthened the opposition so much that they petitioned the Governor and Council to intercede and stay further proceedings in building the meeting-house at a place remote from that fixed by the Assembly's committee, as follows:

"At a meeting of the Governor and Council in New London, January 16th 1721.

"Present, The Honorable Gurdon Saltonstall, Esq., Governor, Richard Christophers, Esq., Assistant, Jonathan Prentiss, John Plimbe, Esqs., Christopher Christophers, John Gardiner.

"Upon consideration of a petition signed by several persons of the North society of Stonington against the said society proceeding to erect a meeting house at a place remote from that which was fixed upon by the committee sent for that end, at their desire, by the General Court.

"Resolved, That the proceeding in an affair of such a nature contrary to the regulation of the General Assembly is a breach of order.

"And that the clerk of the Council shall by a letter directed to Mr. Ebenezer Billings and the rest of the committee of the said society, to be communicated to the said society, signifying to them that if they find any inconvenience in setting up their meeting house where the General Court's committee fixed the place for it, they ought to represent the same to the General Assembly, and not proceed in contradiction to what the said Assembly have appointed, and that they conform themselves accordingly.

"And if they suppose any circumstances of their case unknown to the Governor and Council, are such as might induce them to approve of any variation from the order of the Assembly, about the place of their meeting house, before they can have an opportunity to address the next Assembly concerning the same, they should by the aforesaid letter be directed by their committee to lay the same before the Governor and Council, and for that end should attend them at the house of Capt. Christophers, in New London, on the 1st Monday in February next, at two of the clock, afternoon."

"At a meeting of the Governor and Council in New London, February 5th, 1721/2.

"Present, The Honorable Gurdon Saltonstall, Esq., Governor, Jonathan Prentiss, John Plumb, Christopher Christophers, Richard Christophers, Jun., Benjamin Starr.

"Pursuant to the order of this board of the 16th of January last, Ebenezer Billings, Benjamin Huit, Henry Stevens, John Swan, Samuel Prentice, William Denison, Ephraim Fellows, John Smith, Joshua Holmes, and William Wilcox, inhabitants of the north society in Stonington, appeared in Council and were heard in the affair relating to the setting up their meeting house at the Gravel Nole: And it was recommended to them that they should not presume to set up their meeting house in any other place than that appointed by the General Court's committee, unless they did unanimously agree among themselves, until they had addressed the General Assembly on that head, to which they concurred, and the matter was dismissed."

At a meeting of the next General Assembly at Hartford in May this matter came up by petition from both of the opposing parties, and after a full hearing thereon had enacted as follows:

"This Assembly having considered the difference that hath arisen in the North Society of Stonington, as appears by the petition of the opposite parties now before this Assembly, respecting the meeting house in said society being fixed, have resolved, that Capt. James Rogers and Capt. Thomas Huntington and Capt. Jabez Perkins, be appointed; and they are hereby appointed a committee, at the charge of said Society, to endeavor to bring the inhabitants of said society to an amicable agreement and loving accommodation of the matters wherein they differ; and if no such agreement and accommodation can be obtained, that then the said James Rogers, Thomas Huntington, and Jabez Perkins, or any two of them agreeing, shall have full power to decide the said difference and fix the place where the first meeting house in said society shall be built."

In June following two of the Assembly's committee appointed, viz., Roger Huntington and Jabez Perkins, came to North Stonington, and spent several days in an unsuccessful attempt to effect an agreement among the people, and finally decided upon a place themselves. But their findings did not suit the inhabitants, and the struggle went on, and finally about fifty members of the society agreed upon another place and sent again for the Assembly's committee, who came in February, 1723, and, after patient and exhaustive hearings, decided that the house should be built a few rods northwest of the present town hall. Their decision was so far acceptable that the society proceeded forthwith to build the house thereon, and in the month of May following it was raised.

When the meeting-house question was so far settled as to permit the house to be raised, the General Assembly, in 1724, decided to affix the following appellation to the North Society, thus:

"Resolved by this Assembly, that the North Society in Stonington for the future be called by the name of North Stonington."

And in May, 1725, the Assembly decided as follows:

"This Assembly grants liberty unto the inhabitants of the North Society of Stonington to embody themselves into church estate with the approbation of the neighboring churches, and to settle an orthodox minister among them."

When the meeting-house was dedicated does not appear. The people were at first seated on benches, and so continued until 1728, in January, when places for pews were assigned to individuals, who were to make them at their own expense.

In March following a committee was appointed to employ workmen to make the seats in the house.

These seats were in the body of the house, the pews being around the walls. Seven years had now elapsed since the building committee were appointed and five years since the house was raised before the seats were made, and four more years were added before the gallery was completed. The house was built forty feet in length by thirty-five in width. It was repaired in 1771, and taken down in 1817, and was generally known as the "old Black meeting-house."

Notwithstanding the protracted controversy over the location of their meeting-house, the society very early commenced making provision for the stated preaching of the gospel. At their second meeting they voted to employ the Rev. William Worthington to preach for them until the last of May following. In 1722 the society gave him a call to become their pastor, which he declined. Sept. 4, 1722, it was voted to employ the Rev. Thomas Craghead to preach six months. Another meeting, held in October following, appointed a committee of seven to "treat with Mr. Craghead concerning the principles of religion, and to obtain his written answer to their questions, and to make their report."

The committee waited upon Mr. Craghead, obtained satisfactory answers, and reported the same to the society at its meeting the next day, whereupon they gave him a unanimous call for settlement, which he accepted.

From causes not now apparent his settlement was subsequently opposed, and to such an extent that the society voted to call a council of ministers, to advise with them in their difficulties. Whether this council met or not does not appear; however, a day of fasting and prayer was set apart, and the three deacons of the church in Preston were appointed arbitrators to determine between the parties at variance. Mr. Craghead preached for about a year. The arbitration came to naught, and the preconceived notions of the people remained as their conscientious convictions.

The next society preacher was the Rev. Jabez Wight. He commenced preaching in February, 1724, and labored for about two months, and received from the society a call for settlement.

The society made several additions to his salary, after which he accepted of their call, but he was never installed,—in fact, how could he be? There was no church then in existence over which to install him. After two years of labor he manifested a desire to leave, which the society reciprocated, and granted him his request.

In February, 1726, the society again invited the Rev. William Worthington to settle with them, but this invitation he also declined.

In February, 1727, the society invited Rev. Ebenezer Russell, then resident of Stonington, to become, as they expressed it, their "gospel-preaching minister," which call he accepted in January, 1727, when the society made arrangements with him to be ordained Feb. 22, 1727, at which time a church was

formed for him to be ordained over, as will appear by the following extracts from the records of the First Church of Stonington, as well as from his own:

"Feb. 19, 1727.—Mr. Ebenezer Billings, Sylvester Baldwin, William Wilcox, Nathaniel Ayers, Theophilus Baldwin, Jeremiah Main, and Josiah Grant were dismissed from the church (it having been by them requested), in order to be embodied in Church Estate in North Stonington, in which Society they were inhabitants.

"Feb. 22, 1727.—A Church formed at North Stonington.

"April 9, 1727.—Anne Billings, Dorothy Wilcox, Mary Randall, Anna Ayers, Sarah Stewart, Dorothy Babcock, Ruth Main, Rebekah Graot, Bridget Grant, Lydia Clark, and Mercy Palmer, were recommended to the communion of the Church of Christ in North Stonington, who decided to receive them under ecclesiastical watch as members in full communion with them.

"May 7, 1727.—It was proposed and consented to by ye church that Eleazer Brown should stand in the relation of a communicant in ye church of Christ in North Stonington. The same day James Babcock and his wife, Shadrach Lamphere's wife, and the widow Fellows were dismissed from this Church, and recommended to ye communion of ye Church of Christ in North Stonington.

"May 16, 1727.—Elizabeth Asbee was dismissed from this church and recommended to ye communion of ye Church of Christ in North Stonington.

"July 3^d, 1727.—Sarah Ellis was dismissed from this church and recommended to ye communion of ye Church of Christ in North Stonington.

"Oct. 15, 1727.—Mary Hewitt was dismissed from this church, and recommended to ye communion of ye Church of Christ in North Stonington."

Mr. Russell's record is as follows:

"Feb. 22, 1727.—I took upon me ye pastoral charge of Christs Church in No. Stonington. God give me grace faithfully to discharge ye same; the persons then embodied in Church fellowship were Ebenezer Russell, Pastor, Ebenezer Billings, William Wilcox, Sylvester Baldwin."

The following historical sketch of this church is taken from an able and interesting sermon preached by the Rev. Myron N. Morris at the dedication of the new meeting-house erected in that society in 1848:

Mr. Russell died May 22, 1731, having been pastor of the church four years and three months. During this time there were added to the church thirty-six members,—fifteen by profession and twenty-one by letter,—besides five who were received on what has commonly been termed the "Half-way Covenant." Mr. Russell baptized sixty-one children, and united eighteen couples in marriage. He graduated at Yale College in 1722. After the death of Mr. Russell the church was destitute of a pastor about a year and a half. In August, 1732, the society invited Mr. Joseph Fish to settle with them, but as their call was not in the usual form, as they made provision for his support only while he should preach for them, and not so long as he should continue their pastor, and as they asked him to relinquish all his interest in the ministry land, which he thought in the existing circumstances of the society might impair their title to it, he gave them a negative answer. In this answer he said that he should regard the peaceable temper, the love and unity of the people, infinitely more than his secular interest, and that unless there was "a prospect of finding such a happy disposition" among them, "not all the temporal good things" which they could propose would induce him to engage in the work of the

ministry among them. The society renewed their call, putting it in the usual form, and engaging to pay him his salary so long as he should continue their pastor. This call he accepted, and was ordained Dec. 27, 1732.

At the time of his ordination the church consisted of thirty-nine members,—thirteen males and twenty-six females. The ministry of Mr. Fish during the first ten years was eminently successful. In the latter part of this period occurred that "great awakening" in which the whole country was aroused, and the powers of light and darkness were engaged in desperate conflict, and the results of which were so glorious to the cause of truth and experimental religion. In that revival this church shared largely, receiving in a single year (1742) as the fruits of it an addition of ninety-nine members. During the preceding nine years sixty-five members had been added.

But the church, though rejoicing in a glorious work of grace, was soon to pass through a fiery trial. In the building there was much "wood, hay, stubble," that were to be consumed.

The fire was to try the materials and make it manifest of what sort they were, so that although some loss might be suffered, coming generations might be able to rear upon that same foundation an imperishable structure.

There was wanting a principle of cohesion that should hold the elements of society together. There had been from the first a strong tendency to party spirit, a disposition to contend for individual preference, and to withdraw from all friendly intercourse and co-operation with each other when not agreed, instead of making concessions for the sake of peace and the common weal. This was seen in the great difficulty which was experienced in fixing upon the location of their house of worship, and was one cause, the principal one probably, of the delay in its completion; it was seen in the difficulties which prevented the settlement of two candidates who had accepted their calls; it is set forth with precision in Mr. Worthington's reply to their first call to him.

Says Mr. Worthington, "But that which hath ever been a discouragement in my mind whensoever I have had any transient thoughts of a settlement with you still remains, viz.: that *party-spirit and self-willedness* which hath showed itself from time to time, even in trifles as well as in greater things, and which I fear will still appear unless you are better affected one toward another, if not before; yet when anything of moment is managed in the church, to the making of schisms and breaches, so as to render your minister the most uncomfortable of any man in the world." The events which followed proved the correctness of Mr. Worthington's views. If we would rightly understand the history of the church subsequently to the revival, we must not lose sight of this trait in the character of the people. At that day the people en-

joyed but few advantages for education. It is not strange, therefore, that their views of things were not always altogether the most enlightened.

Although they were favored with the ministration of an able, sound, and faithful pastor, they had not become accustomed to make accurate discriminations in religious doctrine or practice. There were in the church some erroneous views which belonged to the times and were universally prevalent. The practice of receiving members on the "Half-way Covenant" opened the door for the admission of many whose only qualification was a moral life and a general respect for religion. Although from time to time members had been added to the church, the tone of piety appears to have been low. Scandalous offenses abounded, and, unhappily, cases of discipline were of frequent occurrence. Then came the revival. It was the first general awakening which the people had ever experienced. The power of God was wonderfully displayed. The Holy Spirit aroused the conscience, and opened the eyes of sinners to their guilt and danger. They, unaccustomed to such views, trembled, and sometimes uttered shrieks of despair, as though just sinking to perdition, and Satan to the extent of his power practiced his deceptive arts in opposition to the Divine Spirit. And men at that time, Christians even, had not learned to discriminate between the good and the bad, and what was indifferent. Some attributed the whole movement—alarm, conviction, sympathetic excitement, and even the bodily effects—directly to the agency of the Holy Spirit; others were disposed to call it the work of the devil. But the judicious pastor endeavored to guide the people by the light of God's word, preventing discriminating views of the nature of true piety, and at the same time discouraging those outbursts of feeling which caused confusion, and which were exceedingly unfavorable to clear perceptions of divine truth. Many were hopefully converted, and a large number, as I have already stated, were added to the church, and the work was going steadily forward. Such was the state of things when Davenport—that wandering star which shot across the moral horizon, carrying desolation in its course—made a visit to this place.

Immediately the discordant elements, in the church and out of it, were in motion. Doubtless Mr. Davenport was a good man, but he was evidently laboring under a delusion. He mistook inward impressions and impulses for an indication of the will of God, and believed himself to be specially commissioned of heaven to separate the real disciples from the old churches, which he regarded as corrupt, and to form a pure church. He encouraged noise and confusion, because he did not discriminate between the convicting influences of the Holy Spirit and the writings and ravings of poor depraved nature under those influences. To check the outcries and incident outward manifestations of those who did not control their feelings in time of public worship was, in his view and that of

his followers, the same as to interfere with the Spirit's work. He held that Christians could decide with certainty as to the existence of piety in others, and he took it upon himself to decide who among the ministers were converted and who of them were hypocrites. There were pernicious evils in the churches at that day. There was much coldness and formality in religion. All who offered themselves for admission to the church, if unexceptional in their external conduct, were received. To question them in regard to their exercises of mind—their inward experience—was deemed fanatical and dangerous. Hence there were great numbers in the churches, and many ministers doubtless, who could give no evidence of having experienced a change of heart. Against these evils Mr. Davenport took his stand, and called upon the converts to come out and separate themselves from the dead churches and the ministrations of unconverted pastors.

The pastor of this church was distinguished for his consistent piety, but he did not approve of this blind zeal and disorganizing spirit. Accordingly, Mr. Davenport took the same course here as in other places. A large proportion, probably not less than two-thirds of the church and congregation, seceded. Some of these became Baptists. Others formed themselves into a Separate Church, and styled themselves "Strict Congregationalists," but were generally denominated "Separatists."

Several "Strict Congregational" Churches were formed about the same time, mostly in this part of the State and on Long Island, but we have not time to go into their history. I am not aware that a single one of them exists at the present time. Many years ago they became extinct, or were merged in other churches. Davenport's retraction of his errors is well known, but their effect in misleading others he could not recall. But how could a deluded fanatic succeed in alienating the affections of so large a proportion of the church from their excellent pastor and drawing them away from his ministrations? We have seen that the bond of union among the people had never been strong,—that they were predisposed to dissension. The prevailing ignorance on religious subjects still further prepared the way for the separation. There were other causes. The "Standing Order," as the regular churches were called, propped up as it was by legal support, was with many becoming odious. The story of their taking the last cow from some poor family and selling it at auction to pay the "priest tax" was told again and again with due pathetic effect. Eastern breezes brought sad complaints that the people of this "Standing Order" were notorious for persecuting men for righteousness' sake; that is, if the truth had been told, for flagrant contempt of the civil laws. The very name of "Presbyterian," which was improperly applied to the churches, came to the mind with a peculiar tinge, and awakened thoughts of oppression and priestly rule.

Now when, in addition to these things, we consider the fact that Davenport appeared as the representative of experimental religion, in opposition to cold formalism, that he claimed to be specially commissioned by God to form a pure church, and that the most wonderful manifestations of feeling attended his preaching, we shall hardly be surprised that so many became his followers.

Some doubtless sincerely believed that in leaving the church they were bearing their testimony to the religion of Jesus Christ. Some honestly believed that the pastor, in attempting to prevent confusion, and to discriminate between true piety and the mere excitement of natural feeling, was taking part with the enemies of the revival. The Separate brethren adopted their "Articles of Faith and Church Covenant" Sept. 11, 1746.

Soon after the new church was organized the old church "voted to call" their Separate brethren, and all who had (in a stated way) absented themselves from public worship and communion with them, "to give a reason of their conduct at the next church-meeting." In compliance with their "call" several of them appeared at the next meeting, and at subsequent meetings, and gave their reasons, which were judged by the church to be insufficient. "The reasons" of each individual, and the judgment of the church thereupon, with such passages of Scripture as, in their views, supported their judgment, were placed upon the records of the church. An invitation was then sent to those who had given their reasons for separation to meet the church at a given time and hear their judgment in the case. But they declined coming, nor could they be prevailed on by the most earnest exhortation and entreaty to return to their former communion. For several years afterwards their case was before the church, and was finally dropped, as the members were unable to agree upon a proper course of discipline. After the separation the church gradually declined. From the latter part of 1743 to the death of their pastor in 1781, a period of almost thirty-eight years, only seventeen were added on the profession of their faith. Mr. Fish died May 22, 1781, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, having had the pastoral care of the church forty-eight years and five months. During his ministry there were added to the church one hundred and ninety by profession of their faith, thirty-six by letters from other churches, and one hundred and twenty-nine on the half-way covenant. He baptized six hundred and six children, and officiated at three hundred and sixty-three marriages.

Mr. Fish was a graduate of Harvard University. He possessed a clear, discriminating mind, and was a logical reasoner. He was an excellent preacher, an affectionate and faithful pastor, but his Master assigned him a difficult part in times of trouble. He acted well his part. Repeatedly was he called to other inviting fields of labor; but although a large

part of his own church and congregation had left him, and he had to contend with various difficulties, yet, as his little flock seemed unwilling to give him up, he did not forsake them. His ministry subsequent to the first ten years might appear, upon a superficial view, to be comparatively fruitless. During ten years after the separation but a single member was added to the church by profession, yet his labors during this period may be found in the "great day" to have contributed more to the perfecting of "God's building" than during the preceding ten years, which were crowned with such visible success.

For thirty-six years after the death of Mr. Fish the church was destitute of a pastor, and even of stated preaching. At each annual meeting of the society a committee was appointed to supply the pulpit. This duty they performed so far as they were enabled by the society's fund, which at that time was small. From May, 1783, Mr. Barnabas Lathrop preached nearly two years. After that time there was but little preaching till the summer of 1790, when Mr. Asahel Hooker preached nearly four months. Through the summer of 1791, and occasionally for two or three years afterwards, Mr. Reuben Moss supplied the pulpit. At this time the church was in a very low state, virtually almost extinct. In August the surviving members and other serious persons held a meeting to consider the state of the church. Fifteen persons expressed a desire that it should be built up again. Of these only six were professors, but the others desired to become members. It was thought best to begin anew. August 11th was set apart as a day of fasting and prayer. A solemn meeting was held, at which the Rev. Messrs. Levi Hart, L. Tyler, and H. N. Woodruff, pastors of neighboring churches, were present, and assisted in the exercises. Also licentiates Messrs. Moss, Smith, and Newell. Sabbath, the 28th of August, was a memorable day.

The six members of the church, two more who brought letters from the South Church, and ten who had never before made a public profession of religion, eighteen in all, presented themselves before a large congregation, and gave their public assent to a confession of faith and covenant which had been previously adopted. The Rev. Levi Hart officiated, and administered the Lord's Supper to the newly-organized church. At the close of the services fourteen children were dedicated to God in baptism.

About this time a committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Moss and ascertain whether he would be inclined to listen to a call for settlement, but he appears to have given them no encouragement. For several months during the years 1798-99 the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Ebenezer Lazell. In the summer of 1800, Mr. Ephraim T. Woodruff preached several Sabbaths. During the summer of 1802-3 the Rev. Micaiah Porter preached a considerable part of the time; in 1804, Mr. John G. Dorrance three months; in 1805, Mr. Daniel Farrington four months; in 1809,

the Rev. Ira Hart about four months; in 1811, Rev. Henry Sherman three months. The Rev. Amos Bingham preached during the summer of 1814, and was invited by the church and society to settle, but he declined.

From 1806 to 1822 the following persons preached from one to ten Sabbaths each, viz. Messrs. Luke Wood, James Davis, Clark Brown, Oliver P. Sergeant, Walter King, Asahel Nettleton, David A. Sherman, Gordon Johnson, Nathan Waldo, Hezekiah N. Woodruff, John Hendrick, Seth Chapin, George A. Woodbridge, Joseph Hurlbut, and Charles F. Butler. During the same time, also, the pulpit was not unfrequently supplied by the pastors of neighboring churches.

We must now return and take a hasty view of the other branch of the church.

I have already stated that the Separate brethren adopted their articles of faith and covenant, Sept. 11, 1746. They met November 27th, and chose Matthew Smith for their pastor. They also chose two elders and two deacons. There were at that time thirty-one members,—twelve males and nineteen females. Mr. Smith was ordained on the 10th of December. On the 3d of August, 1749, he was excommunicated from the church. Their next pastor was Mr. Oliver Prentice, who had been one of their elders. He was ordained May 22, 1753, and died Oct. 18, 1755, in the third year of his ministry. The next minister was Rev. Nathan Avery, who was ordained April 25, 1759, and died Sept. 7, 1780, in the sixty-sixth year of his age and twenty-second of his ministry. The church was then without a pastor more than six years. Their next minister was Elder Christopher Avery, who had recently been received by letter from Elder Park Allyn's church in North Groton. He was ordained Nov. 29, 1786, and died July 5, 1819, in the thirty-third year of his ministry. The Strict Congregational Church had four pastors, and from its formation to the death of Elder Christopher Avery, a period of nearly seventy-three years, it was without a pastor in all about fourteen years and six months.

I have no means of ascertaining how many were added to the church during the ministry of the successive pastors.

It received, however, frequent additions. In 1754 it had forty-three members. Fifty years afterwards (1804) the number had increased to seventy-five.

It contained a great amount of warm-hearted piety, and was therefore prosperous. Many of its members were eminently praying people. So far as I can learn, it was in a good degree flourishing until it was reunited with the other church.

The house in which it worshiped stood more than a mile west of the village. It was probably built not long after the formation of the church, though I am unable to ascertain in what year.

To the eye of Omniscience it appeared best that the church should be separated. Thus could the mem-

bers, too diverse in sentiment to walk together in harmony, serve their Master more in accordance with their own views. Thus could the working of their distinctive principles be more clearly seen, and truth and error be better distinguished.

Such, too, was the character of the community that more would taste the waters of salvation if they flowed in separate channels.

Considering the times and the character of the people, each branch of the church was important. If the one was useful in defending the purity of the gospel, and in preserving the principles of gospel order, the other was also useful in exhibiting its life-giving power. If the one held to the necessity of a learned and evangelical ministry, the other maintained that it should be a ministry that would reach the hearts of the people.

The object of the separation was nearly accomplished. Years before, Edwards had applied his discriminating logic to the "Half-way Covenant," and it had fallen into disuse. Evidence of a renewed heart was now admitted on all sides to be a requisite qualification for admission to the church, and especially to the sacred office. With the strict Congregationalists the duty of maintaining the order of the gospel, and of contributing for the support of the ministry, was more insisted on than formerly. The two churches had become greatly assimilated in doctrines and practice. Old prejudice was in a good degree forgotten. Each church invited the members of the other to occasional communion. God was preparing the way for a reunion.

The two churches were next to have a house of worship in common. Each of the old meeting-houses having become unfit for use, a subscription was opened for the building of a new one. This was erected in 1817, and was to be equally enjoyed by both societies. By the terms of subscription it was provided that the pastor of the Strict Congregational Church, Elder Christopher Avery, should have the privilege of preaching in the new house during his life, and that afterwards, when both societies had preachers, they should occupy it alternately, and that when one was destitute the other might occupy it the whole time.

In 1824, the Rev. Joseph Ayer commenced preaching here by invitation from both churches. He was ordained June 29, 1825. The way was now prepared for a reunion of the churches. They worshiped in the same house, they enjoyed the labors of the same minister,—why should they not become one? With great harmony they were united March 15, 1827. At this time the church, thus united, consisted of more than sixty members. Mr. Ayer was not installed pastor, but performed pastoral duties until the latter part of March, 1837, when his labors in this place terminated. He appears to have been raised up to perform a special and important office in "God's husbandry."

Under his ministrations the fragments of this

church, so long dissevered, were brought together again, and the church, one and entire, took its place in regular standing among the churches of our order. During the ten years of Mr. Ayer's ministry subsequent to the union of the churches there were added to the church, by profession and by letter, upwards of eighty members.

In April, 1837, the church and society gave a call to the Rev. Peter H. Shaw to become their pastor. He accepted it, and was installed on the 24th of May following. Feb. 5, 1839, his pastoral relation to the church was dissolved.

The Rev. Philo Jndson succeeded Mr. Shaw, and preached here as stated supply until the close of 1844, more than five years.

In 1842 several were added to the church.

During the summer of 1845 the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. William Case.

The Rev. Myron N. Morris commenced preaching in January, 1846, and was ordained on the 15th of the following April.

At that time the church consisted of eighty-three resident and thirty-four non-resident members.

Mr. Morris labored most successfully with the church and society. For several years since his departure the church has been fortunate in their pastoral relations, especially in the present pastor, Mr. J. W. Savage, whose labors thus far have been most acceptable, promising the best results. The church has a membership of ninety-nine, and a flourishing Sunday-school of great promise.

First Baptist Church of North Stonington.—This church was organized in 1743, and was the outcome of the "Great Awakening," which commenced under the searching preaching of Dr. Edwards, and like a wave of light spread over New England in 1741-42-43. Whitefield and Davenport were the most important actors in the drama. Their labors were incessant and were crowned with abundant success. Mr. Wait Palmer, one of the members of the church, became their first pastor, and was set apart to that work. But of the names and numbers of its original members, and of the churches and ministers who composed the council of recognition, we have from the records no information. Nor is it certain that Mr. Palmer was ever ordained in the usual order of councils. It is more probable that he was set apart to his work by the members of the church, by laying on of hands by his brethren. This at first was the plan of ordination adopted by the Separatist churches, who came into existence during the "Great Awakening."

Unfortunately, the records of this church are lost from its organization to 1762, and little can be known save what can be gleaned from tradition and collateral history. Mr. Palmer was an intelligent, sagacious business man, and acquired a handsome property for his time.

He was excluded from the church after nearly

twenty years' service. The charges against him were as follows: first, that he was actuated by a hireling spirit in demanding a stated salary for his ministerial services; and, second, that he professed to have an internal dismission from the church, and in virtue thereof pronounced the church dissolved. There is no evidence extant to show that he did not sustain a good moral character. That he might have cherished delusions and labored under mistaken impressions, like a good many of the leading men of his time, is not unlikely. But to be arraigned for asking to know how much he should receive for his services, and then to be tried and convicted by his brethren and excluded from their fellowship, must have been a severe ordeal. But it was in accordance with the ideas of the reformers of his day, whose theory was that *salvation was free*, and that God inspired the men he called to preach. He gave them thoughts, ideas, and words, and he who wanted a stated salary was a hypocrite, a hireling, an unconverted man. Over all these things let the mantle of charity be thrown, and let men and institutions be weighed and judged by their labors, for it is by their present works that you shall know them. In the early part of Mr. Palmer's ministry he traveled somewhat extensively, penetrating the adjoining towns and counties, preaching the gospel wherever God in his providence opened the way for him. No record is kept of the number of members received under his ministry. Mr. Palmer was succeeded in his ministry by Mr. Eleazer Brown, who entered upon his ministry under discouraging circumstances. The removal of Mr. Palmer from the ministry of the church had embittered his friends and weakened the bond of union among the members. The church was in a scattered, languishing condition, yet his call to the pastorate seems to have been unanimous, and productive of great good. Mr. Brown was not of the Davenport style, but a sound, able, and effective speaker, and it required all the power that he possessed to arrest the blacksliding from the standard of the great awakening, which was everywhere succeeded by the most lamentable religious declension; however, he kept good the membership of his church. In 1784 the church numbered ninety-seven, and kept steadily gaining. In 1792 the church enjoyed a precious revival, in which it received an accession of fifty-two members, making the whole number one hundred and fifty-four.

On the 25th of October, 1792, Peleg Randall was ordained an evangelist, and assisted Mr. Brown in the work of the ministry. Mr. Brown died June 20, 1795. His early educational advantages were limited, but he educated himself as he advanced in his work, which gave real strength to his strong native powers, and he was justly esteemed as among the most eminent of the preachers of his day.

He was succeeded by Mr. Randall, whose pastorate was distinguished by no remarkable elevations or depressions, but gradually increased from year to year.

He closed his labors with the church Oct. 8, 1813. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jonathan Miner in 1814, who received a call from the church, and soon after became their pastor. His labors with the church were productive of the happiest results. During the first month between thirty and forty were admitted to the church by baptism, and within the period of three months fifty-six were baptized. This for the times was an extraordinary accession. The years 1822, 1828, and 1831 were years of revivals in Mr. Miner's ministry.

Down to the present time this old church has been visited by many precious revivals, and many of all ages have been gathered into its sacred folds; but the unrelenting death-roll, and the migration of so many of its sons and daughters to other fields of labor and usefulness, lessens their numbers and weakens the church. But under the pastoral care of the Rev. Daniel F. Chapman, who has been connected with the church for about three years, a happier bond of union is manifest, and more practical religion is developed. A well-arranged parsonage has been built, exhibiting not only an increasing interest in the old church, but a respectful consideration for their worthy pastor and his interesting family. The Sunday-school connected with this church is well organized, and the teachers and scholars are all benefited by the instruction received and imparted. It is in fact as well as in name a nursery of the church.

The Second Baptist Church in North Stonington was organized in 1765, and Deacon Simeon Brown was ordained their pastor in March of that year. He was a native of Stonington and a man of sterling worth, but not a natural pulpit orator. He was greatly beloved by his parishioners, and gathered about him a church of respectable numbers, who loved and sustained him under all the circumstances in which he was placed. Other ordained ministers have been raised up in this church or employed by it, viz.: Asher Miner, Asa Spalding, Jedediah Randall, Foronda Bestor, Amos R. Wells, Levi Meech, John Green, Erastus Denison, Levi Walker, also a number of licentiates. There has been a good many special seasons of refreshing from the Lord enjoyed by this church, mingled with the depressing influence of religious declension. At present they are enjoying the preaching and pastoral care of the Rev. E. P. Mathewson, who is greatly respected and beloved. The church numbers one hundred and sixty-eight, with a Sunday-school well organized and progressing finely.

The Third Baptist Church in North Stonington was organized on the 25th day of December, 1828. The following extract from their covenant exhibits their motives and feelings: "We whose names are hereunto annexed, feeling an interest for the cause of God, and being located by Providence where we can but seldom have an opportunity of meeting the churches to which we severally belong, feel that it is high time for us to set up a banner for God." An

ecclesiastical council, consisting of Elders William Bentley, J. G. Wightman, W. Palmer, Luther Goddard, B. M. Hill, J. S. Swan, Jonathan Miner, and Asher Miner. But eight individuals were originally recognized as the church, because they only had been purposely dismissed by their respective churches.

Many others who were anxious to be recognized with their brethren united the first opportunity afterwards. As a church their labor was indeed a work of faith, but they were strengthened for the undertaking. Their meetings were held in a school-house, which was frequently too small for them, and they were dependent on transient supplies for the ministry of the word. Nevertheless, at the close of the first year of their existence as a church they numbered thirty-seven. In June of 1829 they united with the Stonington Union Association, at their anniversary in Plainfield. The following September the church engaged the ministrations of Elder Seth Higby for six months; the last four months of his engagement he officiated as pastor of the church at their particular request. From the spring of 1829 they were without the pastoral care of an under-shepherd for five years. During this period the question of life or death was many times difficult to answer. Those were days of darkness and trial, but the great Shepherd of Israel, true to His promise, upheld and sustained them. The church was favored with occasional preaching by Revs. J. H. Baker, R. Mowry, J. White, C. Denison, and others, and a few names were added to the roll of members. Once during this period light seemed to illumine their path. The place of meeting became altogether too small for them, and they were obliged to repair to a neighboring grove, where, in the great temple of God, his word was preached with great power to an attentive and anxious auditory.

Many were quickened into life by the influences of the Holy Spirit, though but few joined the church, as they had no pastor. The neat and commodious house in which they now worship was erected in 1833. Early in 1834 they secured the services of the Rev. Foronda Bestor, in whom the church were greatly united. During his pastorate thirty-eight were added by baptism and forty-seven by letter, most of them being the additions of a single year.

After three years of prosperous labor, Elder Bestor was succeeded by the Rev. Alfred Gates, who remained with the church only one year. This year will long be remembered for a large increase of the membership of the church, by the admission of twenty-seven converts. In the spring of 1838 the Rev. Pierpont Brocket commenced his pastoral labors with them, and ministered with great acceptance to the church and society until the fall of 1839, when he resigned the pastorate, and they were again left destitute of an under-shepherd, though they were supplied with preaching through the winter by the Rev. Silas Leonard. For the subsequent two years they enjoyed the ministry of the Rev. Thomas Dowling, by whom

HISTORY OF NEW LONDON COUNTY, CONNECTICUT.

were strengthened and built up in their faith by ar and faithful preaching of the important, but witten neglected, doctrines of practical religion. In the summer of 1842 the Rev. B. C. Grafton accepted a call to the pastorate of the church, and entered upon his duties.

This year is also worthy of note for a church act prohibiting the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and especially for a gracious visitation of the Holy Spirit.

Nearly sixty were received into the fellowship of the church as the blessed fruits of this revival. Mr. Grafton resigned in 1843, and was ably succeeded by the Rev. E. T. Hixcox, a graduate of Hamilton Seminary, N. Y., who supplied the pulpit for about four months. By request of the church he was ordained to the work of the ministry, Jan. 18, 1844. Rev. John Blain preached the sermon; Revs. E. Denison, C. Randall, H. R. Knapp, A. G. Palmer, and S. Wakefield took part in the exercises. Mr. Hixcox's engagement was for but one year, and at the expiration of which he removed to Westerly, R. I., when the church and society united in calling the Rev. James R. Stone to the pastorate, with whom the church were greatly edified and blessed. Since Mr. Stone's departure they have had a succession of able and devoted ministers, who have kept up and increased the membership of the church. A large and interesting Sunday-school is held in connection with the church.

The present clergyman, Rev. J. Eldred Jones, has assumed the pastorate upon the unanimous call of the church, whose labors thus far have been very successful.

At a town-meeting legally warned and held at Stonington on the 5th day of April, A.D. 1806, it was voted to divide the town of Stonington into two separate towns, beginning at Mystic River, at the west end of the society line that divides the said town into two societies, thence southerly and easterly a straight line to Pawcatuck River, where Shunnock River enters said Pawcatuck River.

Also voted, that the town being northward of the above said line shall be called by the name of Jefferson.

When the Legislature assembled in May following the foregoing vote of the town was taken into consideration and adopted, and the town was divided on the line therein suggested. But the name of Jefferson for the new town was not adopted, for the reason that the society of North Stonington had been so named by the General Assembly, and had had charge of the schools for a great many years, and the name had become so identified with its vital interests that it was considered best not to change it, so the new town was called North Stonington.

Mills and Manufacturing.—The town of North Stonington is noted for being the sources of the Mystic, Shunnuck, and the western branches of Ashaway River. One of the Ashaway branches has its

main source in Wyassup Lake (raised now into a reservoir, with its floating island), and courses its way along, giving water-power to Peabody's saw-mill, and through the old dam on the Holmes estate, where in the long ago was a mill, and enters the Spalding Pond, where it mingles with the rivulet that rises on the southern and western slopes of Pung-hung-we-nuck Hill, then on and by the old Spalding mills into the Burch or Clark Mill-pond. Another source of the Ashaway rises in Voluntown, and its downward course is fed by the rivulet from the eastern slope of the Pung-hung-we-nuck range of hills, forming the water-power for the manufacturing establishments at Laurel Glen, mainly erected and run at first by Charles Kenyon, but now successfully operated by Deacon Barber and others. Passing Laurel Glen, the stream enters Burch or Clark Pond, forming the water-power for Clark Falls Mill, which was erected by the late Alfred Clark and Peleg S. Tift, in equal partnership, in 1864, costing \$33,762,282. A manufacturing company was organized and known as the Clark Falls Manufacturing Company, hired the mill and supplied the machinery at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, with a lease at ten per cent. on the actual cost of mill and privilege, or at a rent of three thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars per annum, which was operated under the superintendence of A. S. Briggs, manufacturing army goods until the close of the war, since which they have manufactured flannels, suitings, and various patterns of woolen goods. The firm-name of the company has never been changed, though there has been successions in the ownership.

Three-fourths of the mill property is now owned by Alfred M. Clark, and the balance by Mrs. B. F. Langworthy.

Mr. Briggs has had control of the operations of the mill ever since its erection, and now owns a half-interest in the manufacturing company, and acts as their agent. The mill is now in successful operation, using raw stock to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars per annum, and, with the tenement-houses, are in good repair. Some of the sources of the Shunnuck River are found on the western slope of Cosatuck Hill and the eastern side of Swan's Hill, merging in the valley between, and furnishing water-power for Denison Hewitt's saw-mill; coursing on, the waters soon reach the manufacturing establishment of John D. Gallup, not now in use, then onward, gaining additional volume from auxiliary rivulets, until it is met by the old dam near the village of Milltown, where the water is taken in a canal, mostly underground, to the factory-wheel on the east side of the village. Other sources of the Shunnuck River may be found on the eastern and southern slopes of Win-che-choog Hill, joining at the foot, and passing on through Assekonk Swamp, gaining additional volume until it reaches the village of Milltown, where it unites with the branch of the more northern

sources. United, they pass on down over the saw-mill dam and merge with the factory-flume waters, and form the water-power of the Frink Mills.

The first mill in the village was known as Ayres' grist-mill, which was subsequently owned by Joseph Hewitt and others, and later became the property of Luther Avery, who conveyed it to Hosea Wheeler in 1803, who sold it to Nathan Pendleton in 1813. After his death his widow, Phebe Pendleton, conveyed it to George W. Bentley in 1840. Up to this time it was described as a grist-mill, turning-shop, and fulling-mill. Mr. Bentley built the present factory building soon after he purchased the property, and the same was operated until after 1850, in the manufacture of cotton yarns and cotton cloth, when the cotton machinery was removed and woolen put in its place, and operated ever since. George W. Bentley sold the property to Russel Bentley in 1842, afterwards it was reconveyed to Mrs. Phebe Pendleton before 1859, when it was leased and operated by Thomas Clark, Welcome Stillman & Co., until Stillman's death. Before his death Clark & Stillman purchased the mill, and Clark sold Stillman one-half of the machinery, and after his death operated the mill until 1871, when he sold it to James M. Pendleton, who now owns it. Passing downwards, the accumulated waters are met by Vincent's dam, just north of the old turnpike, and the waters of the pond are taken by canal across the road and used to run his saw-mill and sash and blind manufacturing establishment. Still farther on the Messrs. Brown arrested the natural flow of the river by a dam for a grist-mill, which, after several years, has passed away out of use. The river, unvexed by any more dams, passes on by the remains of an old dam, where in the long ago the Richardsons owned a mill, down into the "White Rock Pond," where it mingles with the Ashaway waters, previously merged at Potter Hill with the calm-flowing Pawcatuck, then all on together, moving looms and spindles by the millions, and the buzzing wheels of industry, till they are lost in the ocean.

The sources of the Mystic River are found on the northern slope of Lantern Hill and the hills that rise to the north; moving down they soon reach Lantern Hill Pond, where they meet a dam that utilizes the water in running Main's mills. Then on and into Indiantown Pond, at the south end of which, in 1814, the Williams manufacturing establishment and dam were erected by Cyrus Williams, and by Henry and Silas Chesebro, and by them operated for a number of years, when the mills and water-power were sold to late John Hyde, and operated for a while by the late George W. Moss, and then were operated by Mr. Hyde at intervals until his death. Passing on, the Mystic waters were stopped and raised by an upland Fish, who built one of the first saw-mills erected in this region, some two hundred years ago.

The mill remained until the Mystic Manufacturing Company, chartered in 1814, purchased it. Still far-

ther down, within the last two years, the Messrs. Whitfords have built a mill-dam across its waters for sawing and other purposes. The Lantern Hill Silex Company was formed, as a joint-stock company, to excavate and draw from the everlasting hills that cluster around old Lantern Hill their mineral wealth, commenced and are still in operation there and at Mystic Bridge.

Population in 1880, 1769. Grand List, \$734,798.

TOWN CLERKS.

1807, Stephen Avery; 1828, Ansel Coats; 1829, Dudley R. Wheeler; 1831, Isaac P. Langworthy; 1832, Henry C. Brown; 1833, Oliver Hewitt; 1850, Thomas W. Wheeler; 1855, Charles N. Wheeler; 1862, Thomas W. Wheeler; 1865, William H. Hilliard; 1879, Henry C. Green; 1880, William H. Hilliard; 1881, William H. Hilliard.

The probate district of North Stonington was set off from the probate district of Stonington in 1835.

JUDGES.

1835-37, Elias Hewitt; 1838, William Randall, Jr.; 1839-45, Elias Hewitt; 1846, Thomas P. Wattles, M.D.; 1847, Elias Hewitt; 1848, Ansel Coats; 1849, the Legislature failed to appoint; 1850-54, Thomas P. Wattles, M.D.; 1855-57, Charles Perry White; 1858-59, Thomas W. Wheeler; 1860-62, Charles Perry White; 1863-64, Francis S. Peabody; 1865, William B. Hull; 1866-82, Charles Perry White.

SENATORS.

1837, Elias Hewitt, Stanton Hewitt, Jr.; 1845-46, Dudley R. Wheeler; 1855, Francis S. Peabody; 1867, Thomas Clark; 1881, Charles P. White.

REPRESENTATIVES.

When North Stonington was first organized as a town it was entitled to but one representative.

1808.—Elias Hewitt.
1809.—Sands Cole.
1810.—Chester Smith.
1811.—Nathaniel Pendleton.¹
1812.—David Coats, Sands Cole.
1813.—Thomas Wheeler, Elias S. Palmer.
1814.—Perez Hewitt, Gilbert Billings.
1815.—Nathan Pendleton, Latham Hull.
1816.—Chester Smith, Daniel Packer.
1817.—David Coats, John Brown.
1818.—Nathan Pendleton, Stanton Hewitt.
1819.—Samuel Chapman, Daniel Packer.
1820.—Nathan Pendleton, David Coats.
1821.—John Langworthy, Benjamin Pomeroy.
1822.—John D. Gallup, Nathan Pendleton.
1823.—William Randall, Jr., Asher Coats.
1824.—Chester Smith, Thomas T. Wells.
1825.—Sands Cole, Stanton Hewitt.
1826.—Nathan Pendleton, Latham Hull.
1827.—Cyrus Williams, Stanton Hewitt, Jr.
1828.—Latham Hull, Samuel Chapman.
1829.—Latham Hull, John D. Gallup.
1830.—Ezra Hewitt, Stanton Hewitt, Jr.
1831.—Elias Hewitt, Stephen Main.
1832.—Latham Hull, Stanton Hewitt, Jr.
1833.—Latham Hull, David Coats.
1834.—Oliver Hewitt, Ephraim Wheeler.
1835.—Latham Hull, Stanton Hewitt, Jr.
1836.—Gordon Hewitt, Latham Hull, Jr.
1837.—John D. Gallup, Amos Hull.
1838.—Latham Hull, John D. Gallup.
1839.—Elias Hewitt, Thomas H. Hewitt.
1840.—Latham Hull, Nathaniel M. Crary.
1841.—Oliver Hewitt, Peleg Clark.

¹ In 1811 the General Assembly gave the town two members.

- 1842.—Charles G. Simon, Latham Hull, Jr.
 1843.—John D. Gallup, Oliver Hewitt.
 1844.—Latham Hull, Charles S. Brown.
 1845.—Allen Wheeler, William B. Hull.
 1846.—William B. Hull, Nathaniel M. Crary.
 1847.—John D. Gallup, John Sheffield.
 1848.—Latham Hull, Oliver Hewitt.
 1849.—Oliver Hewitt, Francis H. Wheeler.
 1850.—Francis H. Wheeler, Christopher Hull.
 1851.—Allen Wheeler, Asher Prentice, Jr.
 1852.—Asher Prentice, Jr., Ephraim W. Maris.
 1853.—William B. Hull, Charles P. White.
 1854.—John D. Gallup, Denison Hewitt.
 1855.—Robert Y. Latham, C. H. Kenyon.
 1856.—Samuel B. Wheeler, Dudley W. Stewart.
 1857.—Cyrus W. Brown, Jr., Chester S. Prentice.
 1858.—Zebuloo Treat York, Roger Griswold Avery.
 1859.—Dudley R. Wheeler, Stephen A. Brown.
 1860.—Dudley R. Wheeler, Cyrus W. Brown, Jr.
 1861.—Samuel B. Wheeler, Thomas Clark.
 1862.—Thomas Clark, Chester S. Prentice.
 1863.—Stephen A. Brown, Charles Stanton.
 1864.—Lot W. Kumey, John D. Babcock.
 1865.—Thomas W. Wheeler, Samuel L. Main.
 1866.—Richard Wheeler, Thomas Clark.
 1867.—John D. Gallup (2), Alphonso Brownig.
 1868.—John D. Gallup (2), Alfred Clark.
 1869.—Alfred Clark, Roger G. Avery.
 1870.—Joseph D. Hewitt, Ashur H. Chapman.
 1871.—Joseph D. Hewitt, Ashur H. Chapman.
 1872.—Samuel Thompson, Amos A. Brownig.
 1873.—Samuel B. Wheeler, Benjamin F. Billings.
 1874.—Samuel L. Main, B. F. Billings.
 1875.—Andrew Avery, Edgar H. Wheeler.
 1876.—Andrew Avery, Edgar H. Wheeler.
 1877.—Alfred Clark, William H. Hillard.
 1878.—Alfred Clark, Orren Chapman.
 1879.—Charles L. Brown, John S. Bentley.
 1880.—Alfred M. Clark, John S. Bentley.
 1881.—Alfred M. Clark, Samuel T. Brownig.
 1882.—Orren Chapman, Charles Brown.

SELECTMEN.

The first election for selectmen in North Stonington took place June 15, 1807:

Latham Hull, Sr., Chester Smith, David Coats, Sanford Palmer, Elias Hewitt, Sr.

The next election took place November 24th of the same year, and after that they have been elected annually, as follows:

Chester Smith, David Coats, Elias Hewitt, Sr., Nathao Pendleton, Jeremiah York.

1808.—Chester Smith, David Coats, Elias Hewitt, Sr., Nathan Pendleton, Jeremiah York.

1809.—David Coats, Elias Hewitt, Jeremiah York, Asa Prentice, Sands Cole.

1810.—David Coats, Elias Hewitt, Sr., Asa Prentice, Sands Cole, Wm. T. Brownig.

1811.—David Coats, Elias Hewitt, Asa Prentice, Sands Cole, Robert Wheeler, Sr.

1812.—David Coats, Elias Hewitt, Asa Prentice, Sands Cole, Robert Wheeler.

1813.—David Coats, Elias Hewitt, Sr., Asa Prentice, Sands Cole, Robert Wheeler.

1814.—Elias Hewitt, Sr., Asa Prentice, Sands Cole, Gilbert Billings, Joseph Ayre.

1815.—Asa Prentice, Joseph Ayre, Daniel Packer, Luther Palmer, Chester Smith.

1816.—Chester Smith, David Coats, Daniel Packer, Luther Palmer, John Langworthy, Jr.

1817.—Elias Hewitt, Sr., Wm. T. Brownig, John Langworthy, Jr., Wm. Randall, Jr., Christopher Brown, Jr.

1818.—Elias Hewitt, Sr., Sands Cole, Wm. Randall, Jr., Perez Hewitt, Asa A. Swan.

1819.—John Langworthy, Jr., Wm. Randall, Jr., Perez Hewitt, Asa A. Swan, Benjamin Pomeroy.

1820.—John Langworthy, Jr., Wm. Randall, Jr., Benjamin Pomeroy, Ethan Foster, John Brown.

1821.—Latham Hull, Wm. Randall, Jr., John Dean Gallup, Elias Smith, Daniel Carr.

1822.—Latham Hull, John Dean Gallup, Daniel Carr, Samuel Prentice, Asher Coats.

1823.—Nathan Pendleton, Asher Coats, Sands Cole.

1824.—Latham Hull, Nathao Pendleton, Sands Cole, Russel Wheeler, Ezra B. Smith.

1825.—Latham Hull, Ezra B. Smith, Stanton Hewitt, Jr., Allen Wheeler, Smith Chapman.

1826.—Latham Hull, Stanton Hewitt, Jr., Allen Wheeler, Smith Chapman, Asher Prentice, Jr.

1827.—Latham Hull, Stanton Hewitt, Jr., Smith Chapman, Asher Prentice, Jr., Stephen Main.

1828.—Latham Hull, Stanton Hewitt, Jr., Stephen Main, Thomas Brownig, Abel Collins.

1829.—Latham Hull, Stanton Hewitt, Jr., Stephen Main, Thomas Brownig, Abel Collins.

1830.—Latham Hull, Smith Chapman, Stephen Main, Thomas Brownig, Stanton Hewitt, Jr.

1831.—Latham Hull, Stanton Hewitt, Jr., Stephen Main, Thomas Brownig, Elias Hewitt.

1832.—Latham Hull, Ezra Hewitt, Amos Hull, Matthew Brown, Andrew Chapman.

1833.—Ezra Hewitt, Amos Hull, Matthew Brown, Andrew Chapman, Thomas P. Wattles.

1834.—Ezra Hewitt, Amos Hull, Matthew Brown, Andrew Chapman, Thomas P. Wattles.

1835.—Ezra Hewitt, Amos Hull, Matthew Brown, Andrew Chapman, Thomas P. Wattles.

1836.—Amos Hull, Matthew Brown, Andrew Chapman, Amos C. Main, Elias Hewitt.

1837.—Latham Hull, William Randall, Jr., Peleg Clark, Ansel Coats, Jabez Gallup.

1838.—Latham Hull, Peleg Clark, Francis S. Peabody, George W. Bentley, Thomas H. Hewitt, David Stillman, Peleg Kenyon.

1839.—Latham Hull, Francis S. Peabody, Thomas H. Hewitt, Percy Kenyon, George W. Bentley, David Stillman, Peleg Clark.

1840.—Latham Hull, John Dean Gallup, Robert Wheeler, Peleg Clark, George W. Bentley, David Stillman, Charles H. Babcock.

1841.—Latham Hull, John Dean Gallup, Charles S. Brown, Russel Bentley, Allen Wheeler.

1842.—Latham Hull, John Dean Gallup, Charles S. Brown, Russel Bentley, George H. Lewis.

1843.—Latham Hull, John Dean Gallup, Russel Bentley.

1844.—Latham Hull, John Dean Gallup, Matthew Brown, Charles H. Babcock, Russel Bentley, Nathao York, Jr., Nathaniel M. Crary.

1845.—Latham Hull, John Dean Gallup, Nathaniel M. Crary, Russel Bentley, Palmer N. Micer, Charles H. Babcock, Matthew Brown.

1846.—John Dean Gallup, Nathaniel M. Crary, John Sheffield, Russel Bentley, Charles H. Babcock.

1847.—Latham Hull, Andrew Chapman, Thomas P. Wattles, William Vincent, Sanford Main, Oliver S. Ecclestone, Reuben W. York.

1848.—Latham Hull, Andrew Chapman, William Vincent, Oliver S. Ecclestone, Reuben W. York, Isaac W. Miner, Charles H. Maio.

1849.—John Dean Gallup, William Vincent, Isaac W. Miner, Andrew Chapman, Charles H. Main, Luke C. Reynolds, Charles P. White.

1850.—John Dean Gallup, William Vincent, Isaac W. Miner, Luke C. Reynolds, Charles P. White.

1851.—John Dean Gallup, William Vincent, Isaac W. Miner.

1852.—John Dean Gallup, William Vincent, Isaac W. Miner.

1853.—John Dean Gallup, William Vincent, William B. Hull.

1854.—William B. Hull, Ephraim W. Maio, Charles H. Babcock.

1855.—Ansel Coats, Robert Wheeler, Matthew Brown, Joseph Frink, Alfred Clark, Chester S. Prentice, Asher H. Chapman.

1856.—William Vincent, Ansel Coats, Sanford Main, Luke C. Reynolds, Samuel H. Prentice.

1857.—Peleg Clark, Wm. T. Brownig, Cyrus W. Brown, Jr.

1858.—Wm. B. Hull, Wm. M. Hillard, Charles H. Babcock.

1859.—Chester S. Prentice, Reuben W. York, Samuel B. Wheeler.

1860.—Chester S. Prentice, Asher H. Chapman, Reuben W. York.

1861.—Chester S. Prentice, Reuben W. York, Robert Palmer.

1862-63.—Wm. B. Hull, Charles H. Kenyon, Denison Hewitt.

1864.—Wm. B. Hull, Denison Hewitt, Henry L. Miner.

1865-68.—Chester S. Prentice, Dudley W. Stewart, Richard Wheeler.
 1869.—Chester S. Prentice, Dudley W. Stewart, Reuben W. York.
 1870.—Chester S. Prentice, Dudley W. Stewart, John D. Babcock.
 1871.—Chester S. Prentice, Alfred Clark, John D. Babcock.
 1872.—Samuel B. Wheeler, Andrew Avery, John C. Coats.
 1873.—Samuel B. Wheeler, Alfred Clark, Andrew Avery.
 1874.—Andrew Avery, Samuel B. Wheeler, William B. Hull.
 1875.—Samuel B. Wheeler, Andrew Avery, Alfred Clark.
 1876.—Samuel B. Wheeler, Andrew Avery, Alfred Clark.
 1877.—Andrew Avery, Orrin B. Allen, Alfred Clark.
 1878.—Andrew Avery, Robert P. Palmer, Nathan S. Edgcomb.
 1879.—Benjamin F. Billings, Alfred M. Clark, Orrin B. Allen.
 1880.—Alfred M. Clark, Isaac D. Miner, Orrin B. Allen.
 1881.—Orrin Chapman, Horace F. York, George W. Stewart.

Military.—Four of the militia companies assembled at Groton Bank during the last war with England, on the 20th day of June, 1813, belonged to this town; also four of the militia companies that rallied and repelled the British at Stonington in 1814 belonged to this town. As they have been included in Col. Randall's regiment on both occasions, in the history of Stonington, it is not deemed necessary to enter their names again.

The companies were No. 2, commanded by Asa A. Swan; No. 4, commanded by John W. Hull; No. 6, commanded by Daniel Carr; No. 7, commanded by Daniel Miner.

The following list shows the names of the men who volunteered and entered the Union army from North Stonington during the late war of the Rebellion:

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Infantry.

THIRD REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

Lorenzo D. Knapp, Augustus Terwilliger.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY G.

Partelo Burrows, corporal; Horace E. Partlo.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

Andrew Hogan.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

Edward Williams, Peter Gourley.

COMPANY G.

Henry Bentley, John F. Edgcomb.

TENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY F.

Thomas Johnson.

COMPANY H.

John E. Brooks.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Matthew M. Brown.

COMPANY B.

Charles W. Harris.

COMPANY D.

Henry Burns, Charles Halpin, Edward Riley, George Smith.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY K.

Amos Bray, George W. Edwards, John C. Smith.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Edward C. Grafton.

COMPANY K.

Francie T. Hagadon.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

John Burton.

COMPANY D.

James Drew.

COMPANY E.

James P. Bentley.

COMPANY G.

James M. Brown.

COMPANY H.

Jeremiah Haggerty, George McCracken, Francis French.

COMPANY I.

John Custenson, Thomas Waters.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Elias P. Bliven.

COMPANY G.

Capt. James F. Brown (pro. lieutenant-col.); 2d Lieut. E. Perry Packer (pro. capt.); Sergeants Darius H. Randall (disch. for app. in U. S. C. T.), John B. Brown (pro. 2d lieutenant), Wm. P. Frink, Courtland G. Stanton (pro. 1st lieutenant); Corporals Geo. H. Denison, Wm. R. Coats, Wm. G. Hawkins (pro. 2d lieutenant), Chas. A. Staple, Chas. A. Clark, Albert T. Crumb; Nathaniel W. Perkins, Albert C. Babcock, Franklin T. Bentley, Sanford N. Billings, Elisha C. Brown, Erastus S. Brown, Edw. J. Buddington, Henry D. Brown, Jesse Brown, Jr., John T. Buttou, Bradford Clark, Wm. H. Clark, John C. Coon, John H. Coon, Geo. S. Congdon, Jas. A. Davis, Chas. Dougherty, John Dunham, Latham M. Eccleston, Jas. M. Geer, John B. Geer, Thos. H. Gray, Paul H. Hillard, Ransom Kenyon, Lorenzo D. Knapp, Edwin A. Lewis, Stephen A. Main, Jesse M. Main, Latham H. Main, Silas W. Main, James Maples, James H. Merritt, Latham H. Park, Asher M. Palmer, Joel W. Pitcher, Edward Pitcher, Edward C. Prentiss, Hewitt Peters, Calvin H. Robinson, Charles F. Sherman, Joseph W. Stanton, William N. Stedman, Charles M. Terwilliger, August Terwilliger, Edward Toal, Alfred M. West, Michael Welch, Alvao H. Wright, Edwin S. Wheeler (pro. quartermaster-sergeant), Andrew J. Allen, Edwin M. Brown, John Davenport.

COMPANY H.

2d Lieut. William L. Hubbell (pro. capt.).

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Sergt. William T. Hubbell (pro. 2d lieutenant), George A. Avery.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Russell Andrews, Charles L. Burdick.

COMPANY B.

Dexter A. Johnson.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

Robert Cule, James H. Russell, Henry Seale, George W. Williams.

COMPANY D.

David Branch, William Cole, Andrew Cominger, Harry Crawford, Henry Gaunt, Isaac P. George, Alexander Jackson, Jefferson Miller, William H. Smith, John R. Swinger, William M. Taylor, Henry J. Wells, John Edwards, Anthony Lucus.

COMPANY E.

George W. Boyd, Edward C. Carroll, George W. Odell, Charles Robinson, Dennis W. Williams.

COMPANY F.

John H. Brown, William A. Washington.

Artillery.

FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Andrew Allen.

SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

William N. Cockfair.

COMPANY M.

Theodore Doune, George Jones.

Cavalry.**FIRST REGIMENT.****COMPANY C.**

George G. Hall, John Halpin, Joseph M. Brackett, George N. Chapman,
William C. Whipple.

During the first century after the settlement of Stonington the ocean and rivers that largely formed its boundaries swarmed with fish of almost every variety, furnishing subsistence for the inhabitants. The area of the town was almost entirely a wilderness, save where the Indians had burned down the forest-trees to plant their maize and the marsh-lands bordering on the coves and rivers, where the flowing tides had held everything in check except the back and fox-tail grasses. Game in endless variety roamed through the wilderness, subject only to the bow and arrow of the Indian and the white man's rifle. While most of the game was made to contribute to the planters' benefit, some of them were dangerous and destructive, and preyed upon their herds at pleasure. Goats, sheep, and swine at all ages were taken and destroyed by the wolves and bears, who claimed a prior right to them. So bold and daring at times did they become that they would enter the barnyards of the planters at night and feast upon their herds, taking especial pleasure in the young, warm blood of kids and lambs. As the settlement progressed the more available places for cultivation were taken up, which compelled these foraging animals to seek shelter in caverns and the deepest recesses of the ledges and hills, where they might remain in secret safety during the day, and when the darkness of the night overhung the hills and valleys alike they sallied forth in pursuit of their prey.

Not far from 1750, ^{the} Maj. Israel Hewitt, who lived on Win-che-choog Hill, in North Stonington, became a noted hunter, kept a kennel of bloodhounds, and for pastime and pleasure devoted much of his time in hunting these dangerous animals. One old bruin, who rendezvoused in an undiscovered cavern in the upper part of the town, became so destructive among the farmers' herds in that vicinity that Maj. Hewitt was invited to hunt the rascal down and relieve them from so formidable a pest. So the old hunter, on horseback, in regal style, with servants, munitions of war, and a full corps of bloodhounds, started out in pursuit of the dreaded monster. The hounds soon came upon his foraging tracks, and with that heavenly, or at least unearthly, music that nothing but bloodhounds can chant, they followed with unerring certainty the old mugwump to his den. The practiced ear of the major assured him that the game was bagged. So riding up to the place he saw from the tremulous murmur of his dogs that they had a dangerous animal in hand. After examining the mouth of the cavern and in vain trying to induce the hounds to enter (which they could easily have done), he resolved to enter himself and force old bruin to a fight in his own den.

The major closely examined his rifle to see if it was well loaded, then picking the flint and throwing off his hunter's rig, he entered the cavern and cautiously crept along upon his hands and knees until he reached its lower chamber. By this time the darkness was all-pervading, except two headlights glaring at him from the farther end of the cavern, accompanied by a terrific growl, that told the hunter that his or old bruin's time had come. But the major was equal to the occasion. He, raising his rifle and taking deliberate aim, added another glare to the infernal darkness which shook the cavern from its foundation to its summit. Slowly moving backwards, he reached the surface almost stifled with the sulphurous air of the den. Reloading his rifle and lighting a torch, he again descended into the cavern, and at the farther end he found old bruin with his headlights dim, beyond his growling and his howling,—he was dead. He removed the bear, and with the aid of an Indian servant took him on horseback and carried him home and dressed him, but none of the hounds would touch his meat. The site of this cavern, familiarly known as the "Bear's Hole," is situated some three miles north of the village of Milltown, and in former years was a famous resort for sight-seers and parties of young people. But a few invading red snakes having been seen guarding its portals, have sent it back to the silence and solitude that it enjoyed in the olden time.

Charles Hewitt, a grandson of Major Israel Hewitt through his son Charles and wife Hannah Stanton, was one of the forty volunteers who composed the heroic band, who, under the command of Gen. Barton, of Rhode Island, on the 10th day of July, 1777, crossed over Narragansett Bay from Tiverton to Warwick Neck, and from there back to Portsmouth, on Newport Island, and captured the British Gen. Richard Prescott, taking him from his bed at midnight, and recrossed the bay in safety with their royal prisoner.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.**NORTH STONINGTON—(Continued).****BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.**

Hon. Charles Perry White was born at North Stonington, Conn., Nov. 12, 1813. He received a common-school and academic education, studying in his native town and in Rhode Island. He has held the office of judge of probate at North Stonington for twenty-two years, and was a member of the House from that town in 1853. He was at that time a member of the Democratic party, but since then he has been associated with the Republican in politics, and has done long and faithful service in behalf of the prin-



CHARLES P. WHITE.





L. J. Webb

ciples of that organization. He has held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-five years, and has held other local offices and trusts of responsibility. When he was elected to the House in 1853 by the Democrats he declined giving any pledges in regard to the subject of temperance, but when the test vote was required in the Legislature that year, he was found to be firmly on the side of restriction. He was elected senator for the Eighth District in the fall of 1880, for two years, by a majority of eight hundred. His father, Charles White, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his paternal grandfather served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His mother, Ruth Perry, was a descendant of Commodore Perry.

Senator White is a farmer by occupation; a man of great force of character, and possesses the confidence and esteem of all classes.

Asher H. Chapman was born in North Stonington, Dec. 18, 1807, where he has resided ever since, except fourteen years of his early life, which were spent in the town of Griswold. His emigrant ancestor was named John Chapman, who in early life learned the weaver's trade near London, England. After his apprenticeship of seven years had expired he visited London, and being unaccustomed to the dangers of the city, and while lingering about the docks, he was pressed on board a man-of-war, where he remained until the ship came to Boston, when Mr. Chapman escaped, fled into the country, and finally reached Wakefield, R. I., where, under the hospitable roof of Samuel Alden, he found shelter, and for whom he subsequently worked at his trade. After a few years we find him in Stonington, where he married Sarah Brown, Feb. 17, 1710, locating himself within the present limits of North Stonington. They were blessed with eight children, one of whom, Andrew Chapman, born March 3, 1719, married Hannah Smith in 1747. They resided in North Stonington, and became the parents of ten children; and their son, Andrew Chapman, born May 10, 1754, married Ann York, March 30, 1780, and they became the parents of six children; and their son, Andrew Chapman, born Nov. 27, 1785, married a Miss Palmer; and their son, Asher H. Chapman, born Dec. 18, 1807, was reared to farming among his native hills, and received a public-school education; married Lucy A. Palmer, daughter of Capt. Frederick Palmer, of Stonington, June 5, 1871. Mr. Chapman enjoys to an unlimited extent the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He has held the office of selectman and other town offices, and in 1870 and 1871 was elected representative to the General Assembly. Mr. Chapman devotes the most of his time to farming on the old homestead, a portion of it, however, he employs in brokerage and assisting his friends in investing their funds.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman trace their ancestral line back to Thomas Stanton, George Denison, Walter Palmer, and others, who were the most respectable of our early families.

Zebulon Treat York, of North Stonington, was born July 19, 1817. His parents were Zebulon York and Betsey Chapman, who were married March 17, 1803. Mr. York's emigrant ancestor was James York, who was born in 1608, and came to this country among its early settlers, and located himself first at Braintree, Mass. He married Joannah —, in 1646, at Braintree, where their first son, James, was born, Aug. 14, 1648. James York, Sr., came to Stonington (or Southertown, as it was then called) in 1660, and settled on a tract of land at Anguilla.

He died in 1683; his widow in 1685. His son James went to Boston to reside, and there married Deborah Bell, daughter of Thomas and Anne Bell, Jan. 17, 1669, and came to Stonington in 1670. Sold his real estate in Boston in 1672; was made free in 1673, and died Oct. 26, 1676. They had four children, the youngest of whom, Thomas, was born Oct. 14, 1676, and married Mary Brown, Jan. 9, 1704. Their son, Bell York, born in 1725, married, Feb. 18, 1747, Ruth Miner, and they were the great-grandparents of Mr. Z. T. York, who spent his boyhood with his parents, until he left home to complete his education and seek his fortune.

His education was finished under Prof. Joseph H. Gallup, a man eminent and widely known as a mathematician. Mr. York taught school more or less for fourteen years, and canvassed a large extent of territory as a book agent. His home has always been in North Stonington, though not always there himself. He married Elizabeth S. Stanton (a direct descendant of the famous Indian interpreter-general of New England), and went to keeping house and farming on the southern slope of Pung-hung-we-nuck Hill, which he followed successfully, and a few years later established a line of brokerage in connection with his farming operations, which has been productive of the best results. Without aspiring to political honors, Mr. York has been elected repeatedly to positions of trust, holding a variety of town offices, and in 1858 was elected representative to the General Assembly. The ancestors of Mr. York were among our most respectable citizens.

Deacon Charles Wheeler, of North Stonington, was born Sept. 20, 1789, consequently he was ninety-two years old last September. His body and mind are wonderfully preserved, largely owing no doubt to his temperate and industrious habits. Deacon Wheeler was reared to farm-life in a model New England home, where, in addition to a good common-school education, he enjoyed the benefit of religious instruction. Coming up to manhood with a mind well stored with useful and practical knowledge, he intelligently pursued his vocation, and gained the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Feeling the want of intelligent and sympathetic companionship and the sweet counsel of womanly devotion, he sought the heart and hand of a young lady whom he had known from childhood, and on the

26th day of January, 1812, Charles Wheeler and Rebecca Williams were married.

The union thus formed was productive of the happiest results, and strengthened with increasing years; blessing each other, their children, and friends with the light of a happy home.

His early religious training left its impress upon his heart, and when he reached maturer years the monitions that guided his youth led him to the throne of grace, imploring the divine forgiveness. The ministry of the Holy Spirit renewed his heart, and he united with the First Congregational Church of North Stonington Oct. 4, 1834.

Later the church was summoned to choose a deacon, and the choice fell upon him, June 17, 1838, which he modestly accepted, and all through the intervening years he has been constant in season and out of season. Death has summoned away his wife and all his children except one, who resides in a distant State, yet with trusting confidence and unshaken faith in "Him who doeth all things well," he is waiting for the sunset signal.

Paternally, Mr. Wheeler descends from some of our best Stonington families, and through them he is connected with John Howland, of the "Mayflower."

Alfred Clarke, son of Peleg and Fanny Clarke, was born in North Stonington, Conn., Sept. 24, 1817, and died Feb. 7, 1878. During his youth he worked on a farm, and also served an apprenticeship at tanning and currying leather, which business he followed quite a portion of his life at Clarke's Falls, the place of his residence. In connection with the tannery he operated a saw-, grist-, and bark-mill, and in company with Mr. Spicer Tefft he erected a large factory building and its adjacent houses, which now constitute the enterprising village of Clarke's Falls. During his apprenticeship a large tumor formed in his side, which was removed by Dr. Miller, of Norwich, Conn. Although the operation was a most painful one, yet, seating himself in a chair, he submitted to it without a groan, refusing to let any one hold even his head or hands, exhibiting a calmness and courage quite remarkable for one of his years.

On Sept. 22, 1839, at the age of twenty-two years, he married Altana B. Langworthy, daughter of Deacon John and Sarah Langworthy, of North Stonington, Conn. She died April 2, 1841, leaving an infant daughter, who is now living, and the wife of Deacon Benj. P. Langworthy (2). On Oct. 2, 1841, he married Mary N. Palmer, daughter of Israel and Lucy Palmer, of North Stonington. Of this marriage five children were born, but only two are now living,—Alfred M. Clarke, who married Martha Witter, and Maria P. Clarke, who married B. Clay Pierce. At his death Mr. Clarke left surviving him, his wife, three children, and five grandchildren.

When eighteen or nineteen years of age Mr. Clarke became a Christian, and made a public profession of religion by baptism, connecting himself with the

Second Seventh-day Baptist Church at Hopkinton City, of which he continued a worthy and respected member till his death. His wife and children are also members of the same church.

The *Providence Journal*, under date of Feb. 9, 1878, in speaking of Mr. Clarke, says,—

"Hon. Alfred Clarke died at his residence at Clarke's Falls to-day, February 7th, from a long sickness, which has been of a rheumatic character, and has been extremely painful. He has long been a very prominent and highly-esteemed citizen of his town (North Stonington), having filled with great acceptance many offices of profit and trust therein. At the time of his death he was a member-elect of the Legislature, having, however, been unable to attend the present session on account of his sickness. He was a member last year also. He was one of the selectmen of the town, and a director in the Ashaway National Bank. By industry and economy he had secured a competence, and by his sterling integrity he had endeared himself to a host of friends. He will be greatly mourned and missed in this community. He was in his sixty-first year, and leaves a widow and three children."

Charles G. Hewitt, the subject of this sketch, was born in Stonington, now North Stonington, Dec. 20, 1801. His early life was spent with his parents, who resided on Win-che-choog Hill, a mile or two west of the village of Milltown. He was educated in the public schools of the times, and very early developed a strong attachment for farm-life, and became a successful farmer, preferring the quiet enjoyment of agricultural pursuits to public life in any form. He married Lucy Randall, of Stonington, Dec. 25, 1823, and they became the parents of two children,—Dudley R. and Lucy A. Hewitt. His first wife died April 19, 1839, and on the 19th day of January, 1843, he was married to Mary Wheeler, of Stonington. Mr. Hewitt was an upright and honest man, of superior judgment and fixed principles, kind and genial in all of the relations of life; devotedly attached to his family, he deemed no sacrifice too great for their comfort and benefit. His ancestors were some of the most prominent families of our town and State, notably Capt. George Denison, Thomas Stanton, Walter Palmer, Thomas Hewitt, and John Howland of the "Mayflower," and Robert Williams, of Roxbury, Mass.

Deacon Solomon Barber, sixth son of Col. Moses Barber, of South Kingston, Washington Co., R. I., was born Feb. 6, 1823. Like most farmers' sons, his early boyhood was employed alternately in work on the farm and in attending school; by this means he obtained a fair education, and as he grew up he early manifested a strong desire to engage in the manufacture of cloth, and so he directed his energies in that channel, and became established in that pursuit at the age of twenty-four. His life has been devoted to the building up and in a legitimate manner extending that business, and is now the proprietor of a large manufactory at Laurel Glen, Conn. Mr. Barber was married Aug. 18, 1844, to Miss Ellen M., daughter of Asa Dye. They have four children,—Rensaeller W., Moses, Ellie M., and Sarah S. The latter married A. F. Knight, of Bozrahville. They have one child, a daughter, named Bertha. Rensaeller married Kate



CHARLES WHEELER.



Alfred C. C. C.



CHARLES G. HEWITT.



SOLOMON BARBER.

L. Lander, of Coventry, Conn. They have two children,—Anna E. and Edwin P. Moses married Maria Edgerton, of Coventry, Conn. Mr. Barber has long been a consistent member of the church, is a man of pleasant, agreeable manners, honest, upright, and industrious, a successful business man, and commands the respect and esteem of those who know him. He will leave to his children the rich heritage of an honorable, honest man.

CHAPTER XC.

VOLUNTOWN.

Geographical—Topographical—The Volunteers' Grant—Original Bounds—Claimed by the Mohegans—Massashowitt's Claim—First Meeting of Proprietors—Survey of the Town—The Pioneers—Ecclesiastical—Congregational Church—The Separate Church—The Schools—Beachville—Manufacturing—Civil and Military—Organization of Town—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Organization of Probate Court—First Officers—Military Record—List of Representatives from 1740 to 1882.

VOLUNTOWN lies in the extreme northeastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Windham County, on the east by the State of Rhode Island, on the south by North Stonington, and on the west by Griswold. The surface of the town is uneven, but the soil is generally fertile.

The Volunteers' Grant.—The greater part of the tract embraced within the bounds of the present town of Voluntown was granted in 1700 to the volunteers in the Narragansett war, from which circumstance the town derives its name. From the organization of the colony it had been customary to make grants to officers and soldiers who had distinguished themselves in the service of their country. Capt. Mason and others engaged in the Pequot war were granted lands, which stimulated those who had performed such signal feats in the Narragansett war to ask for a grant of a town in acknowledgment of their services. The petition to the General Court for the grant was presented in 1696 by Lieut. Thomas Leffingwell, of Norwich, and Sergt. John Frink, of Stonington, "that they with the rest of the English volunteers in former wars might have a plantation granted to them." The petition was formally received, and a tract six miles square was granted, "to be taken up out of some of the conquered land."

A committee "of discovery" was at once sent out in search of suitable land for a plantation, but found their choice very limited, as most of the conquered land had already been appropriated by Major Fitch, the Winthrops, and others. The committee reported that the only available land remaining within the Connecticut limits was lying a short distance east of Norwich, bordering on Rhode Island. A committee consisting of Capt. Samuel Mason, Mr. John Gallup, and Lieut. James Avery was appointed to view the said tract and report whether it "would accommodate a body of people for comfortable subsistence

in a plantation way." After a deliberation of three years the committee reported favorably, and in October, 1700, Lieut. Leffingwell, Richard Bushnell, Isaac Wheeler, Caleb Fobes, Samuel Bliss, Joseph Morgan, and Manasseh Minor moved that the grant be confirmed. The original bounds of the grant were nearly identical with those of the present township, except it extended on the east to Pawcatuck River.

Voluntown was a barren tract of but little value, and after the Narragansett war was claimed by the Mohegans. The Quinnebaug sachem Massashowitt also laid claim to it.

The first meeting of the proprietors or grantees was held at Stonington, July 1, 1701, to make arrangements for survey and appropriation. Richard Bushnell was chosen clerk of the company, and S. Leffingwell, James Avery, John Frink, and Richard Smith were appointed a committee "to pass all those that offer themselves as volunteers."

A number of years, however, passed before the division was completed, as the territory was still in dispute, and it was not until 1705 that the Mohegans' claim was adjusted. In that year the town was formally surveyed and the bounds established.

But a narrow strip of land was accorded to the Mohegans under this survey, but during the same summer a considerable portion of the town was taken by Rhode Island. So greatly did it damage the grant "that they feared their intended purpose of settling a plantation so accommodable for a Christian society as they desired was frustrated."

At a meeting of the volunteers, held Nov. 14, 1705, it was decided to have the town resurveyed, computed, and laid out in as many lots as there was volunteers, and to number them, etc.

April 17, 1706, a meeting was held, when it was voted "to go on and draw lots upon that part of the land laid out," and the grant was made to one hundred and sixty persons who had enrolled their names as desiring to share the benefit of the grant. These were residents of New London, Norwich, Stonington, Windham, Plainfield, and other neighboring towns. The list embraced officers, soldiers, ministers, chaplains, and others who had served the colony in a civil capacity during the war.

Notwithstanding the survey of the town had been made and the various lots designated, very little progress was made for several years in its settlement. Its soil was poor and its location remote and inconvenient. "A pair of come four year old steers" was once given in exchange for eighty-six acres.

The first settler in what is now Voluntown was doubtless Mr. Samuel Fish. Other pioneers were John Gallup, John and Francis Smith, Robert Parke, Thomas Reynolds, Thomas Coles, John Campbell, John Safford, Obadiah Rhodes, and Samuel Whaley.

The loss of so important a portion of the town as that taken by Rhode Island caused the volunteers at once to appeal to the General Assembly for an equivalent,

and they petitioned that body that the vacant colony land lying on the north might be annexed. After various earnest petitions, four years later, 1719, the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and what is now the present town of Sterling, except a small strip on the north border, was annexed to Voluntown. The annexed territory was surveyed as rapidly as possible by John Plumb, surveyor for New London County. Thirty lots were laid out and assigned to nineteen persons.

Congregational Church.—Voluntown, like other towns in the colony, gave its first attention to the business of securing a minister for the plantation, and in the autumn of 1720 a Rev. Mr. Wilson was employed, and the first recorded public act of the inhabitants, March 14, 1721, was the choice of Robert Park and Jacob Bacon "to go to treat with y^e Reverend Mr. Wilson of y^e reason of his inclining to depart from us and whether we can possibly keep him." The Rev. Mr. Billings preached to the little settlement a short time, but declined a call. Rev. Samuel Dorrance, a Scotch Presbyterian, lately arrived from Ireland, and a graduate of Glasgow University, was called in 1723, and on the 15th of October of that year Mr. Dorrance was ordained and the church organized with the following members: Samuel Dorrance, Robert Gordon, Charles Cole, John Kasson, John, Robert, and Samuel Campbell, John and Alexander Gordon, Ebenezer Dow, John Keigwin, William Hamilton, Robert Hopkin, John Smith, Daniel Dill, Thomas Welch, Jacob Bacon, Daniel Cass, John and George Dorrance, Samuel Church, Jr., John Dorrance, Jr., Nathaniel Dean, Vincent Patterson, Robert Miller, Patrick Parke, Samuel Church, Adam Kasson, William Kasson, David Hopkins, Charles Campbell, Nathaniel French, John Gibson, James Hopkins, John and Robert Parke, William Rogers, and John Gallup. The church thus organized adopted the Westminster Confession of Faith, and was the first and long the only Presbyterian Church in Connecticut.¹ The location of the meeting-house caused a great deal of discussion among the good people of Voluntown, and it was not until 1731 that the church edifice was completed. It was erected upon the original site agreed upon by the inhabitants and proprietors, April 27, 1722. It stands on the line between the present towns of Voluntown and Sterling. The present church was erected in 1858.

The following is a list of pastors from the organization of the church to the present time: Samuel Dorrance, Micajah Porter, Elijah S. Wells, Otis Lane, Jacob Allen, Charles L. Ayer.

The Separate Church.—The date of the organization of a Separate Church in Voluntown is uncertain, but it was doubtless about the year 1745, and among the members were Peter Miller, Thomas Thompson, Benj. Park, Robert Campbell, James and

Thomas Douglass, John Kennedy, Isaac Gallup, Samuel Smith, Matthew Patrick, John Gaston, Robert Hinman, Robert Gibson, and James Stranahan. After a few years the church was abandoned and united with that of Plainfield.

The Catholics of Voluntown are few in number, and are attended by the resident pastor at Jewett City. Services are held once a fortnight in Union Hall. Rev. Thos. J. Joynt is now building in that village a neat church, which he expects to have dedicated this fall. The Catholics number about three hundred, and are mostly of French-Canadian extraction.

The Schools.—The first reference to schools found upon the old town records is under date Dec. 4, 1732, when it was voted "that there shall be a surkelating school kep and a schoolmaster hired at ye town's charge." In March, 1735, it was voted "that the school be kept in four places, three months in a place, six months in ye north end and six months in ye south end, dividing ye town by a line from Alexander Gordon's to Ebenezer Dow's house, and that the master, John Dunlap, should have thirty pounds money, and sufficient meat, drink, washing, and lodging, for keeping school eleven months and eighteen days, and in ye night when convenient."

The first school-house was built in 1737. It was located "four rods from ye northwest corner of ye meeting-house, and a rente of two pence allowed for the same."

Beachdale.—This is a little hamlet located in the western part of the town, on the Pachaug River, and is the seat of the cotton manufactory of Ira G. Briggs & Co.

A library association was formed in 1792, and a hundred volumes procured.

Manufactures.—The Pachaug at this point furnishes an excellent water-power, and one of the earliest factories of cotton yarn in New England was established here, that of the Industry Manufacturing Company, which was formed March 12, 1814, by James Treat, of Preston, and others. This property, after various vicissitudes, passed into the hands of the present firm of Ira G. Briggs & Co. The village contains two churches, Methodist and Baptist. George Weatherhead, a Killingly manufacturer, now deceased, was also engaged in business here.

Dr. Harvey Campbell, the beloved physician, who so long and faithfully administered to the medical wants of the people here, died in 1877, after a long infirmity. He was a prominent citizen and "a leader in every good work." The present physician in Voluntown is Dr. Ransom Young. Drs. Allan and William Campbell were widely known as medical practitioners prior to Dr. Harvey Campbell.

Civil and Military.—Voluntown was incorporated as a town in 1721, and in addition to its present territory embraced the present town of Sterling, and so remained until 1794, when Sterling was constituted a

¹ It was reorganized as a Congregational Church, June 30, 1779.

separate town. In 1739 the vacant mile north of Voluntown was annexed to the town by formal act of the General Assembly. Voluntown remained a portion of Windham County until 1881, when it was annexed to New London County.

The Voluntown Probate Court was established in 1830, with Sterry Kinnie judge, and Minor Robbins clerk.

June 20, 1721, the first town-meeting was held, when the following officers were chosen: Selectmen, John Gallup, John Safford, Ebenezer Cooper, Samuel Whaley, and Nathaniel French; Town Clerk, Jacob Bacon; Constable, Thomas Cole; Toller, Francis Smith.

In the following December John Tyler, Obadiah Rogers, and Ebenezer Dow were added to the selectmen. Various votes were passed. A pound was ordered. Three men were appointed "to lay out highways least to ye damage of ye owners of land and ye best advantage for the neighborhood."

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1740 TO 1881.

1740.—Robert Dixon.
 1741.—John Kesson, John Dickson, Robert Dickson.
 1742.—Robert Dixon, Charles Campbell.
 1743-44.—Robert Dixon, Charles Campbell, John Dixon.
 1745.—John Dixon, John Kesson, Thomas Kesson.
 1746.—John Dixon, Joseph Palmer, Robert Dixon, Thomas Kesson.
 1747.—Capt. Robert Dixon, Capt. Isaac Gallopp, Capt. Thomas Kesson.
 1748.—Capt. Robert Dixon, Thomas Kesson, John Smith.
 1749.—Joseph Palmer, Capt. Robert Dixon, Joseph Park.
 1750-51.—Capt. Robert Dixon, John Smith.
 1752.—Capt. Robert Dixon, John Smith, Jr.
 1753.—Joseph Park, Capt. Isaac Gallup, Jeremiah Keeney, John Kesson.
 1754.—Capt. Robert Dickson, John Smith.
 1755.—Capt. Robert Dickson, John Smith, Capt. Isaac Gallup.
 1756.—Robert Jameson, Capt. Robert Dickson, John Smith.
 1757.—Capt. Robert Dixon, John Smith, John Gordon, Capt. Daniel Fish.
 1758.—Capt. Robert Dixon, John Smith.
 1759.—Capt. Robert Dixon, Robert Jemison, John Smith.
 1760.—Capt. Robert Dixon, John Smith.
 1761.—Capt. Robert Dixon, John Smith.
 1762.—John Gordon, Capt. Robert Dixon, John Gordon.
 1763.—John Gordon, Robert Jameson.
 1764.—Capt. Robert Dixon, John Gordon, Robert Jameson.
 1765.—John Gordon, Moses Kinney.
 1766.—John Gordon, Robert Dixon, John Smith.
 1767.—Capt. Robert Dixon, Samuel Stewart.
 1768.—John Gordon, Capt. Isaac Gallop.
 1769-70.—Capt. Robert Dixon, Samuel Stewart.
 1771.—Capt. Robert Dixon, Samuel Stewart, Capt. Isaac Gallopp, Moses Kinney.
 1772.—Capt. Isaac Gallop, Samuel Stewart, Samuel Gordon.
 1773.—Capt. Isaac Gallop, Samuel Gordon.
 1774-75.—James Gordon, Robert Hunter.
 1776.—John Gordon, Ezra Crary, James Gordon.
 1777.—Robert Hunter, James Gordon.
 1778.—Robert Dixon, Moses Campbell, James Gordon, Matthew Newton.
 1779.—Robert Hunter, James Gordon.
 1780.—Isaac Gallop, John Cole, James Gordon, Robert Dixon.
 1781.—Solomon Morgan, Isaac Gallop, Moses Kinne.
 1782.—Joseph Frink, Isaac Gallop, James Gordon, Joseph Wyley.
 1783.—James Gordon, Joseph Wyley.
 1784.—Moses Campbell, James Gordon, Joseph Wyley.
 1785.—Joseph Alexander, James Gordon, Joseph Wyley.
 1786.—Benjamin Dowe, Benjamin Gallup, Joseph Wyley.
 1787.—John Wyley, Allen Campbell, Benjamin Gallup.
 1788.—Titus Bailey, Isaac Gallup, Joshua Frink.
 1789.—Robert Dixon, Samuel Robbins, Titus Bailey, John Stewart.
 1790.—Benjamin Dowe, Samuel Robbins, Moses Campbell, John Stewart.

1791.—Robert Dixon, Joseph Wyley, Benjamin Dowe, Samuel Roblin.
 1792.—John Gaston, Thomas Gordon, Benjamin Dowe, Samuel Roblin.
 1793.—John Gaston, David Gallup, Samuel Kinney, Samuel Roblin.
 1794.—Lemuel Dorrance, Joseph Wyley.
 1795-96.—Samuel Roblin.
 1797.—James Alexander, Samuel Roblin.
 1798.—Joseph Wyley, Samuel Roblin.
 1799.—Allen Campbell, Moses Robbins.
 1800.—Samuel Robbins, Moses Robbins.
 1801.—Nicholas Randall, Allen Campbell.
 1802.—Samuel Robbins, Allen Campbell.
 1803.—Samuel Robbins, Moses Robbins.
 1804.—Samuel Robbins, Nicholas Randall.
 1805.—Wm. Gallup.
 1806.—Nathaniel Sheffield, Allen Campbell.
 1807.—Wm. Gallup, Loring Robbins.
 1808.—Daniel Keigwin, Samuel Roblin.
 1809.—Wm. Gallup, Samuel Kinne.
 1810.—Allen Campbell, Samuel Robbins.
 1811.—Wm. Gallup, Daniel Keigwin.
 1812.—Amos Treat, Wm. Gallup.
 1813.—Samuel Robbins, Sterry Kinne.
 1814.—Allen Campbell, James Alexander.
 1815.—Wm. Gallup, Daniel Keigwin.
 1816.—James Alexander, Daniel Keigwin.
 1817.—Minor Robbins, Daniel Keigwin.
 1818.—Wm. Gallup, Sterry Kinne.
 1819-20.—James Alexander.
 1821.—Minor Robbins.
 1822.—Sterry Kinne.
 1823.—Minor Robbins.
 1824.—Sterry Kinne.
 1825.—Jonathan Stanton.
 1826.—Sterry Kinne.
 1827.—Kiane Gallup.
 1828.—Joel Kinney.
 1829.—Sterry Kinne.
 1830.—Joel Kinney.
 1831.—Harvey Campbell.
 1832.—Joel Kinne.
 1833.—Joseph Wyley.
 1834.—Elisha Patten.
 1835.—John C. Smith.
 1836.—Elisha Patten.
 1837.—John C. Smith.
 1838.—Harvey Campbell.
 1839.—Samuel R. Kinney.
 1840.—Ira K. Craodall.
 1841-42.—Elisha Patten.
 1843.—Wm. C. Stanton.
 1844.—Elisha Patten.
 1845-46.—Benj. Gallup (2).
 1847.—Samuel Gates.
 1848.—G. D. Campbell.
 1849.—Benj. Gallup, Jr.
 1850.—Eras D. Campbell.
 1851.—Elisha Patten.
 1852.—Stephen S. Kegwin.
 1853.—Kinney Gallup.
 1854.—Elisha Patten.
 1855.—N. S. Gallup.
 1856.—O. H. Smith.
 1857.—Christopher Colegrove.
 1858.—Benj. Gallup.
 1859.—Martin Kinne.
 1860.—Caleb P. Patten.
 1861.—Charles E. Main.
 1862.—Robert H. Dixon.
 1863.—Charles E. Main.
 1864.—Ira G. Briggs.
 1865.—Harvey Campbell.
 1866.—Ira G. Briggs.
 1867.—Albert Campbell.
 1868.—Ira G. Briggs.
 1869.—Albert Campbell.
 1870.—Edmund Hall.
 1871.—Benj. Gallup.

1872.—Ezra Briggs.
 1873.—Charles S. Weaver.
 1874.—Charles E. Main.
 1875.—Jared A. Gallup.
 1876.—E. Byron Gallup.
 1877.—James M. Cook.
 1878.—Joseph C. Tanner.
 1879.—Robert H. Dixon.
 1880.—Hiram Jencks.
 1881.—James M. Cook.

CHAPTER XCI.

VOLUNTOWN—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Ira G. Briggs & Co.—Among the early factories of cotton yarn in New England was that of the Industry Manufacturing Company of Voluntown, Conn., which was formed March 12, 1814, by James Treat, of Preston, and others.

Mr. Treat was one of the most enterprising business men of that vicinity. He was largely engaged in trade, and invested in several manufacturing interests, among which was the Jewett City Cotton Manufacturing Company, organized in 1811, the germ of the present manufacturing enterprises of that place. In the Industry Manufacturing Company he owned at first five of the twenty shares, and by successive purchases from the other owners increased his interest until Nov. 4, 1823, when he became sole owner.

On Aug. 9, 1824, he conveyed an interest of one-third to his son-in-law, Joseph H. Doane, and on April 18, 1828, an additional one-sixth. Mr. Doane sold his interest to James S. Treat, son of James Treat, Dec. 29, 1832. The latter also sold his interest to his son, Sept. 18, 1843. James S. Treat operated the mill until Feb. 12, 1855, when he made an assignment. On the 18th of April of the following year the property was sold to a company, one of whom was Ira G. Briggs.

Ira G. Briggs was born in Coventry, R. I., April 29, 1820. His father, Wanton Briggs, was a farmer and a justice of the peace. He was the father of eight sons and four daughters. Of the sons, Ira was the eldest, except one who died in infancy. He worked on the farm until he was twelve years of age, when his father removed to the village since known as Harrisville, where he was employed by Elisha Harris, the well-known manufacturer, and afterwards Governor of the State.

Ira entered Mr. Harris' factory, beginning in the picker-room, where he remained four years. He then worked about two years in the other parts of the factory, and became expert in all the processes of cotton manufacturing. At eighteen he entered the machine-shop of Lavalley, Lamphear & Co., in the adjoining village (Phenix), that firm being then engaged as its successor. The Lamphear Machine Company is now

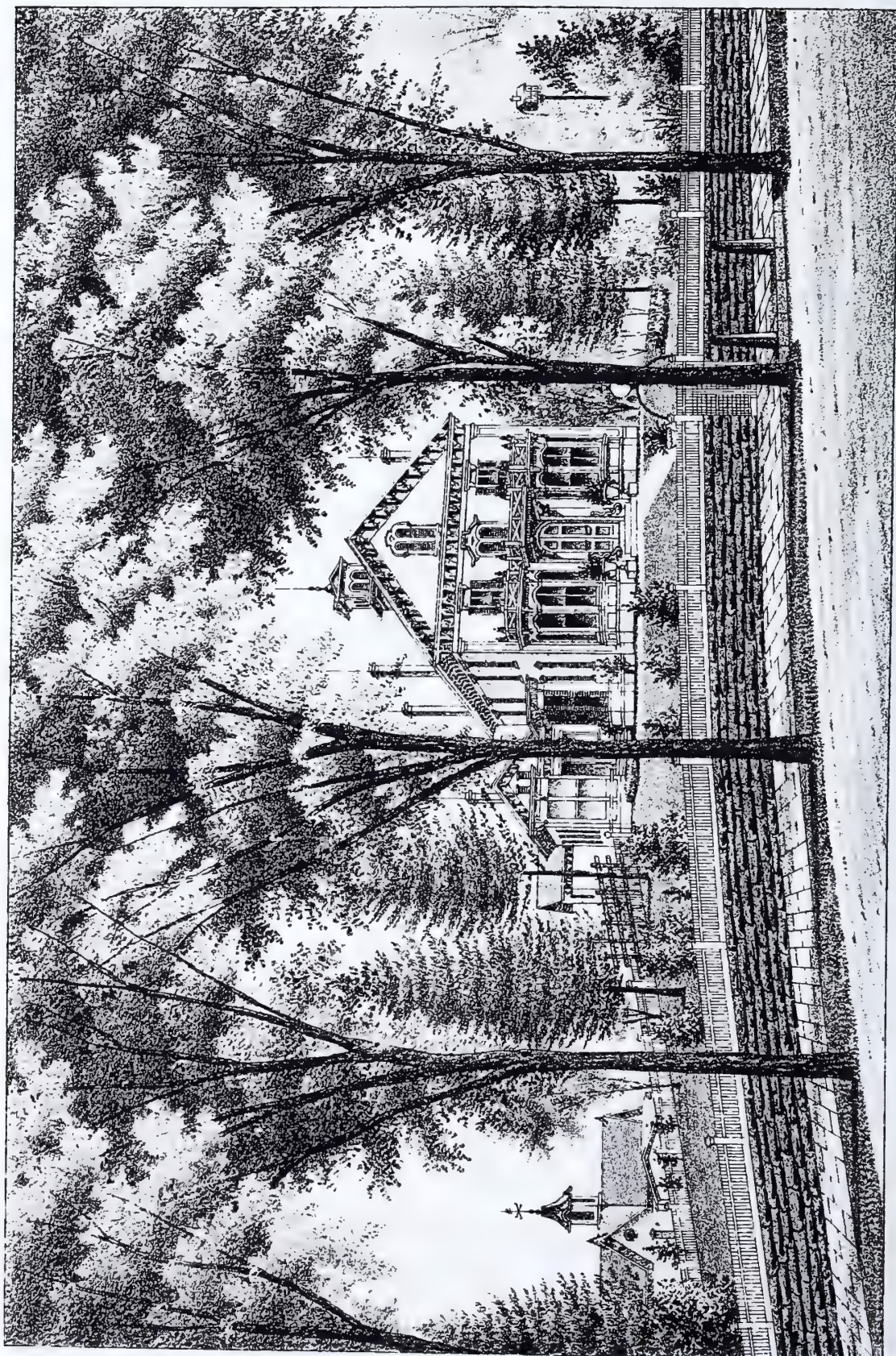
engaged in the manufacture of cotton machinery. He worked here three years, becoming familiar with the building of cotton machinery. Having attained his majority, he again entered the employment of Mr. Harris, and remained in it for seven years, having charge of the repairs of the machinery.

At the end of that period the factory of Brown & Ives, at Hope village, two miles above Harrisville, on the same stream, was being built under the supervision of David Whitman, and Mr. Briggs was employed to superintend the putting up of the shafting and setting the machinery in running order. Having finished this task, he was engaged by Brown & Ives to take charge of the machinery and repairs, and remained in that capacity at the Hope factory until 1852. He was then appointed superintendent of the Rockville Mills, in Hopkinton, R. I. These mills, built in 1845, were then owned by John C. Harris, Oliver D. Wells, and Harris Lamphear, the latter, a brother-in-law of Mr. Briggs, had been superintendent. The business had not been successful, and the company was embarrassed in its finances. In the four years of Mr. Briggs' agency, by his able administration, the indebtedness was materially reduced and the affairs of the company became more prosperous. Early in 1856, with other gentlemen, he purchased from the insolvent estate of James S. Treat the mills and adjacent real estate formerly belonging to the Industry Manufacturing Company, and at once commenced business as the Beachdale Manufacturing Company, in the manufacture of cotton cloth. In the same year such changes in the ownership occurred that at its end Mr. Briggs owned two-fifths and Jonathan R. Wells and Thomas R. Wells three-fifths of the whole interest, and in this proportion it was held by the same persons until Nov. 20, 1857, when the Messrs. Wells sold their interest to John L. Ross, of North Providence, R. I. This partnership continued for three years. It was then dissolved, Mr. Briggs purchasing the interest of his partners and becoming sole proprietor, Nov. 17, 1860. On the 12th of December ensuing he sold an interest of two-fifths to his brother-in-law, Jonathan L. Spencer, of Hopkinton, R. I., forming with him the firm of Briggs & Spencer. On Feb. 15, 1861, Briggs & Spencer bought a mill and privilege half a mile below the Beachdale Mill, on the same stream, from Samuel Gates. Mr. Gates had, several years before, built the mill and a temporary dam, but had not operated the mill. Briggs & Spencer did not occupy it, but leased it to Hiram Jencks for four years as a twine-mill. The partnership continued until Oct. 1, 1863, when Mr. Spencer sold his interest to John L. Ross, the style of the firm being changed to Ross & Briggs.

On July 1, 1865, Mr. Briggs conveyed to his youngest living brother, Ezra, one-sixth of his interest, amounting to one-tenth of the whole interest, the business being afterwards conducted under the style of Ross, Briggs & Co. On Aug. 21, 1868, Ira G.



Ira G Briggs



RES. OF IRA G. BRIGGS, VOLUNTOWN, CONN.

Briggs purchased John L. Ross' interest, and conveyed to his brother Ezra an additional one-tenth of the whole business and mill property, forming with him the firm of Ira G. Briggs & Co. Their interests in it were respectively four-fifths and one-fifth. The firm-style and the relative interest remain the same to this day. During both of the periods of the partnership of Ira G. Briggs and John L. Ross the latter had no active connection with any part of the business, his capital only being invested.

On Sept. 21, 1870, Ira G. Briggs & Co. purchased, for further uses, the mill-privileges below the Gates mill, formerly belonging to Alice Branch, having a fall of twenty-four feet, and a capacity nearly double that of either of the privileges owned by them, which had been leased to supply power for a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a shoddy-mill. The next year, 1871, they purchased the Doane mill, on the same stream, below the Branch privilege. This property had passed from the ownership of Joseph H. Doane, by the foreclosure of a mortgage, Dec. 7, 1852. During the period between that date and its purchase by the Messrs. Briggs it had been owned by different firms, neither of whom had been successful in operating it. Since it has come into the hands of its present proprietors it has been profitably used for the manufacture of yarns and warps. Since Mr. Briggs acquired, in 1860, the controlling interest in the Beachdale Mills, he has expended large amounts out of his profits in increasing the capacity and facilities of his mills, by erecting new buildings, introducing improved machinery, and providing a larger and more continuous supply of water-power. He has purchased the right of persons controlling the outlet and flowage of Beach Pond,—a principal means of supply of water-power to the mills in Voluntown, and below on the Pachaug River,—and has erected a new dam at the outlet of the pond, and raised the highway for half a mile. These works have enlarged the area of this natural reservoir to some twelve hundred acres, and increased the depth of the water by ten feet, thus enabling the Messrs. Briggs to run their mills throughout the year instead of nine months. The work was done under the personal supervision of Ira G. Briggs, and mainly at the expense of the firm. In 1873, Mr. Briggs became a stockholder, and the next year a director, in the Rockville Mills, at Hopkinton, R. I., in which, from 1852 to 1856, he had his first experience in mill management. He has been the general manager and agent since 1874, with the personal supervision of the purchase of material and the manufacture and sale of the goods. There are three of these mills, situated on successive privileges of the same stream, like the mills of the Messrs. Briggs at Voluntown.

The Rockville Mills have been ably managed, and in a period of general depression have been kept in constant operation, paying their current expenses, together with the interest on a large debt, and heavy

expenditures in improvements in mills and machinery. In the same year, 1873, Ira G. Briggs & Co. bought an interest of one-fifth in the Stillman Manufacturing Company, at Westerly, R. I. This mill, engaged in the manufacture of cassimeres, has been in operation about six years, and operates eight sets of machinery. Ira G. Briggs has been president since October, 1876, and has devoted much personal attention to its affairs. The result is seen in the marked improvement of its condition and prospects.

While Mr. Briggs has been engaged in these enterprises he has occupied many public positions of honor and trust. He was first selectman of the town nine years in succession, a member of the lower branch of the General Assembly in 1865, 1866, and 1868, and of the Senate in 1870. In the Senate he was chairman of the Joint Committee on Banks and Banking.

The junior partner of the firm, Ezra Briggs, is the youngest son but one of Wanton Briggs, and was born in Coventry, R. I., Oct. 9, 1830. He attended the district school until he was about nine years old, when he was placed at work in the factory. He was employed there, except a brief interval of labor on a farm and about six months at school, until the spring of 1846, when his father's family removed to Phenix, R. I. There Ezra went to work in the Phenix Cotton-Mill, continuing in it until the spring of 1849.

He next obtained employment in the machine-shop of Lavalley, Lamphear & Co., and worked at building machinery about two years. He then went to school and engaged in teaching for three years. In the spring of 1854 he became book-keeper in the Harris Lime-Rock Company, in Smithfield, R. I., and in the summer of 1856 engaged in the same capacity with James H. Read & Co., wholesale dealers in woolens, in Providence, R. I.

In the autumn of the same year he engaged with Brown & Ives as book-keeper in their factory at Hopeville, R. I. Here he remained nearly nine years, removing in June, 1865, at the invitation of his brother Ira, to Voluntown, Conn. On July 1, 1865, he became a member of the firm of Ross & Briggs, as above stated, the style being changed to Ross, Briggs & Co., and on Aug. 21, 1868, Mr. Ross retiring, the firm-style was changed to its present form of Ira G. Briggs & Co. The senior member of the firm has since that date retained the general management, while to his brother has been committed the details of business at the mills, with special charge of the books, accounts, and correspondence.

Ezra Briggs is a man of large public spirit and influence in the community, and served the town in 1872 as its representative in the General Assembly of Connecticut.

Both of the members of the firm are in the prime of mental and physical vigor, with ripe experience and ample capital, and with mills well supplied with machinery, and of a high industrial reputation.

CHAPTER XCII.

WATERFORD.

Geographical—Topographical—Early Grants—The Pioneers—War of the Revolution—Ecclesiastical History—First Baptist Church—Second Baptist Church—Civil History—Organization of Town—Name of the Town—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected.

THE town of Waterford lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Montville, on the east by the Thames River, which separates it from Ledyard and Groton, and by New London, and on the south by Long Island Sound, and on the west by East Lyme.

The early history of the town will be found principally in the history of New London, of which this town formed a part until 1801. The early record history, Revolutionary, names of early settlers, etc., is incorporated in the history of the mother-town.

Early Grants.—The first location, in the southwestern part of the present town, was made by John Winthrop, the founder of New London. It consisted of about seven hundred acres of land, and included what is now Millstone Point. In 1660 the General Court added to this farm the privilege of keeping the ferry at Niantic River, which gave it the name of the Ferry farm. It was a part of the portion bestowed by Mr. Winthrop on his daughter Lucy, the wife of Edward Palmer.

"Adjoining the Ferry farm was that of John Prentis, and north of these, on the bay, Hugh Caulkins and William Keeny; at Pine Neck, Mr. Blinman; 'rounding the head of the river,' Isaac Willey; and yet farther west, Matthew Beckwith, whose land, on the adjustment of the boundary with Lyme, was found to lie mostly within the bounds of that town, though his house was on the portion belonging to New London.

"Mr. Bruen had an early grant on the west side of Jordan Cove, which is still known as Bruen's Neck; George Harwood's land joined Bruen's. This locality was designated as 'old ground that had been planted by Indians.' Robert Parke had a valuable grant at Poquiogh (the Indian name of the tract east of the cove), and next to him smaller portions were laid out to the Beeby brothers. 'The three Beebys' had also divisions at Fog Plain, a name which is still in familiar use. Many of the small grants on this plain were bought up by William Hough.

"In the course of a few years James Rogers, by purchasing the divisions of Robert Hempstead and Robert Parke, called Goshen, and various smaller shares of proprietors, became the largest landholder on the Neck. Himself, three sons, and son-in-law, Samuel Beebe, all had farms in this quarter. The Harbor's Mouth farm was an original grant to Mr. Blinman, but was afterwards the property of John Tinker. Andrew Lester was another early resident upon the Neck.

"In the district called Cohanzie, northwest of the

town plot, was Mr. Winthrop's Mill-pond farm, which was probably a grant attached to his privilege of the mill-stream. His right to a portion of it being afterwards contested, the witnesses produced in court testified that Mr. Winthrop occupied this farm 'before Cape Ann men came to the town.' Not far from the town plot, on the north side of the mill-brook, was a swampy meadow called Little Cove Meadow. This was given to James Avery. Advancing still to the northward, we meet with a tract of high, ridgy land, often called *the Mountain*. Here Edward Palmes and Samuel and Nathaniel Royce had grants, which were called Mountain farms. This was a rough and barren region. An English emigrant at a later day settled on one of these farms, and the witticism was current that he selected the spot on the supposition that from the tops of the rocks he could see England."

Among the grants north of the present city of New London were those of Winthrop, Stebbins, Blinman, Lothrop, Bartlet, and Waterhouse. The Blinman grant included Upper Mamoquack Neck, and the grant of Waterhouse covered "the neck at the strait's mouth." "Winthrop had other important grants in this quarter. April 14, 1653, the whole water-course of Colewife's Brook was granted him, with privilege of erecting mills, making dams and ponds, cutting down timber, and taking up land on its banks." In the same year, 1653, he erected a house near the mill, which was without doubt the first on the west side of the river as far north as this. A few months later a grant of land with saw-mill privileges was made still farther north, near Uncasville, in the present town of Montville.

The Pioneers.—In addition to those mentioned previously, the following were among the pioneers of this town: Henry Brooks, living at Nahantick in 1679; William Cary, in the Jordan district before 1690; David Carpenter, at Nahantic Ferry, 1680; Aaron Fountain, son-in-law of Samuel Beebe,—his house on the Great Neck is mentioned in 1683; Roger Gibson and son William, Great Neck, 1680; Peter Huckleby erected a fulling-mill at Jordan in 1694; John Harvey was living at Nahantic in 1682, and Thomas Munsall, or Munson, on the Great Neck in 1683.

First Baptist Church.—The town of Waterford was known until 1801 as New London, of which it was a part. The accounts of the early movements of Baptists are therefore put down to New London, though the seat of those movements was in those parts now known as Waterford. The first baptisms in the colony of Connecticut, after the primitive mode, took place in this town in the year 1674, by regular Baptist ministers from Rhode Island. An excitement was raised on account of it, and the General Court was invoked to suppress the innovation. Several of these Baptists remaining firm to their sentiments, on the organization of the First Baptist Church

in Groton, in 1705, put themselves under the watch-care of that church, and were visited from time to time by its pastor, Elder Wightman, till about the year 1710, when they were organized into a distinct church, which is called by Backus "The Second Baptist Church in Connecticut."

For several years the church remained destitute of a pastor, but received the occasional visits of Elders Wightman, of Groton, Tillinghast, of Providence, Wm. Peckham, of Newport, and others, who broke unto them "the bread of life."

Stephen Gorton, from Rhode Island, commenced visiting the church about the year 1720, and was ordained as their pastor Nov. 28, 1726. Previous to the settlement of Elder Gorton the church had erected a commodious house of worship on East Neck, which was a "Bethel" to multitudes of souls for more than a century. The church also, as it grew stronger, purchased a *parsonage*, including a small farm, which Elder Gorton occupied while he remained in Waterford. Great success attended the ministry of Elder Gorton for many years. He won the affection of his people at home, and was respected abroad for his talents as a speaker. Under his ministry the church rapidly increased, and spread into the adjoining towns and across the Connecticut River. His labors greatly promoted the progress of Baptist sentiments in Lyme and Saybrook, and in 1731 "a branch of Elder Gorton's church was planted in Wallingford, which remained under the watch-care of the New London (Waterford) Church till Aug. 20, 1739, when they were formed into the Third Baptist Church in Connecticut.

The preaching of Whitefield and Devenport in New London was attended with vast success, thousands hearing the Word of God from those devoted servants of their Master. But amid the general joy of Zion and increase of her converts which followed "The Great New Light Stir" (so called), an event occurred which threw this church into trial, and produced much division and alienation, and subsequently the destruction of Elder Gorton's church and the formation of a new interest. That a minister of so long standing and usefulness as Elder Gorton should permit his moral character to be compromised was so astonishing and sorrowful that the church was thrown into a state of division. The majority, however, disbelieving the accusation alleged against him, adhered to the pastor, but the minority withdrew, and subsequently, at about 1748, with some new converts, gathered under the preaching of Elder Wm. Peckham and Daniel Green, formed "a new interest," which was recognized as the First Church, the old having been considered as out of gospel order, and lost the fellowship of the other two churches. Elder Peckham's labors were highly conducive to the re-establishment of the Baptist cause in Waterford, and in vindicating the great Baptist doctrine of religious liberty. This venerable apostle extended his labors to Saybrook, where he "baptized both men and

women" believing in Christ, regardless of the fierce opposition which met him. But his bold and open advocacy of Baptist sentiments, and the doctrine of religious and civil liberty in general, procured for him and the intrepid Green and many of their followers a lodgment in New London jail for several weeks in midwinter, and where they were allowed no fire or bedding, and but insufficient food.

The imprisonment of these brethren called forth the deepest sympathy from many of "the Standing Order." The president of Yale College, Col. Elisha Williams, issued immediately a pamphlet, entitled "The Essential Rights of Protestants," in which he gave a masterly exposé of the intolerance of the existing ecclesiastical laws, and advocated the rights of conscience and the principles of civil and religious liberty, which have in every age been cherished by Baptists.

This church was also visited from time to time by Elders Cooley, Mack, and Sprague, whose labors were owned of the Lord among them. Elder Mack, who was ordained in Lyme in 1749 over a Separate Congregational Church, on becoming a Baptist, frequently visited this church, and carried the gospel to the Montauk Indians, on Long Island, where a branch of this body was planted among that tribe, which continued for more than a half-century.

About this time (1752) the attention of the church was attracted to the gift of Nathan Howard, one of the constituent members of the church, who seemed designed of the Lord as their future pastor. He was called to ordination and the pastoral care of the church, and for more than twenty years served his brethren in this holy office. He died suddenly, of smallpox, March 2, 1777, aged fifty-six years. The praise of his life still lingers in the church. His occupation in life, like some of the apostles, was that of a fisherman. He discovered a favorite fishing-ground, now well known to navigators of the Sound, which still bears the name of Howard's Ledge. He was eminently a man of faith and prayer, and earnest in his warnings to sinners in public and by the wayside. His memory is yet cherished with a hallowed enthusiasm by the aged pilgrims in Zion, and the precious influence of his pious example and unwonted faith are yet in the church he loved so much and served so long. His remains were interred in a burying-ground given by himself to the church, which has since been enlarged by purchase.

It was during the ministry of Elder Howard that Elder Eliphalet Lester resided at Jordan, near the spot where the present house of worship is located. It was in this vicinity Elder Lester was born in 1730, and here he buried his first wife, who died of smallpox. He had been awakened and converted under the preaching of Whitefield in 1745 or 1746, and was reputed to be "a man mighty in the Scriptures." The efficient aid he rendered to Elder Howard and the church, previous to his removal, causes his name

to be embalmed in the early history of this body. After his settlement at Saybrook, in 1776, his frequent visits in these parts made him, under God, the instrument of much good.

Zadoc Darrow, the third pastor of the church, was born in New London, (O. S.) Dec. 25, 1728. He was the only son of Ebenezer Darrow, and his mother was a Rogers, "a lineal descendant of him that was burnt at Smithfield in the reign of the Bloody Mary." That the blood of the martyr flowed in his veins has been several times before published to the world. The evidence on which this claim is based is, so far as we know, undeniable. Though educated in the forms of the Church of England, he had never entertained very serious impressions till he went, out of curiosity, to hear Elder Joshua Morse, then known as a great "New Light preacher." The thoughtless young man was unexpectedly arrested by the important truths he then, for the first time, heard, and after a severe struggle with the pride of his heart, he was led to embrace the Saviour. Though surrounded by friends that despised "this way," and treated his newly-adopted opinions with worse than mere contempt, he nevertheless boldly confessed Christ, and was not ashamed to identify himself with the infant Baptist cause. Following up the preaching of Elder Morse, whom, it is said, he uniformly went several miles to hear, he persuaded his spiritual instructor to hold meetings near the city, and from these meetings a small Baptist Church arose, "of which," the account says, "young Zadoc became the first deacon." This church secured the pastoral services of Elder Noah Hammond, and attempted to build a meeting-house just west of the city of New London; but things wearing an unfavorable aspect, Elder Hammond accepted a call from a church on Long Island, where he resided some twenty years, a useful minister of the gospel. His bereaved church, from the smallness of their number and their proximity to Elder Howard's church at Niantick, was dissolved, and united with the First Church. The accession of Deacon Darrow and his brethren to the body of which Elder Howard was pastor bears date of about A.D. 1756.

His views in regard to "mixed communion" were said to be rather stricter than those generally entertained by the brethren to whom he had now attached himself, and this accounts for his attempt to establish the Hammond interest. But in 1756 the old church seem to have been returning to their original ground of admitting only such to the communion of the church as "were baptized into it" according to apostolic usage. Mr. Darrow's growing public gift, the well-known "good report" of his integrity, his intimate knowledge of the Scriptures and soundness in the faith, his undaunted zeal for the doctrines of the cross, and his fearless advocacy of the rights of conscience, then so little understood, all seemed to lead his pastor and his brethren to regard him as their future leader. Unconscious of his own quali-

cations for the sacred office, he steadily declined receiving ordination till the failing health and resignation of Elder Howard induced him to give way to the unanimous call of the church and entreaties of his beloved pastor, whom he finally succeeded in office about A.D. 1775, possibly a little earlier, as we have lost the exact date. Ebenezer Rogers was chosen deacon in his stead.

The number of communicants at this time was small. There were many trials incident to the pastoral office which the present generation can but faintly appreciate.

The law of the colony, which at first enacted "That no persons within this Colony shall at any time embody themselves into Church estate without the consent of the General Court and the approbation of neighboring Elders; That no ministry or Church administration shall be attended by the inhabitants of any plantation or colony distinct or separate from, and in opposition to, that which is openly observed and dispensed by the approved minister of the place" (i.e., standing order). These laws had been so far modified as to secure the Baptists from open persecution, but securing little beyond it. Elder Darrow witnessed with pleasure the catholicity of Messrs. Adams and Byles,—successive Congregational clergymen of New London; men ahead of their times in their enlightened views of the rights of conscience,—who did not permit their names to come down to us as the abettors of those petty annoyances to which his brethren in less favored parishes were then exposed. From these and other streaks of light that began to illuminate the horizon of the church of God he anticipated the not distant rising of the sun of religious liberty. But there was a darker shade upon some parts of the picture which at times led him and his Baptist co-laborers to despond. The process of exemption from taxation to support the religion of the State was difficult and often extremely vexatious, and there had grown up among the "steady habits" of the good people of Connecticut an almost holy horror of dissenters of the Roger Williams school, who were said to seek the undermining of all the staid religious institutions of the land founded by the pious Pilgrim fathers.

Time-honored prejudice so blinded the eyes of many good men in the church and in the State that they could not (it seems as if they *dared* not) distinguish between a conscientious opposition to religious *intolerance* and an opposition to *religion* itself. The Baptists of Connecticut were then few in number,—their churches counting less than twenty,—their aggregate membership less than a thousand,—without meeting-houses, or with but poor apologies for them, located at a most obsequious distance from thickly-populated points, as if afraid to offend the eye of the multitude. As a sect, taunted with their poverty of this world's goods and honors, accounted but illiterate and designing men, they felt that they were made the common

pack-horse of all the sins of all the opprobrious sects from the days of the first Baptist to that time. In addition to these general discouragements, there were some *special* trials which Pastor Darrow had to encounter. The exciting scenes of the Revolutionary war were nowhere in the land more strikingly exhibited than in this patriotic portion of our State. But while the soul-stirring call of a suffering country aroused the patriotism of all good men, and resulted in the nation's liberty, yet the war was undeniably attended and followed by an alarming increase of infidelity, with a consequent laxity of morals, which were felt most where the martial influence entirely prevailed, as it did for a long time in this unhappy region where the treachery of Arnold, the abandonment of Fort Trumbull, the sacking of New London, the massacre at Fort Griswold, then the sight of families flying from the city to the country, and of warriors hastening to the points of danger,—all together had fanned the hitherto gentle flame of liberty into a sublime and sweeping conflagration, which not only threatened destruction to the common enemy from abroad, but menaced the quiet fireside of our brave ancestors with a more insidious and not less dangerous foe at home, *Infidelity*, an ever-present ally of war. It regarded not the sacredness of the cause for which our fathers mingled in the strife of arms. Infidelity, keenly scented on the track of war, like the jackal on the battle-field, cares not whose cause is just, or who triumphs, so it can find victims to gorge a carrion, craving appetite.

Against this new and formidable enemy Father Darrow arrayed himself, conscious of the power of the gospel to subdue the hearts of the wicked, and to roll back the swelling tide of skepticism which came from the camp or had been brought from France. The gibes of the open unbeliever and the ribald songs of the free-thinker made both pastor and people their unblushing butt of ridicule, as we are told by men who remembered the shameless songs and coarse jests of a large class in this vicinity at the close of the war. It was at this time that all his energies were called forth to stand in defense of the gospel; and signally did the cause of Christ triumph in that day that tried the fidelity of his people. The discipline of the church, which the war had affected unfavorably, was restored with gospel strictness; the articles and covenant of the church were carefully digested and placed on record; mixed communion formally, as it had long been *practically*, renounced; backsliders reclaimed, and scores, from time to time, brought into the church, many of whom had been revilers of the truth, till this ancient body, which at Elder Darrow's accession in 1756 had numbered, as we learn, but twenty-five, rose to be, numerically, one of the largest Baptist Churches in the State.

It was during this season of prosperity, some sixty or seventy years since, that the first decided "missionary movement" in this church occurred, which,

from its early date and singular origin, deserves to be mentioned. It seems the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut had authorized the Governor to invite every religious society in the Commonwealth to contribute funds for the support of missionaries, to be sent out under the patronage of the (Congregational) Association of Connecticut to "preach the gospel in the Northern and Western regions of America." A scheme so fraught with benevolence would, it was hoped, reconcile even dissenters from the State establishment to a temporary and indirect alliance between it and the churches. Here was a dilemma. To comply with the request would be to countenance this alliance; to reject it was to disregard the cause of missions. The church, having received His Excellency's proclamation and request, promptly voted,—1. Their cordial approval of missionary objects as "a laudable and benevolent design." But 2. This particular request could not be complied with in the manner suggested, because "the Association of Connecticut did not appoint the said missionaries in what we (the church) consider an equal and impartial manner, the Association representing but one denomination." 3. They wished to have it distinctly understood by all that they "do not recognize the right of the General Assembly to control them as a religious body, but only as members of civil society." Yet, 4. Lest this refusal to meet the Assembly's wishes might be interpreted by the world as a virtual disapproval of sustaining missionaries, the church "appointed a special committee to solicit subscriptions for missionary purposes," voting further, that "such funds, so raised, should be placed at the disposal of any 'Baptist Missionary Society' that might be formed; and to promote this good object the church stood pledged to co-operate with any sister church or churches, or with any individual brethren who might be disposed to unite in carrying out this worthy object." Accordingly the subscription-paper was circulated, and some fourteen dollars raised, which was not so small a sum for a church to raise in those days. And from that time to the present, it is believed, this branch of Zion has continued to cherish a steady attachment to the cause of missions, which, if not manifested in casting munificent sums into the treasury, has yet been felt as a duty and prized as a privilege.

The field of Elder Darrow's labors at this time was wider than that of modern Baptist pastors. His little army lay encamped on the shores of the Niantick and in the valley of Jordan, but his outposts were scattered over New London, Montville, Black Point, Colchester, Norwich Plains (Bozrah), and even Long Island. The "Norwich Plains" Church (as it stands on the record) was for some time held as a branch of this body, the names of all the constituent members being on the books of the mother-church. Busy in strengthening feeble interests around him, constantly holding forth the Word of life to the destitute, planting new churches abroad, for which his own flock

furnished a liberal quota of original members, he did not on that account neglect his duties at home. Besides attending to his farming, he yet found time to hold meetings at River Head, Harbor's Mouth, Great Neck, Lake's Pond, Jordan, Rope Ferry, and Quaker Hill. He preached on the Sabbath and administered the sacrament monthly, except at stated intervals, at the house of one of his deacons—John Beckwith—till 1788, when the unfinished "Hammond meeting-house" was removed from its old site, near Finger's Brook, placed on land given by Elder Darrow, near the "Howard burying-ground," and put in comfortable order by the church. It continued to be their principal place of worship till 1848, having been from time to time enlarged and repaired to accommodate a growing congregation. At stated times the church held their meetings on the Sabbath, and communions in the court-house, or at the dwellings of Coit and Clark, in the city of New London, and at the old "Groton meeting-house," on East Neck. The latter was from time to time repaired, and occupied for one hundred and twenty or thirty years.

This church united with the Second Groton and other churches in forming, at Elder Burrows' meeting, an association called the "Groton Conference," which body in 1789 embraced fourteen churches, fourteen ministers, and about thirteen hundred communicants. But Elder Darrow and his people not approving of mixed communion, as practiced by some of the associated churches, withdrew and united with the "Stonington Association." The minutes of several of the first sessions of the "Conference," commencing with 1786, are written out in full on the records.

To give an idea of the flourishing state of this Zion in the palmiest days of Father Darrow's ministry we subjoin a few statistics:

In 1786, added by baptism, 6; in 1787, 58; in 1788, 30; in 1789, 13; in 1790, 5; in 1794, 91.

It was during the extensive revival of 1794 that Francis Darrow was converted and united with the church. A late act of the General Assembly, which took effect about this time, graciously exempted all dissenters from the ecclesiastical establishment from paying for its support, *provided* they "certified their attachment and aid to dissenting bodies of their choice." To show how grateful an almost disfranchised people were for small concessions, we need only to remark the lively joy which the Baptists of that day manifested for this deliverance. True, it was not the complete enfranchisement which was embodied in the constitution of our State at a later period. But it was hailed with a delight which was never surpassed by our Baptist fathers at any period of their history, for in it they realized the speedy triumph of full religious liberty. From the point of time which they occupied they could review the persecutions, the ignominy which their predecessors and some of their contemporaries had suffered for vindi-

cating the *very principle* which the masses in "the land of steady habits" were beginning to understand. By none was this *reaction* in favor of liberty of conscience received with more unmingled satisfaction than by Father Darrow. For his tenacious memory, had it been disposed to forget (as his heart was to forgive), could scarcely fail at times to recall the position which himself and brethren had occupied when branded as "followers of the mad men of Munster, aiming to subvert all the established forms of religion in the land," and this slander reiterated till it came to be believed by many good men. He could not wholly forget the open opposition, the civil disabilities, and the countless embarrassments which had been imposed upon them solely for a steady but respectful adherence to their convictions of truth and duty.

In 1801, Budge Smith, an intelligent colored man, licensed some time before, was ordained as an evangelist. He was a sound, edifying preacher, whose memory is yet precious in Zion, but he did not live many years to serve his heavenly Master in this field. Budge had been a slave. The little property he had accumulated he left to the church.

George Atwell, another licentiate of this church, was ordained in 1802, and settled over the Saybrook Church. He finally finished his useful life at Enfield in 1814, aged forty-eight years.

About this time Father Darrow's health had become so impaired by his extraordinary labors, by age and consequent infirmity, that the church, by his advice, extended a call to the Rev. Samuel West, of Bozrah, to become associate pastor with Elder Darrow (then in his seventy-fifth year), which he accepted, and came to reside among them in 1802. Elder West, who had at first been a Seventh-Day Baptist, was born in Hopkinton, R. I., in 1766. After embracing the Christian Sabbath, he was ordained at Norwich in 1799, and the same year settled over the Bozrah Church.

Two years after his settlement in Waterford the First Baptist Church of New London was formed by the dismissal of about fifty members from the old body. The new church called Elder West to the pastorate, but he continued, by agreement, to break bread to the Waterford brethren till 1809. After twelve years of successful labor with the mother and daughter in Waterford and New London he removed to Saybrook, and remained connected with that ancient church till his death in 1837.

Francis Darrow was associated with his grandfather Zadoc in 1809. But the latter continued to preach occasionally, as he was able, and when no longer capable, from the weight of years, of blowing the gospel trumpet, as he had been wont, his tremulous voice was sometimes heard exhorting his spiritual children, counseling the youth, and affectionately inviting all to come to the Saviour. Deep and lasting impressions were made on the minds of his auditors as they heard these last appeals from this patriarchal servan

of God, who had worn himself out in the service of their fathers. But the time of his departure was at hand. He had "fought the good fight" for almost fourscore years since his conversion and union with the church militant. He had ministered in the deacon's and pastoral office more than three-fourths of a century.

Zadoc Darrow "fell asleep in Jesus" Feb. 15, 1827, in the ninety-ninth year of his age. His funeral sermon was preached by Elder West, his former colleague, from Deut. xxxii. 7: "Ask thy father," etc. Elder Darrow was three times married. His first wife was Hannah Lester, by whom he had no children. His second wife was the sainted Hester Lee, sister of Elder Jason Lee, of Lyme, by whom he had four sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to have families, and several of whose descendants have been or are still ministers of the gospel. His third wife, the pious Widow Pember, was united to him late in life, and died but five days before him, aged ninety-four years.

From the time of his conversion to God and connection with the church in 1794, Francis Darrow, who was the son of Deacon Lemuel Darrow, and grandson of Rev. Zadoc Darrow, had felt his mind occasionally called up to the subject of "preaching Christ." In 1809 he was ordained, at the unanimous call of the church, and made associate pastor with his aged grandfather. Elder Wilcox preached, and Elders Burrows, Lee, and West assisted in the exercises on the occasion. At that time this church did not, it must be confessed, present an inviting field. Its aggregate membership, which at one time had arisen to nearly three hundred, was now diminished to about half that number, and these so rent by divisions as to require the wisdom of an experienced leader to harmonize and build up this ancient Zion, which seemed to be threatened with dissolution. Among the causes of this diminution and unhappy declension we may mention,—1. The protracted infirmity of the senior pastor, whose wonted efficiency in doctrine and discipline was no longer directly felt as it had been in the days of his vigor. 2. It lost some of its most efficient members by the rising of new Baptist interests around it,—a loss, however, which she ever felt to be a gain to the cause of Christ, and which she could not feel it in her heart to deplore. 3. The distraction of what has since been called the "Great Schism" had not been fully healed. This schism had originated upon matters of church discipline, in the progress of which the administrators had been obliged to refuse to break bread to the church. Council after Council had failed to accommodate the difference, and when the body was supposed to be brought into "a gospel travel" the deacons refused to officiate, and one of them had to be suspended, and at last excluded; the church clerk refused to record what he considered "ungospel acts," and resigned; several of the best brethren stopped the travel with the

church when the majority had believed the difference settled, which opened the wound afresh, and which was now pronounced by the desponding "incurable." 4. But the absence of any considerable revival since 1794 was a cause not to be overlooked in accounting for the deplorable state of things in which Francis Darrow found his beloved brethren when he was called to tend the scattered flock. Not discouraged by these things, but relying on help from God in the hour of extremity for those who tried to help themselves, the young pastor cast his burden on the Lord, and soon had the happiness of seeing an improved state of affairs. The Lord remembered Zion.

From 1827 to October, 1850, Elder Francis Darrow was the sole pastor; he completed in September, 1850, the fortieth year of his pastorship, and attended, in usual health, the New London Baptist Association, held at Norwich (which he assisted in organizing in 1817), where he took a part in its services, but returned to close his labors on earth. He preached his last sermon on Sabbath, Sept. 29, 1850, in usual health and strength. The latter part of the following week he became unwell, and continued to fail every day till Tuesday, the 15th of October, 1850, when his happy spirit, like a peaceful angel, fled to the bosom of his God. His age was seventy-one. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of people from the surrounding region on Thursday, October 17th, when an appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. C. Willett, of New London, from 1 Kings xx. 11. Rev. E. R. Warren, of New London, P. G. Wightman, of East Lyme, and Augustus Bolles participated in the services of the mournful occasion. Several other ministers were present and followed his remains to the grave. He left behind three children,—two sons and one daughter.

In 1848 the church completed their new house of worship, at a cost of about five thousand dollars. It is a commodious structure, centrally located at "Jordan."

Among the pastors who have officiated for this church are mentioned the names of Augustus Bolles, — Wildman, Washington Munger, Jabez Swan, and Welcome E. Bates, the present pastor.

Second Baptist Church.—This church is located in the northeast part of the town. Previous to its organization there was no Baptist Church much nearer than four miles. The inhabitants of this region had too generally given themselves up to Sabbath-breaking, intemperance, gambling, profanity, and almost every other evil work, so that the few who sighed and cried for the abominations done in the land thought it truly missionary ground.

The Board of the Connecticut Baptist State Convention in the year 1835 appointed Rev. Erastus Doty to labor among this people a portion of the time. His labors were not in vain. A few Baptists, members of different churches, formed themselves into a Conference, April 19, 1835, for the purpose of

advancing the cause of the Redeemer, expecting in due time that a church would be formed. Two were received by letter at this meeting and one as a candidate for baptism. On the 24th three more were received into fellowship, and one on the 24th of May following.

It very soon became apparent that a house of worship was much needed. Mr. Doty, by request, drew up a constitution, and subscriptions were liberally made for the object. The house was completed that season. A series of religious meetings were held, and a goodly number of youth and others were converted. Several neighboring ministers aided in these services. The commandment of Jesus, and the sight of the waters, as usual, induced the convert virtually to say, "Here is water, what doth hinder me to be baptized?" The voice of Providence seemed now to order a more distinct church organization. Accordingly, after one or two preliminary meetings, another was appointed, and held at the dwelling-house occupied by Brother Isaac Thompson on the evening of the 14th of December, 1835. Elder E. Denison, from Groton, by request, being present, acted as moderator, and D. D. Lyon as clerk. After solemn prayer a covenant and articles of faith were read deliberately, and upon a free expression of views, were agreed to by every member of the Conference present except one. Whereupon a preamble and resolution was passed that from henceforth we consider ourselves as an independent church, to be known as the "Second Baptist Church in Waterford." It was then voted that a Council be called, with a view of obtaining their fellowship.

The Council met on the 31st of December, and after patiently examining the question, voted, unanimously, to extend the hand of fellowship. Eighteen were thus recognized, and the following day the usual services were performed. Sermon by Elder F. Wightman. To add to the solemnity of the services, seven young persons were buried with Christ in baptism by Elder E. Denison. Thus this little ship which had a somewhat singular model was, on Jan. 1, 1836, publicly and joyfully named, and launched into the ocean to be tossed (as the future has disclosed) with tempests of opposing powers, anti-gospel influences, come-outism, and false brethren, threatening to involve ship, officers, and all hands in one common ruin.

While these things have been filling up a part of our history, we will see how our God has hitherto steered the bark through the howling tempest and amidst the reefs and quicksands of the voyage to the present hour.

The work of grace continued through the winter, when Elder E. Denison became pastor. He entered more directly upon his duties on the 1st of April, 1836, for three-fourths of the time for the first year, and the whole time for the second year. During these two years about forty were admitted by baptism and letter, and more than two hundred dollars were raised by

the church and community for various benevolent objects.

Elder Alfred Gates followed in the pastorate, and continued about two and a half years, during which time a number were added, chiefly by letter. Elder Gates closed his labors in October, 1840. Occasional supplies were obtained until December 26th, when it was voted that Brother D. D. Lyon should take the lead of the meeting and improve his gift. Feb. 23, 1841, an engagement was made with Elder John Payne to preach half the time. During the years 1842 and 1843 a very general and powerful revival brightens the pages of our history, extending also into 1844.

On the 24th of February, 1842, Brother D. D. Lyon was employed to preach for the ensuing year. On the 8th of April, 1843, three brethren, viz.: George D. Jerome, Asa Wightman, and Curtis Keeney, were chosen deacons. Mr. Lyon closed his engagement April, 1843.

Rev. P. G. Wightman, a licentiate of the First Church, Groton, then entered upon his labors as pastor, and on the 20th of September following he was duly set apart to the work more publicly by ordination. The deacons elect were also ordained on the same day. Mr. Wightman continued his ministry until April, 1846. During his labors here a large number were brought to the knowledge of the truth and baptized, and some were added by letter.

The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Tefft. Since Mr. Wightman the following have officiated as pastors: N. O. Allen, G. R. Darrow, E. Denison, C. Keeney.

Baptist Church, Lake's Pond.—As the people in this vicinity were blest in the spring and summer of 1841 with a precious revival of religion, the brethren and friends thought the time was near at hand when the cause of God, as well as their usefulness and convenience, demanded in this place an independent Baptist Church. Accordingly, after much prayer and deliberation, twenty-one males and nineteen females, members of the First Baptist Church in Waterford, made application for letters of fellowship and dismission for this purpose, which were granted, and on the 18th of June, 1842, were organized into an independent body, and took the name of "Lake's Pond Baptist Church."

On the 31st of August following they were publicly recognized as such. September following, on application, they were received into the New London Association.

On the 8th of December, Brother Gurdon T. Chapell was ordained their pastor. At the same time Brethren Ainos Crocker and Elias P. Haynes were ordained deacons.

In the winters of 1843 and 1844 they built a commodious house of worship, which was opened for the worship of God the 29th of May following. July 5, 1847, Brethren Ezekiel Austin and E. D. Ames were chosen assistant deacons.



WARREN GATES.

Organization of the Town.—The town of Waterford was set off from New London and incorporated as a distinct town in May, 1801. "The name of Waterford is said to have been suggested by Isaac Rogers, who was the agent of the town in procuring its separation from New London. It has an evident reference to its situation in the Sound and Niantic Cove, with a fordable stream, the Jordan, running through it from north to south." (Miss Calkins.)

The first town-meeting was held Nov. 10, 1801, and the following officers were chosen: Clerk, Stephen Maynard. Selectmen, Griswold Avery, George Williams, Isaac Rogers, Caleb Raymond, and Thos. Douglass. Constables, Stephen Maynard, Wm. Stuard, John Rogers Delight, Sr. Fence-viewers, Hezekiah Smith, Stephen Maynard, Daniel Latamier, Richard Jerome, Ezra Morgan, Thos. Gorton, Thos. Manwaring, John Rogers Delight, Sr., John Prentice, Joseph Calkins. Leather-sealers, Thos. Douglass, Noah Beckwith. Listers, Robert Douglass, Junius Smith, Caleb Raymond, James Strickland, Chas. Brown, Jr., Wm. Dant, Jr., Henry D. Booles, Lester Rogers. Surveyors of Highways, Ezra Morgan, Guy Wheeler, James Thomson, James Harding, Comstock Chapel, Oliver Cracker, David Smith, Wait S. Avery, Philip Morgan, Benj. Gorton, George Douglass, John Beckwith, Isaac Rogers, Griswold Avery, Jr., Jerome Beckwith, Lemuel Darrow, James Strickland, Robt. Douglass, John Lord, Philip Caverlee, Richard Chapel, Thos. Pember, Asahel Steward. Sealer, Robt. Douglass. Gaugers, Richard Morgan and Caleb Raymond. Grandjurymen, John Beckwith, Wm. Darrow, and Wm. Keeney. Tithingmen, Francis Darrow, Chas. Brume, Jr., Comstock Chapel, Thos. Pember, Samuel Fox. Haywards, Ebenezer Dart, Daniel Latimer, John Fowler, Richard Durfey, Seth Beckwith, Joshua Smith, Jedediah Brown, Ezra Morgan. Removers of Incumbrances in Highways, Stephen Maynard, Daniel Latimer, Thos. Gorton, Philip Morgan, Christopher Green, Lester Rogers. Pound-keepers, Frederick Beckwith, Guy Wheeler, Walter Chappell, Wm. Keeney, Thos. Gorton, Jabez Beebe, Solomon Rogers, Simon Smith, Ebenezer Dart.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1802 TO 1881.

- 1802.—Griswold Avery, George Williams.
- 1803.—Isaac Rogers, George Williams.
- 1804.—George Williams.
- 1805.—Philip Caverly, George Williams.
- 1806.—Elijah Fox, Griswold Avery, Jr.
- 1807.—Griswold Avery, Jr.
- 1808.—Griswold Avery (2), Isaac Frink.
- 1809-10.—George Williams, Isaac Frink.
- 1811.—George Williams.
- 1812.—Isaac Rogers.
- 1813.—William Eldridge, Isaac Frink.
- 1814.—Isaac Frink.
- 1815-16.—Charles Avery, Isaac Frink.
- 1817.—Jeremiah Comstock.
- 1818.—Isaac Frink, Charles Avery.
- 1819.—Ana Wightman.
- 1820-21.—Comstock Chapel.
- 1822.—Charles Avery.
- 1823.—James Rogers.

- 1824.—James Rogers (2).
- 1825-26.—Thomas S. Perkins.
- 1829.—Jason Beckwith.
- 1830-31.—Henry Potter.
- 1832-33.—Isaiah Rogers.
- 1834-35.—James Reed.
- 1836.—John Congdon.
- 1837.—Philip Morgan.
- 1838.—Gilbert Rogers.
- 1839.—Philip Morgan.
- 1840-41.—Joseph Avery.
- 1842-43.—John Caverly.
- 1844.—Philip Morgan.
- 1845-46.—Daniel Deshon.
- 1847.—Wash. A. Bailey.
- 1848.—Giles P. Chapman.
- 1849.—John L. Watrons.
- 1850.—Reuben P. Smith.
- 1851.—John L. Watrons.
- 1852.—Albert G. Douglass.
- 1853-54.—Ezra M. Keeney.
- 1855.—Asa Wightman.
- 1856.—Edmund Darrow.
- 1857.—G. T. Chappell.
- 1858.—Orlando Comstock.
- 1859.—Ezekiel Austin.
- 1860.—Lynian Allyn.
- 1861.—Oliver Woodworth.
- 1862.—Albert G. Dart.
- 1863.—Albert G. Douglass.
- 1864-66.—James Beckwith.
- 1867.—F. J. Stanton.
- 1868.—N. A. Chapman.
- 1869-70.—Savilion Chapman.
- 1871.—George W. Hewitt.
- 1872.—John B. Palmer.
- 1873-74.—James Beckwith.
- 1875.—W. L. Peckham.
- 1876.—Nathaniel A. Chapman.
- 1877-78.—Leonard A. Williams.
- 1879.—James E. Beckwith.
- 1880.—Theodore F. Powers.
- 1881.—Fitch L. Comstock.

CHAPTER XCIII.

WATERFORD—(Continued).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Warren Gates was born Nov. 25, 1797, in the town of Chatham, Middlesex Co., Conn. The earliest record now known is his grandfather, Nehemiah Gates, of Welsh descent, and his wife, Anna Hart; date of marriage not known. He was a native of East Haddam, Middlesex Co., Conn., and died June 9, 1774, and was buried in Chatham, East Hampton Society, aged thirty-eight years. His family consisted of three sons,—Nehemiah, Hart, and George; two of his sons always lived in East Hampton, and Nehemiah and George Hart Gates settled in Ohio, where his descendants now live. George Gates had one son, Julius, who lived to be nearly eighty years old, and died a year or two since. He had two sons and six daughters. Nehemiah Gates, son of Nehemiah and Anna Hart, was born Dec. 2, 1758, and died Jan. 23, 1839. Ruth Williams, his wife, was of the same town, and of Welsh descent, which has been traced back to

records in Ludlow, Wales, to some time in the thirteenth century. Their family consisted of four sons and seven daughters; all the daughters died in infancy. Ruth Williams, his wife, was born Dec. 26, 1761, and died Aug. 18, 1844.

Philo, the eldest son, was born April 21, 1795, and died in 1856. Chloa Strong, his wife, was of the same place, East Hampton. In about 1820 he moved first to Genesee County, N. Y., and about fifteen years after he settled in the town of Gustavus, Trumbull Co., Ohio.

Nehemiah Gates always lived on the old homestead, and is still living. He has a daughter and son living; all his other children died young. His wife, Mary E. Strong, died a few years since, and his present wife, Philomena Strong, is still living.

Augustus, the youngest son, was born June 21, 1802, and died Feb. 9, 1845. He married Eliza Alvord, who died Sept. 26, 1881. Augustus was in business at Millstone Point while he lived.

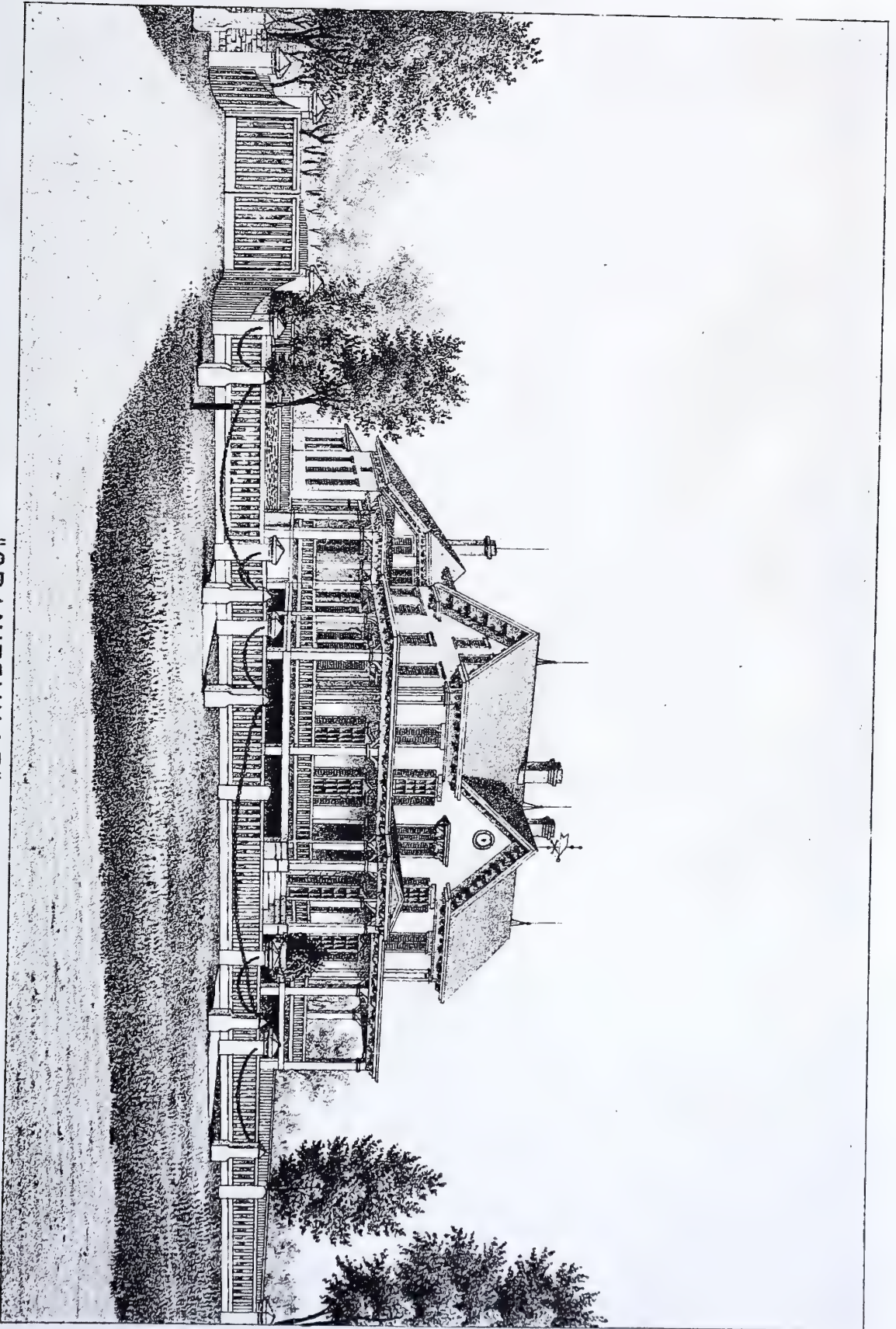
Warren Gates lived in Chatham during his minority. He received only a common-school education, and followed farming and taught school winters until he commenced in the stone business, working in the quarries along the Connecticut River,—Haddam, Chester, and others,—and afterwards went South, and worked building the canal from Charleston to Columbia, S. C. On his return he commenced stone business, and worked a place in Chatham on north side of Great Hill, near the place now called Cobalt.

Some time in 1831 he had a contract to furnish stone blocks for the Harlem Railroad, which was then building, and the quarry not being profitable to work he abandoned it, and hearing of Millstone Point, he visited it, and made arrangements with the Messrs. L. W. Henry and B. Goodwin, and in June, 1832, he commenced work with about fifteen men at Millstone Point, at which time little was known of the extent, worth, or utility of the stone, as the place had not been developed to any extent. Mr. Charles Davison, of Lyme, Conn., had worked the place in a small way for a few months, which is all that can be learned of his operations at this late date. Mr. Thomas Butler, from New York City, but a native of Massachusetts, was occupying a part of the quarry at the time W. Gates commenced, but he remained only two or three years, and then went to New York, where he remained while he lived. After finishing a contract with Harlem Railroad, W. Gates shipped a load of stone to Fort Adams, at Newport, R. I., and continued to furnish stone until the fort was completed, and for many years after furnished stone for most of the forts and light-houses along the coast from Newport to New Orleans. Fort Trumbull, at New London, was largely built of Millstone Point stone, also the front of custom-house and several granite-front stores, a great many of the stones used in the construction of Fort Schuyler, and all the modern-built forts in New York Harbor, and the dry-dock at

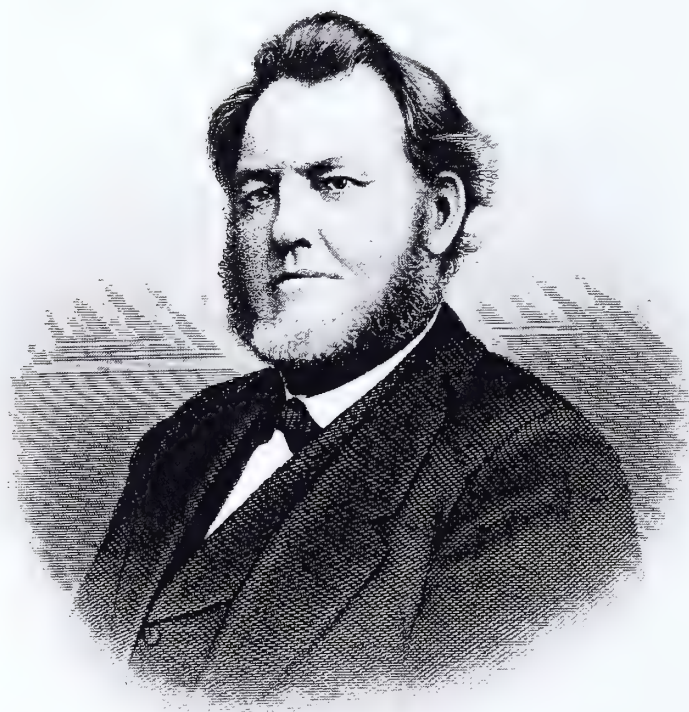
Brooklyn and the fort at Hampton Roads, Va., also Fort Sumter, at Charleston, and a large portion of the foundation of the fort was carried from this quarry, as many as ten thousand tons being shipped in one year, and stone were furnished for Fort McAllister, at Savannah, also for Key West, Pensacola, St. Augustine, Mobile, and many other forts, and the Grand Square in the City of Mexico is paved with blocks from this quarry.

In 1832 the Centre Reservoir was built, the cornice round it twelve hundred feet, which required stone about four feet square, was furnished from this quarry. Previous to 1848 there had been a granite company formed of Millstone Point workmen, who did business in Philadelphia, and after a few years failed, and Mr. Baird, of Philadelphia, bought the assets at auction, and a firm was formed under the name of Gates, Baird & Co., and after a few years Gates sold out to Solomon R. Hoxsia, who was the builder of Dr. David Jayne's building on Chestnut Street, running through the block to Carter's Alley; the front on Chestnut Street above grade was of Quincy stone, but the basement and sub-cellar and the Carter Alley front, with the wings, were of Millstone Point stone. The building and lot cost over half a million dollars and was about five years in building; and about this time platforms covering the whole sidewalk in front of buildings came into style, and large quantities were shipped to Philadelphia, and soon the style was adopted in New York, and work changed to New York, and since but few stones have been shipped to Philadelphia. A large part of the granite in the Grand Central Depot was furnished from Millstone Point, also the lower stories of the *Tribune* building, also the foundation of A. T. Stewart's store on Broadway, corner of Tenth Street, and his Women's Hotel, and since his death the foundation of his Memorial church at Garden City, L. I., have been furnished.

Warren Gates was married to Mary Doane Clark, of Chatham, Nov. 23, 1825. She was born June 16, 1799, and was from one of the oldest families of the town. Her father, Elijah Clark, was born June 4, 1762, and died March 12, 1831. His father was Jonathan Clark, who was son of John Clark, who emigrated from England and settled in what is now Moodus, Conn. His wife's name was Martha Brainerd. He descended from Sir Francis Clark, of London, according to the coat of arms of the Clark family, which is still in existence. He purchased of the Indians a mile square of land, on which he lived. Her mother, Mercy Doane, was the daughter of Capt. Seth Doane. She was born June 9, 1769, and died Nov. 12, 1854. Her father, Capt. Seth Doane, was born June 9, 1733, and was married to Mercy Parker, of Norwich, Conn., Feb. 23, 1758; both died in 1802, in October. His father, Joseph Doane, Jr., born Nov. 15, 1693, and was married to Deborah Haddock, Sept. 30, 1725. His father, Joseph Doane, was son of Daniel Doane, who was the son of John Doane, who



"GRANITEVILLE"
RES. OF JOHN B. PALMER, WATERFORD CONN.



Abner B. Palmer

landed at Plymouth in 1630, and in 1633 was chosen assistant to Governor Winthrop, and in 1639 was chosen one of the commissioners to revise the laws of the colony; in 1642 he was again assistant to the Governor, and again in 1647, and for several years after was elected deputy to the Colony Court; he was a deacon in the church at Plymouth and Eastham; he died in 1685, aged ninety-five years. His grandson, Joseph, was deacon of the church at Eastham forty years. Joseph, Jr., moved from Eastham to Middle Haddam, near Middletown, Conn., to engage in ship-building. John Doane's wife's name was Abigail, and they had five children,—Lydia, Abigail, John, Ephraim, and Daniel.

Daniel Doane had four children, among whom was Joseph. Joseph had twelve children by two wives. Joseph, Jr.'s children were Joseph, Nathaniel, Seth, Eunice, and Phineas. Seth Doane had nine children,—Seth, Martha, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Job (Job died very young), Mercy, Job, John Mead, and Deborah.

Nathaniel and John Mead Doane were the first settlers of Cleveland, Ohio; they settled there in 1798, and John Doane, son of John Mead Doane, is still living at the age of eighty-three years, and has lived to see Cleveland grow from its commencement to its present size.

Politically, he supported Andrew Jackson for President at both elections, but after the Democratic party adopted the specie currency idea in their platform he left the party, and always after voted with the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, which he supported as long as he lived, and would never accept any political office.

He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in East Hampton about the year 1824, and was an active member in building and maintaining it until his removal to Waterford in 1833, and then was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in New London until in 1843, when he was one of the leaders in building the Methodist Episcopal Church at Niantic and maintaining it while he lived.

He was dignified and reserved in his manner and rigidly honest in his dealings, and benevolent to the extent of his means, and was most respected by those best acquainted with him. He had three sons,—Philo, born Sept. 19, 1826; Warren, Jr., born March 14, 1828; and Mary A., his only daughter, born July 17, 1830, died May 11, 1839; Nehemiah, born Sept. 6, 1837,—all living in Waterford, New London Co., Conn., and engaged in business, under the firm-name of Warren Gates' Sons, at Millstone Point. Nehemiah Gates improves their farm, which they bought eight years since, which was formerly owned by William Champion, formerly of Lyme, Conn., who purchased the farm of Richard Durfee in 1814, who was the son of Capt. Richard Durfee, from Newport, R. I. He married Mrs. Lucy Palms, the daughter of Governor Winthrop, who received this tract of land by grant from the king of England and gave it to his

daughter, and also the Millstone Point farm, on which the quarry is, being a part of the same tract. In the distribution of Capt. Richard Durfee's property it was divided between his two sons, Richard Durfee and Thomas, Richard having the north part of the tract and Thomas the south part.

Warren Gates died suddenly, Oct. 10, 1867. He was at his place of business and in apparent usual health, although having been rather feeble for some time previous. He probably took a sudden cold, which produced stoppage, and he died before midnight, October 10th, aged seventy years. Mary D. Clark, his wife, also died suddenly, Dec. 17, 1867.

John B. Palmer was born in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 14, 1820. His grandfather, Uriah Palmer, was a resident for many years of Exeter, Mass.; was a wheelwright by trade; was a Revolutionary soldier, and a member of the Baptist Church. He married Elizabeth Newton, and had the following children, viz.: Uriah, Mathew, Noah, Nathan, Asher, John, Ezra, Dilla, Comfort, Mary, and Olive.

Uriah Palmer, Sr., lived to be ninety-four years of age, and his wife about ninety years of age. His son Asher was born in Exeter, R. I., and was a farmer by occupation. He was twice married,—first to Hannah Pettis, of Norwich, Conn., and had four children, viz.: Sybil A., John B., Dennison, and Lydia N. His second wife was Joanna Ames, by whom he had twelve children, eight of whom are now (1881) living.

In politics Mr. Palmer was a Democrat. He held the various town offices, and was a man greatly respected for his moral worth. He was a member of the Second Baptist Church at Norwich, Conn. He died at fifty-five years of age. His second wife survives him.

John B. Palmer was reared on his father's farm, in the town of Norwich, Conn., receiving a common-school education. On the 26th of April, 1841, he left home to work on a farm by the month for two or three years, when, on the 28th of November, 1843, he came to Millstone Point Quarry for the purpose of learning the stone-cutting trade of Messrs. Peels & Frazer, for whom he worked nineteen years. In the fall of 1850 he went to Maine, and remained till 1861, when he returned to Mill Point. In 1862 he began business for himself, which he still continues. He employs more than one hundred men, and formerly employed many more. He has a capital stock of sixteen thousand dollars, and pays out some four thousand dollars per month. In politics he is a Republican. He has held the various town offices, not only in his native county but in the State of Maine. In 1872 was a member of the State Legislature from Waterford. Oct. 3, 1853, he married Hannah D., daughter of James Howard and Maria Dart. She was born Nov. 12, 1824. She is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Palmer is an attendant and supporter. For the history of the ancestors of Mr. Palmer, see history of Stonington, by Judge Richard A. Wheeler.

Savilion Chapman.—The historian has no more agreeable task than to turn aside from the chronicle of events and to place upon record the life-history of those who by their own energy, without the factitious aid of brilliant birth, luxurious surroundings, or influential associates, have become men of prominence in their locality, and from small beginnings, with industry, frugality, and economy, have worked their way to a competency and a high position in the regards of their fellow-citizens. A little tribute in this way is due to the one of whom we now write.

Savilion Chapman, of an old New England family of good repute, was born in East Lyme, Conn., Sept. 12, 1816. His father, Moses Chapman, was a farmer, and a frugal, industrious man. He married Polly Church, lived all his life and died in East Lyme, in 1837, aged sixty-three years. His wife survived him several years, dying aged sixty-five.

Savilion remained at home, receiving very limited common-school advantages for education, until after his father's death, when he went and learned the trade of stone-cutting of Warren Gates in Waterford, and steadily and faithfully labored at this by no means light employment for twenty-five years for Mr. Gates, except five or six years passed in same work in Philadelphia, Pa. This steady and continuous labor was productive of solid financial results, and about twenty-six years ago, in 1856, Mr. Chapman purchased the beautiful place in Waterford where, with a loving wife and dutiful children to cheer the decline of life, he yet resides, with his strength unabated, his industry yet the same as in life's early morning. For two years after his purchase he worked at his trade. Since then he has been one of Waterford's live, representative, pushing farmers. He first engaged in raising fine Devonshire stock, but has latterly followed dairying, and has taken advantage of every progress in that direction. He married, Dec. 13, 1840, Mary Ann, daughter of Deacon John and Harriet Smith. Their children are Robert W. and M. Anna, both born in Waterford, and residing with their parents.

Mr. Chapman, like his father, is a Democrat, and finds in the teachings of Thomas Jefferson the principles he believes conducive to the preservation of the republic. The citizens of Waterford have shown their appreciation of him by choosing him first selectman for five years, honoring him with various other important trusts, and sending him as representative of Waterford in the Legislatures of 1867 and 1868, where he served on Committee on Judiciary. He is an attendant of, and a liberal supporter of, the Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Chapman and her children are members. Deacon John Smith, father of Mrs. Chapman, followed the seas in early life; was captain; afterwards became a farmer. He was an earnest member and deacon of the Baptist Church, was Democratic in politics, and died at the age of seventy-five much esteemed. His wife also died aged seventy-five.

Thomas M. Clarke, son of Thomas and Wealthy (Wright) Clarke, was born in Newport, R. I., Dec. 23, 1810. His great-grandfather, Joshua Clarke, was a Seventh-Day Baptist minister and farmer in Rhode Island. He had a son Thomas, a farmer in Rhode Island; and he, Thomas, had a son Thomas M., the immediate subject of this sketch. Thomas M. received a common-school education, and at the age of eighteen began to teach a common school at eleven dollars per month. He taught some seven winters, and the most he ever received was fifteen dollars per month. For the first two years following his majority he worked on the farm summers for his father and others around Newport, R. I., and taught during the winter months. He was married, Nov. 9, 1834, to Anna, daughter of Deacon Daniel Lewis and Sarah Ann Northup, and to them have been born four children, viz.: (1) William L., a farmer at Ashaway, R. I.; (2) Dan W., a farmer in Groton, Conn.; (3) Sarah Ann, deceased at fourteen; (4) Emeline N., wife of Marshall R. Allen, of Pawtucket, R. I.

Mr. Clarke began housekeeping at Westerly, R. I., where he remained three years. Then he resided eight years in Stonington, Conn., returned to Rhode Island, and lived three years in Hopkinton, then one year in Jamestown, R. I., thence to Groton, Conn., seven years, thence to Hopkinton, R. I., where he resided for seventeen years on a farm of three hundred acres of his own. In 1874 he settled in Waterford, Conn., where he now (1881) resides.

He is a Republican in politics. He represented Groton in the State Legislature in 1854, and Hopkinton, R. I., three terms. He was a director for ten years in the Ashaway Bank, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have been members of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church for more than fifty years, and have always tried to act well their part wherever their lot has been cast. Mr. Clarke has always taken a deep interest in educational matters. He is a man of sound judgment and strict integrity.

Albert G. Douglas is a grandson of Thomas Douglas and Grace Richards, and son of Robert and Abiah Douglas, and was born on the farm where he now resides Feb. 11, 1809.

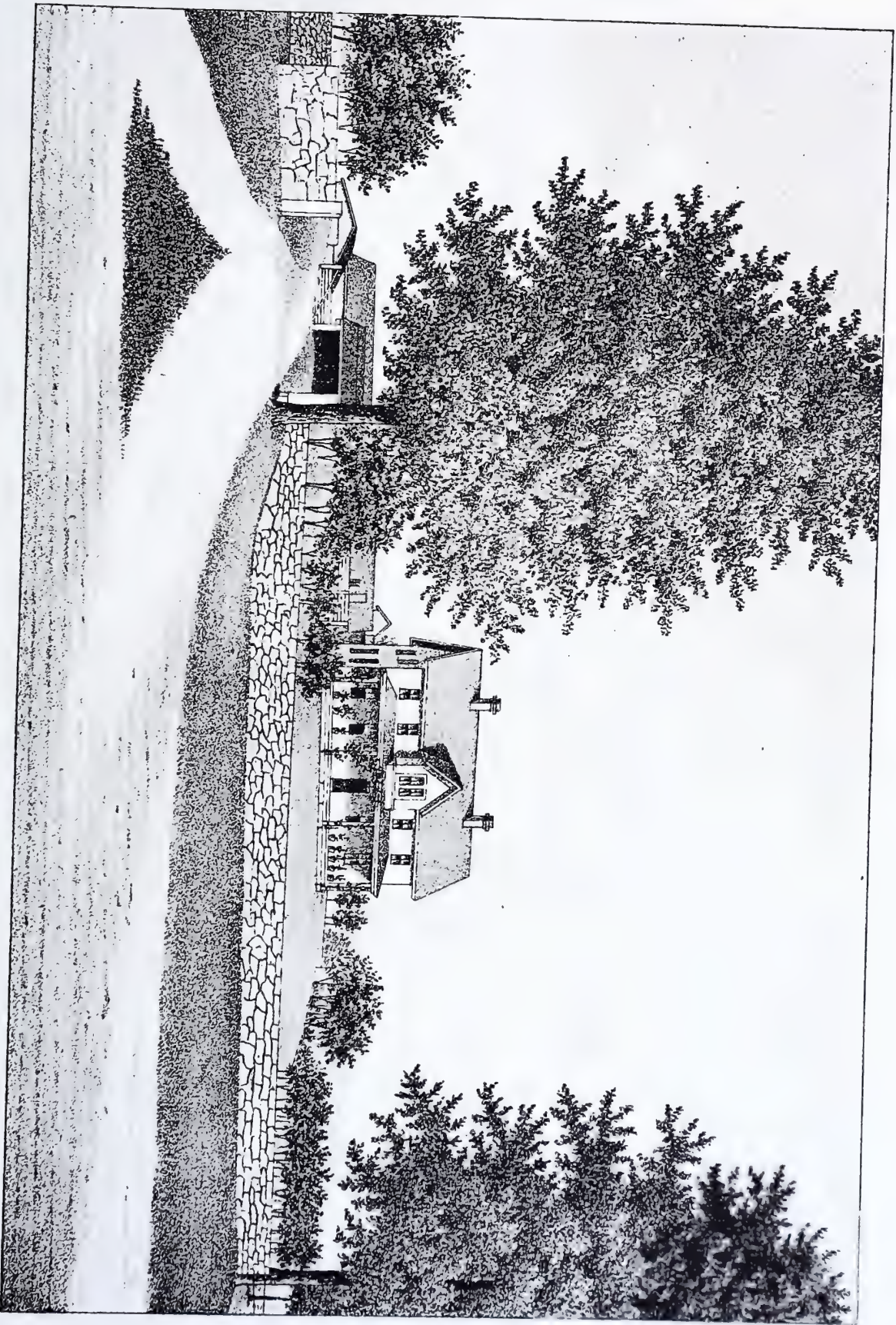
Thomas Douglas had two sons, Guy and Robert, and five daughters. Thomas was a farmer and shoemaker, and settled near the residence of A. G. Douglas many years before the Revolutionary war. He died at the ripe old age of ninety-two or ninety-three.

Robert Douglas was a farmer, and owned a saw-mill; married Abiah Douglas, and had eight children, viz.: Abiah, wife of William Gorton, of Waterford; Henrietta (Mrs. Isaac Watrous, of Waterford), Thomas, Albert G., John, Robert, Guy, Elizabeth, wife of the late Henry P. Havens, of New London, Conn.

Robert Douglas was a member of the First Congregational Church of New London. In politics a



Genl. C. H. H. H. H.



DOUGLASS PLACE, WATERFORD CONN.



SAVILION CHAPMAN.



Thos. M. Clarke



EDMUND DARROW.

Whig. He held several town offices, such as selectman, etc. He died Oct. 8, 1834. His wife died June 30, 1851.

Mr. Albert G. Douglas received a common-school education, supplemented by one year at Hamilton Academy, New York, having Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland, as one of the students. Returning from school at the age of twenty-one, he went to live with an uncle, Guy Douglas, with whom he lived for twenty years, or till the death of his uncle Guy, May, 1849. Oct. 10, 1849, he married Lucy A., daughter of Otis P. and Mary Ann (Thompson) Fox, and to them have been born two children, viz. Julia A. (Mrs. Stanley G. Morgan, of Waterford) and Albert, born May 4, 1854, and now (1881) resides at home.

In March, 1851, Mr. Douglas removed to the old home, and has continued to reside there ever since. He now owns the "old home," which has been in the family for several generations. He is a large and successful farmer. In politics a Republican. He has been selectman several years, and a member of the Legislature two terms. Mrs. Douglas is a member of the Baptist Church, and he is a supporter, but not a member.

Mr. Douglas is a hard-working, frugal farmer, of strong mind and generous impulses.

Rev. Edmund Darrow was born in Waterford, Conn., Feb. 7, 1807. He was the youngest son of Joseph and Hannah Bishop Darrow. Joseph was born Oct. 18, 1773. Zadoc Darrow, the father of Joseph, was born Dec. 25, 1728. He early seceded from the Congregational Church, and united with the Baptist Church at Niantic, under the charge of Elder Howard, and was afterwards chosen deacon. In 1769 he was ordained without charge, but from 1775 until near the time of his death, in 1827, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church in Waterford. He died at the advanced age of ninety-nine, being the successful pastor of the same church for over fifty years.

The father of Zadoc was Ebenezer Darrow, who married Ali, daughter of James and Sarah Stevens Rogers, and granddaughter of James Rogers, Sr., who came to America in the ship "Increase" in 1635, aged twenty years. His wife was Elizabeth Rowland, of Stratford, Conn., grandmother of Ali. They owned and lived on a farm on the west side of Jordan Cove, where Zadoc, their only son, was born.

Edmund Darrow married Grace, daughter of Elder Lester and Polly Tuthill Rogers, March 4, 1831. The names of their children were Edmund R., Josephine, and F. Newton. She died April 26, 1850. March 3, 1851, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon George and Betsey Rogers Potter, of Genesee, N. Y. Their children were Mary E., George P., and Courtland R. She died Nov. 15, 1872. Dec. 25, 1877, he married Ellen R., daughter of Rev. Hiram and Rebecca Bird Walden, of Montville. He embraced religion in childhood, and united with the First Baptist

Church, Waterford, in 1830, his cousin, Elder Francis Darrow, then being pastor. Francis succeeded his grandfather, Zadoc Darrow, and was pastor of that church for forty years.

Edmund served as deacon and superintendent of the Sunday-school for several years. In 1845 he embraced the seventh day as the Sabbath, and united with the Seventh-Day Baptist Church in Waterford, Great Neck, of which his wife had been a member from early life. The following year he was ordained deacon, and in 1853 he was chosen and ordained to the ministry, and accepted the pastoral charge of the church, which has continued until the present time, 1881.

When the church was organized, in 1784, the members were mostly the descendants of James, Sr., and Elizabeth Rogers. They and their descendants, among whom were the parents of Ali Rogers Darrow, were severely persecuted for their loyalty to the seventh-day principles, by fines, imprisonment, sitting in the stocks, whipping, etc. They and some of their followers were usually arraigned at every session of the court held in New London for a long series of years for their adherence to their faith, but a brighter day awaited the little church, persecutions ceased, and they were permitted to worship God in peace, according to the dictates of their own conscience.

Capt. Lyman Allyn.—Robert Allyn was of Salem in 1637, and enrolled as a member of the church May 15, 1642. He removed to New London in 1651, where he obtained a grant of a large farm on the east side of the river, at a place still known as Allyn Point, but now in the town of Ledyard. He was one of the first company of purchasers of Norwich, and resided for several years in the western part of the town plot. In 1661 he styles himself of "New Norridge," and held the office of constable in 1669, but in a deed of 1681 uses the formula, "I, Robert Allyn, of New London." Among the early settlers of the country we often meet with persons whom it is difficult to locate. They possess lands that lap over the bounds of adjoining settlements, and sometimes appear to belong to different townships at one and the same time. Robert Allyn had doubtless relinquished his house in Norwich to his son John and retired to his farm on the river in 1655, within the bounds of New London, where he died in 1683. His age is unknown, but he was freed from training in 1669, probably upon attaining the age of sixty, the customary limit of military service; this would make him about seventy-five at death.

The heirs of his estate were his son John and four daughters,—Sarah, wife of George Geer; Mary, wife of Thomas Parke; Hannah, wife of Thomas Rose; and Deborah, who afterwards married John Gager, Jr. The son received £133, and each of the daughters £66 6s.

John Allyn, the son, married, Dec. 24, 1668, "Eliz-

abeth, daughter of John Gager, of New Norwich." In 1691 he exchanged his homestead and other privileges in Norwich with Joshua Abell and Simon Huntington, Jr., for lands east of the river, and transferred his residence to the former seat of the family at Allyn's Point. This brought him again within the bounds of New London, and his name appears in 1704 as one of the patentees of that town. He died in 1709, leaving an estate of £1278, to be divided between his son Robert and his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Waterman. His inventory enumerates three farms and a trading establishment upon the river. Among the movables are such articles of cost and comfort as a silver tankard, cup, and tumbler, a silver whistle, a gold ring, a wrought cushion, and a lignum-vitæ mortar and pestle. This was about the period when such small luxuries were beginning to be diffused among the prosperous farmers and traders.

With Robert Allyn of the third generation the male line was still a unit. He married Deborah Avery, and died in 1730, leaving nine children.

ROBERT ALLYN of the fourth generation occupied the same homestead at Allyn's Point, and dying in 1760, left an estate of more than £3000. His inventory of wearing apparel comprised a blue coat with brass buttons, silk jacket and breeches, laced jacket, boots and spurs, gold sleeve-buttons and ring, silver snuff-box, silver buckles for shoes, knees and neckbands. These successive inventories vividly illustrate the advance of the country in wealth, comfort, and elegance.

Allyn's Point, where stood the old homestead of the family, is about six miles below Norwich, on the opposite side of the river from the Mohegan fields. The ancient fort of Uncas was in full view from the house. South of the pond and cove is a conspicuous elevation known as Allyn's Mountain, from whence the prospect is wide and far-reaching. To this height the neighbors were accustomed to resort as a lookout post when the river was visited by any unusual craft, or the Indians on the other side were gathered for council or sport. From this place, on the memorable 6th of September, 1781, the conflagration of New London was witnessed by women and children whose husbands and fathers had hastened to the scene of action. In the war of 1812 the three blockaded vessels forming the squadron of Commodore Decatur were laid up in the river near by, and on this hill his men threw up a redoubt and kept a sentry to watch the movements in and near New London Harbor.

The children of Robert Allyn (12) and Abigail Avery were Abigail (19), born Feb. 2, 1726; married N. Williams; died July 20, 1767. Robert (20), born Sept. 8, 1728; died Sept. 11, 1811. Elizabeth (21), born March 27, 1731; married James Avery; died Feb. 3, 1819. Park (22), born June 15, 1733; married Sarah Gallup; died Feb. 13, 1804. Joseph (23), born Feb. 1, 1736; married Mary Belton, Dec. 30,

1760; died June 14, 1803. Prudence (24), born April 9, 1738; married Thomas Gallup; died 1813. Nathan (25), born Jan. 5, 1740; married Sarah Freeman; died June 2, 1814. Jacob (26), born March 27, 1743; married Edna Lathrop; died Feb. 1, 1773. Simeon (27), born May 27, 1745; married Esther Gallup; killed in Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781. Timothy (28), born June 12, 1748; married Prudence Gallup, who died March 7, 1837; died June 26, 1838.

The children of Nathan Allyn (25) and Sarah Freeman were Mary (29), married George Avery. Freeman (30), born June 6, 1768; married Irene Beckwith, who died Oct. 2, 1861, aged ninety; died Feb. 23, 1855. Mathew (31). Sarah (32), died in infancy. Abigail (33), married Roger Brush. Sarah (34), married Joseph Kenyon (grandparents of ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio). Elezer (35), Cynthia (36), Simeon (37), Celanisa (38).

The children of Freeman Allyn and Irene Beckwith were Charles Lyman (40), John Owen (41), Selden (42), Horace (43), Harriet (44), Edwin (45), and Lorenzo (46).

Lyman Allyn, son of Freeman Allyn and Irene Beckwith, was born in the town of Montville, New London Co., Conn., April 25, 1797. His father was a practical farmer, leaving Montville, Conn., for Springfield, Mass., in 1803, when young Lyman was six years of age. His grandfather, Nathan Allyn, went to Granby, Ohio, in 1805, and continued to reside there till his death. Lyman Allyn remained at home, working on his father's farm summers and attending the common school winters till he was twenty-one years of age, when he commenced the whaling business for one Capt. Deshon, as a common sailor before the mast. His quick insight into the business soon earned for him a reputation, and it was not long before he was made captain of a whaling ship owned by Messrs. N. & W. W. Billings, of New London, Conn. Capt. Allyn continued in the business till 1852, when he gave it up. In 1850 he purchased the Deshon farm, where he continued to reside till his death, April 8, 1874. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat. He took a lively interest in political matters, and during the war was very efficient in helping to raise troops for the Union army. He married Emma, daughter of Capt. John Turner and Mary Newson, June 5, 1825. Mrs. Allyn was born in New London, Conn., Aug. 31, 1804, and died Feb. 4, 1881. Their children are Mary T., who died at nearly four years of age; Mary T. (2), who married Harvey Seymour, deceased, of Hartford, Conn.; Emma A., deceased; Charlotte C., John T., and Harriet W., all of whom were born in New London, Conn.

We insert the following, written at the time of Capt. Allyn's death:

"In the death of the late Capt. Lyman Allyn our community mourns the loss of one of its oldest and most prominent citizens. For more than fifty years he had been a resident of New London, though during the earlier part of his life most of his time was spent on the ocean in that business for which New London was then celebrated, the whale-fishery.



Samuel May



RES. OF THE LATE LYMAN ALLYN-PRESENT RES.



RES. OF HIS SON JOHN T. ALLYN NEW LONDON CONN.



Horace C. Thompson

In this he displayed his characteristic energy and sagacity and was eminently successful. With his great executive ability was united a humor quite inimitable and a fund of anecdotes that seemed exhaustless, always apt, instructive, and amusing. But it is not of these things known to all that we would speak, but of what he was in his family and among his most intimate acquaintances, friends, and neighbors. It was here, especially in his family, that the kindness of his heart overflowed in the kindest of words and acts, 'giving none offense' but studying to promote the happiness of his beloved and loving household, in which it is not too much to say that he was the centre and soul of attraction, around whom wife and children all clustered in delightful and harmonious affection. While his neighbors can testify that he never did an unneighborly thing, some of them can bear witness to acts of kindness and generosity which they have never been able to repay. His mourning family have the cordial sympathy of all their friends in this dark hour of their bereavement. At the time of his death Capt. Allyn was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New London, with which he had been connected for many years, and was ever a constant attendant at its services."

Capt. Horace Clark Lanphear, son of Enoch Lanphear and Susan Berry, was born in Westerly, R. I., June 24, 1826. His father followed the water the greater part of his life, and was otherwise engaged as a farmer and shoemaker. Enoch died at seventy-six years of age, and his wife died at sixty years of age.

Young Horace C. had very limited advantages for an education, attending the village school only two months of each year till he was fourteen years of age. At the early age of ten years he commenced going on the water as a cook for Capt. Brand, at two dollars a month for nine months. The following year he received five dollars a month for the same time. The following year he went fishing in a smack in company with Capt. Gorton Berry, ten months for five dollars, and the year following with Capt. Ezekiel Rogers, of Waterford, at seven dollars a month for ten months, and the next year again with Capt. Gorton Berry, as second mate, at ten dollars a month. He returned to Waterford, and was for the next three years mate with Capt. Elias Champlin, on smack "Herald." The following year he was sole owner and captain of the smack "Commerce." In October, 1844, he entered the employ of Charles Mallory, of Mystic, Conn., on a whaling expedition, and was gone thirty-four months to the northwestern coast of America and along the western coast of South America. The name of his vessel was "Robin Hood," and it was the first vessel to enter the Okhotsk Sea for whales. They made three thousand four hundred barrels of oil from July 4th to October 8th, and procured some eighty-five tons of bone. They touched Sandwich and Society Islands, besides many others. In October, 1849, he entered the employ of Capt. Brand as pilot and sailing-master in sloop "Catherine Hale," which was then running between Westerly, Stonington, and New York City. He continued in that business till 1851 or '52, when he was made captain of the sloop "Leader," plying between Westerly, Stonington, Newport, and Providence, R. I. During the years 1853, '54, and '55 he was captain and part owner of sloop "E. W. Babcock"; 1856 and '57, captain and part owner of the schooner "Orlando Smith," making trips from Boston to Phila-

delphia, touching at New York City. He was captain of the schooner "Richard Law" in 1858, and in 1859 was made first pilot of steamboat "Commodore," running from Stonington to New York City, then on the "Vanderbilt," "Commonwealth," "Plymouth Rock," "State of Maine," etc., respectively, all of which were owned by the same company, he being first pilot on each of them.

In 1865 he entered the employ of the Norwich and New York Transportation Company, as captain of the Norwich Line, and was captain of the following steamboats respectively: "City of Boston," "City of New London," "City of Lawrence," "City of New York," "State of New York," and his present steamer is the "City of Worcester," the finest steamer that plows the waters of Long Island Sound, stanch and powerful, capable of carrying more freight than any one of her competitors.

The steamer sits on the water with a majestic grace, her lines are pleasing to the eye, and her exterior ornamentation is chaste and tasteful. The prevailing color is white. On each paddle-box is the seal of the city of Worcester, Mass., encircled with gilt-work, from which diverge the sunset-colored rays of the lattice-work, between which one gets glimpses of the great red wheel inside. All modern improvements of whatever kind entering into the construction of a first-class steamer, in all departments, have been introduced into the construction and finish of the "City of Worcester," and advantage has been taken of the tested excellence of other boats to render her as nearly a perfect specimen of her class as possible. She is intended to be the handsomest and most elegant as well as the most substantial steamer on Long Island Sound. How far this intention has been carried out is for the public to judge. It is believed that she will be very fast, faster than the "City of New York," of the same line, at present the fastest boat on the Sound, having made the distance between docks, one hundred and twenty miles, in six hours and five minutes, a record that has never been beaten.

We note the following press notices of Capt. Lanphear:

"Capt. Horace C. Lanphear, master of the 'Worcester,' is the senior captain in the employ of the Norwich Line, and by long and faithful service has well earned the honor that is now conferred on him. He is a native of Westerly, R. I., and began steamboating twenty-nine years ago, on the Stonington Line, as first pilot of the steamer 'Commodore,' serving afterwards in the same capacity on the 'Vanderbilt,' 'Commonwealth,' 'Plymouth Rock,' and 'State of Maine,' all of the same line. He entered the service of the Norwich Line Jan. 1, 1865, as first pilot of the 'City of Boston.' After holding this position for about two and one-half years he was made captain of the 'City of New York,' and served in that capacity for six years, when he was transferred to the 'City of Lawrence.' He remained on her two and one-half years, and was then transferred to the 'City of New York,' which he commanded down to the time of his assignment to the new steamer. Capt. Lanphear is the oldest employe of the company, with the exception of Steward Burns and Engineer Carter. During all the years of his service he has never met with an accident, and he justly enjoys the confidence of the traveling public, with whom he is a prime favorite. The services which he rendered on the occasion of the 'Narragansett' disaster are still fresh in the public mind."

"The 'City of Worcester' will be commanded by Capt. H. C. Lanphear of New London, the oldest (and possibly the biggest) captain on the Sound. He has followed the sea forty-four years and traversed the Sound thirty years, and has never met with an accident, which speaks well for his seamanship or his luck. Possibly the latter is the result of the former. Capt. William Pelton will be the first pilot; Charles Chappell, second pilot; Joseph Carter, engineer; John Smith, first assistant engineer; Richard McGeary, first officer; and Thomas Burns, steward. Mr. Burns is the oldest steward on the Sound, having served some thirty-four or thirty-five years. E. B. Woodward will be purser, and George Crofton freight clerk. The agent of the Norwich Line is Capt. S. A. Gardner, Jr., under whose personal supervision and direction the 'City of Worcester' has been built."

Capt. Lanphear purchased his present farm, in the town of Waterford, New London Co., Conn., in 1877, and has resided here ever since. On the 28th of January, 1850, he married Abby M., daughter of Josiah and Rhoda Owen, and to them have been born three children, of whom Horace P., born Nov. 17, 1850, in Westerly, R. I., is the only one living. Horace P. married, Dec. 20, 1876, Ursula J., daughter of John S. and Mahala Potter. They have one daughter, Mabel C. Capt. Lanphear is a Republican in politics.

James Rogers, claimed to be a lineal descendant of the third generation from John Rogers, who suffered martyrdom under the reign of Mary at Smithfield, England, in 1555, came to America on the ship "Increase" in the year 1635, at the age of twenty years. He was the first of the family known to have come to this country. He settled at Stratford, New Haven Co., Conn., where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Rowland. He afterwards removed to New London, Conn., where he acquired considerable property and influence; was six times representative to the General Court; built a house next to Governor Winthrop; was a baker, and carried on business quite extensively.

Between 1660 and 1670 had a greater interest in the trade of the port than any other person. His landed possessions were very extensive, consisting of several hundred acres on the "Great Neck," the fine tract of land at Mohegan called the Pamechaug farm, several house-lots in New London, and two thousand four hundred acres east of the river Thames at Groton, which he held in company with Col. Pyncheon, of Springfield, Mass.

Jonathan Rogers, fifth son of James and Elizabeth the first, was born Dec. 3, 1655; married Naomi Burdich, daughter of Elder Burdich; was drowned at Gull Island in 1697, aged forty-two years.

Capt. Jonathan Rogers, only son of Jonathan and Naomi, was born 1683; married Judith —; had eight children.

David Rogers, son of Capt. Jonathan and Judith Rogers, was born March 8, 1719; had three wives. By the first, Grace Lester, he had ten children. He died Oct. 17, 1803, aged eighty-four.

Zebulon Rogers, son of David and Grace Rogers, was born July 3, 1757; married Sally Green; had four children,—Esther, David, Betsy, and Zebulon. He died March 19, 1829, aged seventy-three.

David Rogers, son of Zebulon and Sally Rogers, was born in Waterford, Conn., Jan. 20, 1786. His wife was Mary Potter, daughter of George Potter, of Hopkinton, R. I. They had nine children, as follows: David P., Charles, Sarah, Daniel, Mary, Charlotte, George, Ann, and Lydia. Of these, Charles and George died in infancy. Mr. Rogers was a practical farmer and lived upon the old Rogers farm, which has been in the family for several generations, being occupied at the time of the writing of this sketch by his granddaughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Eliphalet Lyon.

In politics Mr. Rogers was a Whig, occupying several township offices and being a magistrate for many years. He and his wife were members of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church, and were among its strongest supporters, giving the ground where the building occupied by that society now stands, and he serving as one of its deacons for many years. He died May 29, 1859, his wife July 5, 1876, and both are buried in the cemetery near which they spent so many years of their lives. A man possessed of many excellent qualities of head and heart, of the strictest integrity, and withal genial and courteous to his associates, Mr. Rogers lived respected and died regretted. His memory and that of his loved life-companion are still cherished by their neighbors and acquaintances, and the impress of their sterling characters is still stamped upon the community of which their old home is still the centre.

Eliphalet Lyon.—Amariah Lyon, the great-grandfather of Eliphalet Lyon, from the best information to be obtained from the ancient records in and around Boston, was the son of Thomas Lyon, who came from Roxbury and settled in Dedham, Mass., about the year 1798. He is believed to have been the son or grandson of William Lyon, the first of the name, who came from England to America, and settled at Roxbury, Mass., in the year 1635.

Amariah Lyon was educated a physician at Boston, Mass., and came to Montville, Conn. (formerly New London), about the year 1740, where he married a Miss Stibbins. There were born to them seven sons, all of whom served in the war of the Revolution, and one daughter, namely: John, Aaron, Josiah, Amariah, Thomas, Christopher, Ephraim, and Abigail.

John Lyon, son of Amariah Lyon, was born and lived in the town of Montville, where he married Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Miles Moore, of the same town. There were born to them four sons and two daughters, namely: Caleb, Asa, John, Ephraim, Elizabeth, and Grace.

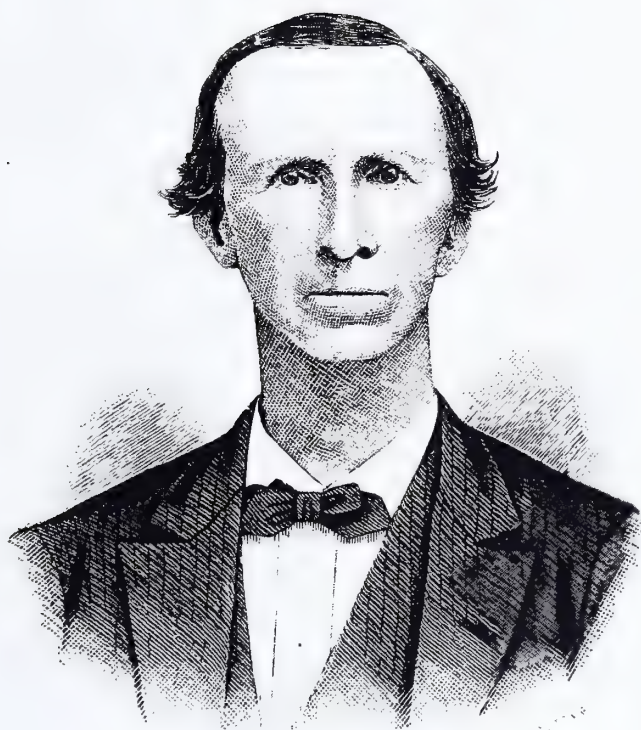
Ephraim Lyon, son of John Lyon, was born in Montville, Sept. 27, 1786; married Sarah Darrow, of New London, March 24, 1809. There were born to them three sons and four daughters, namely: Lorenzo, Electra, Elizabeth, Daniel, Eliphalet, Susan, and Sarah. Sarah, wife of Ephraim Lyon, died Jan. 21, 1822.



Edw. H. L.



DAVID ROGERS.



John Robertson

Ephraim Lyon and Margaret Strickland were married Dec. 1, 1822. There were born to them three children, namely: Lucy, Ephraim, and Margaret. Ephraim Lyon, Sr., died November, 1866, aged eighty years.

Eliphalet Lyon, son of Ephraim Lyon and Sarah Darrow, first opened his eyes to the light at Waterford, Conn., July 26, 1816, where he lived with his parents until 1835. He worked on his father's farm, but was given a good common-school education, and taught one term when but eighteen years old. Leaving home at eighteen, he went to New York City and entered the drug-store of Dr. T. D. Lee, serving as a clerk for three years, at the end of which time he became a full partner in the business. Three years later he became sole proprietor, and for more than a quarter of a century continued the business at No. 470 Grand Street, finally leaving it in 1865. Previous to this, and as early as 1860, he became interested in the manufacture of machinery, and this business he still continues, the manufactory being located on the site of his former drug-store. With him are associated Mr. T. H. Watson and Mr. F. H. Stillman, the latter a son of his wife by a former marriage. The business employs some forty men, and is conducted under the firm-name of E. Lyon & Co. Mr. Lyon has been a staunch Republican since the organization of that party, notwithstanding that his father was an earnest Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon are members of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church. Each has been three times married. Mr. Lyon's first wife was Rachel De Pew. His second and third wives were sisters,—Ann M. and Lydia, daughters of David and Mary Rogers. To the latter he was married May 19, 1874. Mrs. Lyon has one son, Francis H. Stillman, by her first husband, Paul Stillman. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon reside on the family homestead of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Rogers, at Waterford.

John Robertson was born April 17, 1821, at Penicuck, Scotland. He was a son of Duncan and Joan (Hodge) Robertson. His father died when he was young, and at an early age he was entered an apprentice to Alex. Cowen & Co., extensive paper manufacturers. There he commenced as "layer-boy" at the vats, and gradually worked his way upward, taking each step in the progress and filling each position well, until he at last graduated a thorough paper-maker, having acquired a complete knowledge of not only wrapping and manilla paper, but also all sorts of fine writing and bank-note paper. In 1845, in company with his younger brother, Carmichael, he emigrated to America, and entered the employ of Campbell, Hall & Co., Greeneville, Conn. On arriving in this country Mr. Robertson had no capital but his trade and a determination to succeed, and his industry, prudence, and Scotch thrift soon improved his financial resources, and in 1851, in company with his brother Carmichael and Mr. James Bingham, formed the firm of Robertson & Bingham, and

started a mill in Waterford, near New London. And here in this little mill was the first real tissue manilla paper made in this country. So quickly was the change and improvement in the quality noticed that a revolution was at once made in the reputation of manufacturers, and Robertson & Bingham's tissue became the standard article in the market. So great was the demand for their work, and so encouraging their pecuniary success, that they were compelled to build another mill in Waterford, and purchased another in Montville. Thus the firm had three mills in active operation on tissue manilla paper. In 1866 the firm was dissolved; Mr. Bingham sold his interest, and John took the Waterford mills and his brother the one at Montville.

Mr. Robertson continued to manufacture tissue-paper and to maintain the high standing of his goods until his death, July 5, 1873.

He married, Nov. 2, 1851, Jane B. Walker. Their children were Jane, John (who now carries on the business), Alexander D., James Clate, and Margaret B. Mrs. Robertson died Aug. 14, 1862.

Mr. Robertson, for his second wife, married Miss Mary J. Thompson, June 12, 1863. Their children are Thomas B., Mary J., and Francis P.

Mr. Robertson was a man of sterling integrity, industrious and prudent, of an agreeable and pleasant social disposition; much loved, not only by his own household, but by a large range of acquaintance. He did not care for office, but, as a private citizen, did much for education, religion, and the betterment of Waterford. Coming to this country to seize the advantages a free country gives the able poor man, he wished to preserve the integrity of those principles that showed themselves to him as the guiding stars of the republic, and he earnestly and steadily advocated and worked for the success of the Democratic party as the only way to consummate that end. He was also for many years a consistent and valued member of the Congregational Church.

Orlando Comstock, son of Caleb and Lucy (Dart) Comstock, was born in the town of Montville, Conn., Oct. 19, 1812. His father was a son of Zebediah Comstock, and was born in Montville. Married and had ten children, seven of whom are living, the united ages of whom are about four hundred and fifty years.

Caleb was a carpenter and joiner, a man of moderate means. He settled in the town of Waterford in 1821, and continued to reside there till his death, May 2, 1841, aged fifty-five. He was a Democrat in politics. His father, Zebediah, was a farmer also, and settled in Montville, where he died at seventy-eight years of age. For a more complete history of this family, see biography of W. H. H. Comstock, of New London.

Orlando Comstock received a common-school education. He settled in Waterford with his parents when nine years of age, and continued with them till he was twenty-two, when he began working in a



Orlando Comstock

woolen-factory, which he followed one winter, the spring following working again on the farm by the month for eight months, and the next year hired his father's farm on shares, which he continued to do till the death of his father in 1841. In 1845 he purchased his present farm of two hundred acres. He has been twice married,—first to Mary W. Comstock, of Montville, September, 1839. Of their five children two only are living,—James E. and Emily C.

Mrs. Comstock died May 2, 1852, and he married for his second wife Mary Ann Keeney, March 6, 1853.

Mr. Comstock was a Democrat till the Republican party was organized. In 1858 he represented his town in the Legislature. He has been selectman nine years, and has held some of the other town offices. He is a member of the Second Baptist Church at Waterford, and one of its principal members.

S U P P L E M E N T.

THE following items were received too late for insertion in the body of the work :

NEW LONDON.

THE DAY.

The first number of *The Day*, a morning paper, was issued July 2, 1881. The original publishers and proprietors were John A. Tibbits & Co. The senior member of the firm, John A. Tibbits, was the first editor, and holds the position at the present time. Mr. Tibbits has been connected with the journalism of the county for nearly fifteen years. He was the editor of *The Telegram* for a period of over eight years, and is still one of the proprietors of that paper. He has taken quite a prominent part in Connecticut politics. In 1872 he represented New London in the General Assembly, and was the author of the local option amendment to the license law which was passed in that year. He was appointed five successive times by President Grant a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad, was a member of the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, was appointed collector of customs for the district of New London by President Hayes in May, 1877, and reappointed by President Arthur in October, 1881. During the war he served in the Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, enlisting as a private, and being afterwards promoted to second lieutenant, and was three times wounded, twice at Antietam and once at Gettysburg. *The Day* is the only New London paper which has ever taken the full Associated Press reports. It has a large city circulation, and also circulates more extensively than any other daily paper in the towns surrounding New London. *The Week*, published in connection with *The Day*, is issued every Thursday. It is a large and handsome sheet, and has already met with considerable success.

GROTON.

Hon. Silas Deane.—Silas Deane was no common character. He was born in the north part of the town, within the present limits of Ledyard, and we trace him step by step in his career among the rising young men of the town. He graduated at Yale College in 1758, in the class of Samuel Wyllis, so long the Secretary of State for Connecticut. He returned to his native town, and became a leader among the

citizens of Groton in favor of liberty. The Colonial Legislature elected him, with Col. Dyer, to represent Connecticut in the Continental Congress of the United American Colonies, and the Continental Congress appointed him to be ambassador to the Court of France, at the time when Louis XVI. had just ascended the throne, and the dazzling young queen, Marie Antoinette, was in the midst of her first bright career. How well he kept in view the object of his mission, engaging the services of distinguished officers both in France and Germany, and how well he enlisted the French government in the American cause, let history answer.

The writer has before him a copy of the official contract between Silas Deane and the Marquis de Lafayette, and also the compact between Deane and Baron de Kalb. The original papers or certified copies form a part of the Silas Deane collection of papers, now in the Smithsonian Institute.

The translation of the contract with Lafayette is as follows :

"The wish that the Marquis de Lafayette has shown to serve in the army of the United States of North America, and the interest that he takes in the justice of their cause, making him wish for opportunities to distinguish himself in the war, and to make himself useful to them as much as in him lies; but, not being able to obtain the consent of his family to serve in a foreign country and to cross the ocean, except on the condition that he should go as a general officer, I have believed that I could not serve my country and my superiors better than by granting to him, in the name of the very honorable Congress, the rank of major-general, which I beg the States to confirm and ratify, and to send forward his commission to enable him to take and hold rank, counting from to-day, with the general officers of the same grade. His high birth, his connections, the great dignities held by his family at this court, his considerable possessions in this kingdom, his personal merit, his reputation, his disinterestedness, and, above all, his zeal for the freedom of our colonies have alone been able to induce me to make this promise of the said rank of major-general, in the name of the said United States. In witness of which I have signed these presents, done at Paris this seventh of October, seventeen hundred and seventy-six.

"To the above conditions I agree, and promise to start when and how Mr. Deane shall judge it proper, to serve the said States with all possible zeal, with no allowance nor private salary, reserving to myself only the right to return to Europe whenever my family or my king shall recall me. Done at Paris, this seventh day of October, 1776.

[Signed] "THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

The agreement between Deane and De Kalb was written in English, as follows :

"*Baron De Kalb's Contract.*—Le Baron de Kalb being advised by some Generals of the highest reputation and by several other Noblemen of the first rank in this realm, to serve the cause of Liberty in America, he accordingly offers his services to the most honorable Congress, on the following terms :

"1st. To be made a Major General of the American troops at the appointments of the Major Generals in that Service, with all other perqui-

sites belonging to that Rank, besides a particular sum to be allowed to him annually, which he will not determine, but rely on it for the Congress, hoping they will consider the difference there is, between their own Countrymen, who are in duty bound to defend their all, and a foreigner who out of his own accord offers his time, sets aside his family affairs to hazard his life for the American Liberties. The said appointments to begin from this day November the seventh—1776.

"2nd. That Mr. Deane will furnish him presently & before embarking with a sum of twelve thousand livres french-money, namely 6000 to be considered and given as a gratification for the necessary expenses attending such an Errand, and the other 6000 as an advance upon his appointments.

"3rd. That Capt Dubois martin and another Gentleman who Le Baron de Kalb Shall nominate in time, may be agreed as majors to be his aid de Camps at the appointments of american officers of the Same Rank, and the sum of 3000^l, or at least 2400, be paid to each of them presently or before embarking, the half of which as a gratification, & the other half as an advance, the said appointments beginning too from this day.

"4th. That in case the Peace was made at their Landing in america, or that the Congress would not grant these demands, and ratify the present agreement, or that the Baron de Kalb himself should on any other account & at any time incline to return to Europe, that he be allowed to do so, and besides be furnish with a sufficient sum of money for the Expenses of his coming back.

"On the above Conditions, I engage and promise to serve the american States to the utmost of my abilities, to acknowledge the authority and every act of the most honorable Congress, be faithfull to the Country as if my own, obey to Superiors committed by that Lawfull Power, and be from this very day at the disposal of Mr. Deane for my embarkation and in such vessel and harbour as he shall think fit. Witness my hand, in Paris November ye seventh in the year one thousand seven hundred seventy six.

[Signed] "DE KALB.
"Recd. of Silas Deane at Paris Novr. 22nd 1776 Sixteen Thousand Eight Hundred Livs. on acct. of the above.

[Signed] "DE KALE.
"N B paid 8800 in Cash.
"&—8000 by a Bill on Messrs. Delaps."

Mr. Deane died in 1789, since fully vindicated from all the aspersions of his enemies. His services to the cause of his country can scarcely be overestimated.

NORWICH.

St. James' Lodge,¹ No. 23, F. and A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of the State of Connecticut, May 18, A.L. 5793. Communications were held in the town of Preston till A.L. 5846, when it appears on the records that "The Brethren deeming it inexpedient to try to keep up the organization of the Lodge any longer sent information to the Grand Lodge, and they sent a Committee, who took the charter, jewels, and implements and placed them in the hands of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut;" and the signature of E. G. Storer, G. S. of the State of Connecticut, appears on the records.

St. James' Lodge was resuscitated Sept. 12, A.L. 5872, under authority of Luke A. Lockwood, G. M., who appointed W. M. John W. Stedman, of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, to present the dispensation, and the original charter was regranted June 16, A.L. 5873.

Meetings were held with the other Masonic bodies, in Masonic Hall, Norwich, till A.L. 5876, when they moved to their present lodge-room in the Bank Building, on Shetucket Street.

The charter members of the lodge upon its reorgani-

zation were H. Hobart Roath, H. Clay Albro, S. Alpheus Gilbert, Allen Tenny, P. St. M. Andrews, A. D. Smith, C. H. Dillaby, Nathan S. Gilbert, James Kirker, I. W. Carpenter, George W. Miller, Costello Lip-pitt, J. L. W. Huntington, Charles Webb, Hugh H. Osgood, W. H. Hovey, John Irish, and Ansel A. Beckwilt.

Rufus M. Ladd was the first Master; Joseph J. Wait, first S. W.; and John L. Devotion, first J. W.

The Masters since that time have been as follows: Joseph J. Wait, John L. Devotion, S. Alpheus Gilbert, George W. Miller, Gilbert L. Hewitt, and Albert S. Comstock.

The present officers are Albert S. Comstock, W. M.; Ashbel W. Fitch, S. W.; Henry L. Bennett, J. W.; Rees D. Jones, Treas.; Charles C. Walker, Sec.; Irving N. Gifford, S. D.; John C. Averill, J. D.; Samuel B. Case, Jr., S. S.; James L. Coffee, J. S.; Albert D. Smith, Marshal; William H. Dudley, Organist; H. Clay Albro, Tyler.

POSTMASTERS.

The following is a list of postmasters of Norwich and Norwich Town since 1854. (See page 313.)

Norwich.—John W. Stedman, Henry H. Starkweather, Charles M. Coit, and E. George Bidwell, the present incumbent.

Norwich Town.—Henry B. Tracy, Charles Smith, Jabez S. Lathrop, George D. Fuller, and John Manning.

ADDITION TO BIOGRAPHY OF H. L. JOHNSON, OF JEWETT CITY.

The following are the names of the children of George Tyler and wife: Frank J. Tyler, Fred. C. Tyler, John B. Tyler, Kate B. Tyler, Lucius S. Tyler, Charles T. Tyler, Florence L. Tyler.

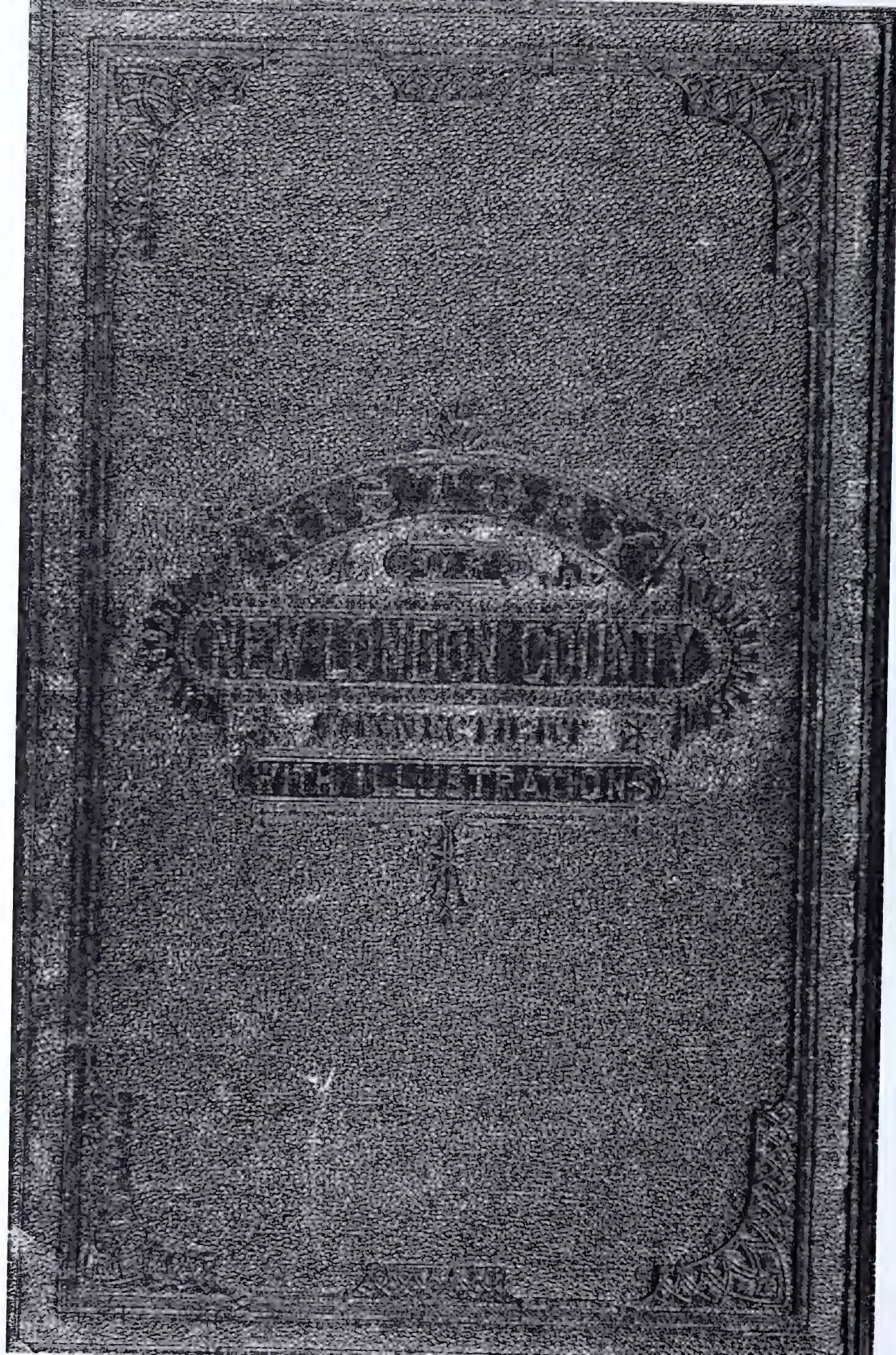
Henry Johnson married Carrie D. Howe in December, 1868, in New York City; no children. Married again in June, 1873, to Carrie F. Leeds, of Staten Island, N. Y. Children: Leeds Johnson, born April 16, 1875; Larned Johnson, Dec. 25, 1879. Entered Yale College, 1856; graduated, 1860. Entered the army as lieutenant in Fifth Connecticut Regiment, July, 1861. Was soon after transferred to the United States Signal Corps, in which he served about one year. Was appointed and accepted a position as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Terry. In 1863 he was appointed an assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, with rank of captain. Retired from the army in 1865. In 1868 he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and began the business of banking, which he still follows.

In the Mathewson family notices, George Ross should be George A. Ross; Mira should be Almira J.

ERRATUM.

Lammon, on page 41, first line, should read Lan-man.

¹ Contributed by A. S. Comstock.



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